

ANANDRAO GAIKWAD

BY THE SAME AUTHORS
THE THIRD ENGLISH EMBASSY TO POONA

Comprising
MOSTYN'S DIARY AND LETTERS
1772—1774

THE GAIKWADS OF BARODA

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GOVINDRAO
1776—1780



THE GAIKWADS OF BARODA

ENGLISH DOCUMENTS

VOLUME IV

ANANDRAO GAIKWAD

(1800—1802)

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INTRODUCTION

General Historical Survey

1800-1802

MINISTERIAL FACTION-FIGHT

When Govindrao died, on the 19th September, 1800, his successor on the gadi was Anandrao Gaikwad, whose claim to the title of Senakhaskhel was not disputed by any of his many brothers, legitimate or illegitimate. Nevertheless the opening years of Anandrao's reign witnessed a fierce faction-fight, not for the gadi, but for the ministerial power and the administrative control in the Gaikwad dominions under the then reigning sovereign's nominal rule ; for untoward circumstances made Anandrao a mere figure-head, out of whose feebleness ambitious politicians tried to make capital in order to further the cause of their own personal greatness, since self-interest was the main motive that swayed the rival parties, inspired their ambitious designs, and animated their warlike activities in the struggle for success—the contest forcibly reminding us that the world is a stage, and all the men and women merely players ; they have their exits and their entrances.

THE RIVAL PARTIES

The *dramatis personae* that figured in this faction-fight were many. They are here grouped according to the clashing interests that divided them ; and at the same time such information about their character, as it has been possible to cull from the documents, is appended to the name of the principal actors, with a view to help the student to separate the wheat from the chaff and to discriminate between right and wrong in this maze of mutual recriminations. For, though the saying has it that the tree is known by the fruit, the converse often supplies us with a safe rule in passing sentence on the actions of men ; and the fruit, i.e. the nature of man's actions is often known by the tree, i.e. man's character.

There were five parties involved in the struggle for supremacy :

- I Raoji Appaji, Anandrao's Minister
- II Kanhojirao, Anandrao's illegitimate brother
- III Malharrao, the Jagirdar of Kadi
- IV The Arab soldiers at Baroda
- V The Bombay Government

I Raoji Appaji's party.

ANANDRAO GAIKWAD : Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur. In the contest he is little more than a figure-head. He appears about 30 or 40 years of age, of robust person and body, that has no visible sign of feebleness. The understanding of the Raja is not naturally defective, but impaired by excessive smoking. His heart is good, as is his head in the morning and after his noon-sleep ; but at other times it is defective from the cause before mentioned. Such is Anandrao according to his friends. His opponents give a less flattering account and stress the prince's mental weakness.

GAHENABAI : Anandrao's mother. She plays an important part in Anandrao's accession to the gadi ; for she threatened to become sati, if Anandrao were to be set aside, and Kanhojirao made Senakhaskhel.

RAOJI APPAJI : Govindrao's Minister. He is about 60 years old, of a respectable and prepossessing appearance. Acuteness and a certain air of timidity appear to constitute the great outline of his character. He has a talent and habit for administering public affairs. Raoji's object in requesting the protection of the Company for himself and his family goes to the length of securing for himself and his descendants the diwanship under the Gaikwads generation after generation. He is ambitious, subservient and impatient of delay ; but when rated like a school-boy by the Governor of Bombay, he is profuse in protestations of submissiveness and obedience, and promises to behave.

MUNCHERJI DESAI : a wealthy Parsi zamindar. He is spoken of as one of the revenue officers of the State of Baroda and the farmer of Navsari. He depends entirely upon the Company for ultimate protection in his employ. His great anxiety is to put his lands under the protection of the English. The triumph of Raoji Appaji and the dominant control of the Company over the Baroda State were for him, financially speaking, a matter of life and death.

These principal personages had a number of servants of Raoji Appaji.

KAMAL-UD-DIN KHAN :

HAKIM MUHAMMAD AJMAL KHAN : } agents of Raoji Appaji.

BURY KHAN :

MIR MUHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN : Kamal-ud-din's brother.

BAPU KHOTE :

SHAIK GULAB :

GOPALRAO : Raoji's agent.

SAKHARAM CHIMNAJI : the Gaikwad's sarsubah.

JAYRAM KASHI : the Gaikwad's chauthia.

DULABRAM : the chauthia's karkun.

HAFIZJI : the son of the chobdar in Surat, who had grown in favour at Baroda from reputation of prophecy.

MOTIRAM :

in Muncherji's service.

SORABJI PARSI :

II Kanhojirao's Party.

KANHOJIRAO : Anandrao's natural brother. He is fond of political intrigue and was imprisoned and banished by Govindrao. He is said to be addicted to the pernicious use of drugs, and under their influence is liable to be violent. He does not play a leading part in the faction-fight, because he is a prisoner ; and what we know of him is mainly from hearsay. His enemies call him a usurper and a drug-fiend ; his friends speak of him as a much-wronged man.

GAJRABAI : Kanhoji's mother. She is one of the most ardent supporters of her son's claims and one of the most determined enemies of Raoji Appaji. In her own words, "She has a thousand enemies."

GANESHPANT : a minister of Kanhoji. He is, in the opinion of the Judge and Magistrate of Surat, a spirited fellow with a good deal of candour for a Maratha.

GANESH VINAYAK : a minister of Kanhoji.

GOVINDRAO : Kanhoji's diwan.

MURARRAO : Anandrao's brother.

MUKUNDRAO : Anandrao's brother.

SAÏD EDROOS : the religious Mussulman head of the Arabs. He is looked upon by Kanhoji's party as one of theirs ; in reality he is in the other camp.

III Malharrao, the jagirdar of Kadi.

MALHARRAO : the ruler of Kadi. He is not popular at Baroda. The general voice is against him from Raja Anandrao to the lowest civil servant. According to an English account : The expostulation of his punishment was the chief means of reconciling so many jarring parties to request our aid. He seems to be easily influenced by others and unable to come to a final decision. It must however be noticed that he is not inspired by unselfish motives. His activities against Raoji Appaji, if successful, would have continued against the Gaikwad ruler, who might easily have been superseded and deprived of his gadi.

JOHN CHARLES PARKER : an Englishman in Malharrao's service. His request for a tooth-brush or two, either for himself or for Mrs. Parker, denotes perhaps somewhat more than ordinary refinement in those days when tooth-brushes were not used by the common folk. But this refinement does not imply uprightness of purpose ; for he tried to serve two masters.

IV The Arab Soldiers at Baroda.

THE ARAB MERCENARIES : They are all powerful at Baroda. A single Arab travels like a prince. An armed Arab aristocracy is in possession of the Government, but has again sold and relinquished its influence to two shroffs for its inability to manage it. They are the only obstacle to

the complete establishment of the Company's authority, but they are not in reality formidable. They are ferocious, not capable of subordination. They are attached to their individual chiefs, but unconnected by any common system of union.

THE ARAB JAMADARS : They are most of them a little advanced in years, but of decent appearance.

SAMAL PAREKH : He is a man of about 40 years of age, of small stature, with a reputation of a cunning, avaricious and intriguing disposition. He is likewise described as a man of great moneyed influence, and a vakil to the most numerous party of the Arabs ; but he is likely to be guided by the consideration of his own interest. He is spoken of as a vakil, and agent, and a shroff of the Arab troops.

MANGAL PAREKH : Samal's brother. He is the vakil, agent, and shroff of the other half of the Arab soldiers. He is a man of influence, universally well spoken of, and better inclined towards the English than his brother.

V The Bombay Government.

JONATHAN DUNCAN : the energetic Governor of Bombay. He is bent on securing the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat, which Govind-rao had promised to confer upon the English.

DANIEL SETON : the Lieutenant-Governor of Surat. He publicly supported Raoji Appaji and his party.

NATHAN CROW : Judge and Magistrate of Surat. He is openly in favour of Kanhojirao's followers : Gajrabai and Ganeshpant.

ROBERT HOLFORD : Resident at Cambay. He is on terms of friendship with Malharrao of Kadi.

AGA MUHAMMAD : Jonathan Duncan's right-hand man, interpreter, deputy and, to a certain extent, adviser. He is described as zealous and heartily disposed towards the English cause. It is recorded that he is the proud possessor of a watch.

MIRZA AHMED : Robert Holford's right-hand man, his munshi and trusted deputy.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

After having thus called the muster-roll of the principal opponents and their chief henchmen, the contest itself may be briefly outlined.

According to the official and generally accepted version the following is the sequence of the most outstanding events as recorded in the *Gazetteer of the Baroda State* (Edition, 1932 ; Vol. I, pp. 486-492), covering a period extending from September 1800 to June 1802, beginning with Anandrao's accession and ending with Major Walker's appointment as Resident in Baroda.

Anandrao ascended the gadi in 1800. His accession

was not disputed ; for whatever may have been Kanhoji's designs, they were frustrated by Gahenabai, Anandrao's mother, who threatened to become sati, if her eldest son were not given the title of Senakhaskhel. From the very beginning of Anandrao's reign Kanhoji secured for himself the ministerial power. In the words of the *Gazetteer of the Baroda State*, "Obtaining the consent of the Maharaja, he usurped the ministerial functions". But his high-handed way of acting proved his doom ; and in January 1801, he was deprived of the ministerial office and imprisoned. In his stead Raoji Appaji became minister. Raoji Appaji had many opponents, notably the Arab mercenaries at Baroda and most of the members of the Gaikwad family ; among the latter the most powerful and dangerous antagonist was the Jagirdar of Kadi, Malharrao.

Raoji Appaji and Kanhojirao approached the Bombay Government, and made a bid for British military support. Raoji Appaji was ready to cede the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat, whilst Kanhojirao was ready to pay the same price, and more, adding the pargana of Chikhli into the bargain. According to the official account Governor Duncan of Bombay, after much hesitation, decided on sending Major Walker to Baroda to mediate between the two parties and to ascertain what were the wishes of the then reigning Prince.

Raoji Appaji's position in Baroda was meanwhile most uncomfortable ; for Malharrao of Kadi was now taking an active part in the conflict. Therefore Raoji Appaji, whilst appealing to the English for support, likewise approached Sindia ; and it was through fear of Sindia's probable interference that the Bombay Government was compelled to arbitrate between the contending parties.

Major Walker acquitted the Diwan of all offences and blamed Malharrao, who refused all offers of arbitration, so that no conciliatory course was left open to Major Walker, who left Baroda, joined the English force at Cambay and marched against Malharrao. The English force under Major Walker's command arrived near Kadi on the 16th March. The following day they attacked Malharrao's defence works ; but, as they were not supported by the Baroda contingent, they had to retire without striking a blow.

Major Walker realised that without reinforcements he would not be able to take Kadi. These reinforcements reached Kadi on the 24th April, when Sir William Clarke assumed the military command of the expeditionary force. On the 30th April the enemy's defence works were successfully attacked, and on the 3rd May Malharrao gave himself up, when his town was entered by the allies.

Malharrao was permitted to reside at Nadiad and the possessions of the Gaikwad family were now at length and for the first time brought under one ruler to the great gain of the State.

THE DOCUMENTS.

In the light of the documents here published the above-given official account fairly bristles with erroneous and misleading statements, as may be gathered from the following summary.

During the last months of Govindrao's reign, the Bombay Government had asked the Gaikwad ruler to cede to the Company the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat. This request was complied with ; but before the deeds of cession could be drawn up, Govindrao passed away. But the Bombay Government did not mean to forgo the territorial and financial advantages, which they had been orally promised.

As luck would have it, the rivalry contest between Kanhojirao and Raoji Appaji followed immediately afterwards. The two contending parties appealed to the Bombay Government for support. Raoji Appaji was ready to cede the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat, whilst Kanhojirao's offer was still more alluring : it included the Chorasi pargana, the Surat chauth and the pargana of Chikhli.

Thus the Bombay Government had the pleasant surprise thrust upon them of an *embarras de choix*, like the ass in the fable. One day this long-eared quadruped boldly stepped out of its stable, of which the door had been left open by a careless farm-hand. It wandered about in quest of adventure, till at last it found itself standing between two hayricks, when it brayed for joy—which was a silly thing to do ; for the goodman heard its triumphant pæan, rushed to the spot, quickly led Master Ass back to its stable, and carefully bolted the door.

Not so, the Bombay Government ; they did not advertise their good luck, but quietly sat down to consider which tasty morsel to sample, which party to support ; and they played a masterly game of strategy. Daniel Seton, the Lieutenant-Governor at Surat, held out promises to Raoji Appaji and his partisans ; in the same town Nathan Crow, Judge and Magistrate, encouraged Kanhojirao's supporters, Gajrabai and Ganeshpant ; and in Bombay Jonathan Duncan pulled the strings. The Governor of Bombay was playing for time, for he did not venture to take a decisive step, until he had heard from the Governor-General at Calcutta. "The great object meanwhile," Jonathan Duncan wrote to Nathan Crow, "is to be as sure as possible to which side the people in general most incline."

There came however a time when Jonathan Duncan could procrastinate no longer. In December 1801, Malharrao of Kadi entered the lists, ostensibly to assist Kanhoji, but in reality to secure a principal share in the administration of Baroda by ousting Raoji Appaji and perhaps Govindrao as well. One unexpected result of Malharrao's interference was that Kanhoji's claims were relegated to the background ; and the struggle for supremacy was now between Raoji Appaji and the Jagirdar of Kadi. Between these two the Bombay Government had to choose ; and as Raoji had offered the Chorasi pargana and the Surat chauth, whilst Malharrao did not make any proposals of territorial cessions, Jonathan Duncan felt inclined to throw in his lot with Raoji Appaji. The latter was asked to send delegates to Bombay ; but he was at the same time told that the welcome in store for them would depend on their bringing with them the sanads by which the formal cession of the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat was officially acknowledged by the Baroda Government.

After the arrival of the Baroda delegates the Bombay Government, presuming the Governor-General's consent, decided at last to champion Raoji's cause. They were, however, anxious to settle matters peacefully without having recourse to arms. Accordingly Malharrao was written to by the Governor of Bombay (Jonathan Duncan), by the Lieutenant-Governor of Surat (Daniel Seton), by the Judge and Magistrate of Surat (Nathan Crow), by the Resident of Cambay (Robert Holford), and even by Gajrabai and

Ganeshpant ; all of them urging him to come to an understanding with Raoji Appaji through the mediation of the Company. He was in turn coaxed, warned and threatened.

At the same time the Government of Bombay made active preparations to oppose Malharrao, if he should prove obdurate. An expeditionary force was dispatched to Surat, and Major Walker was sent to Baroda ; "Ostensibly" as Jonathan Duncan pointed out, "merely for the purpose of offering my compliments and a khilat of condolence to Anandrao on the death of his father, the late Govindrao ; which should have been done much sooner [*Govindrao died on the 19th September, 1800, and Major Walker arrived in Baroda on the 29th January, 1802*] but for reasons which his minister and himself are fully acquainted with, viz. their unreasonable delay in complying with the late Raja's cession to the Hon'ble Company of the pargana of Chorasi and of the chauth."

In reality Major Walker was "to ascertain the real state of Anandrao's inclinations, and whether it be with his full and free consent and consistent with his desire that Kanhoji is now in confinement, and that Anandrao's own son, Hanmantrao, is with the army under Babaji, the brother of Raoji, now opposing the progress of Malharrao."

In the light of Jonathan Duncan's own words it is difficult to explain how the Bombay authorities could possibly write to the Company, on the 26th April 1802, "But his [*Major Walker's*] mission does not seem to have been productive of anything decisive. Notwithstanding the exertions used for an amicable settlement of differences, neither the Gaikwad nor his refractory dependant, Malharrao, could be brought to a proper understanding. Both parties, however, professed their willingness to leave the merits of the case between them to the Governor's umpirage." By way of comment it is sufficient to remark that the Bombay authorities were either misinformed about Major Walker's mission, or were bent on misinforming the Directors of the Company. Malharrao was not at Baroda at the time of Major Walker's visit.

Jonathan Duncan was well aware that Anandrao's sympathies were with Raoji Appaji. What he really wanted was, not to ascertain the Gaikwad's inclinations, but to get hold of an official and formal declaration that the

Baroda Ruler was at one with his Minister. For the Governor of Bombay realised that neither the Governor-General nor the Court of Directors would countenance Bombay's military interference on behalf of Raoji Appaji alone. He had already informed Calcutta that the Bombay Government were supporting the Baroda Administration, i.e. Anandrao Gaikwad and Raoji Appaji. It was, therefore, imperative to obtain unimpeachable evidence that the Baroda contest was not a faction-fight for ministerial power, but that Anandrao's sovereignty was at stake.

The wished for evidence was secured by Major Walker, who thereupon returned to Cambay, and assumed the command of the expeditionary force, which set out for Kadi *via* Ahmadabad. Before the departure of the troops from Cambay Major Walker had got into touch with a certain gentleman, who is referred to in the Documents as Captain John Charles Parker, whose patronymic is unfortunately associated with an English phrase which is never used as a complimentary form of address. The connection is of course purely accidental, but at the same time it fits our Captain rather well. What is worse, Parker was not only a busy-body, his meddlesomeness was positively unscrupulous. He was Malharrao's salaried servant, but was not true to his salt, and supplied Major Walker with valuable information about Malharrao's military preparedness, an objectionable practice, in which he was encouraged to persevere on the plea, forsooth, that everything is fair in love and war.

The conquest of Malharrao's country was initially entrusted to Major Walker, who carried on the policy which had thus far been followed by Jonathan Duncan in his dealings with the Kadi Chieftain. Malharrao was once more made the recipient of reiterated advice, both written and oral, to have his own welfare at heart and to come to terms with the Company. Major Walker himself, and Jonathan Duncan, and Robert Holford, and John Charles Parker, and Mirza Ahmed Beg, and several others either wrote to him or spoke to him, either tried to conciliate or to frighten him, held out promises or uttered stern warnings, extolled the Company Bahadur and its well-known sense of justice. At the same time Major Walker was not content with offering and discussing terms of surrender, he led the expeditionary force towards Kadi territory, and was ready to

secure by force of arms what the written or spoken word might fail to achieve.

In these circumstances Malharrao of Kadi proved himself a man of vacillating character. At first he promised to set out from Kadi to Cambay, there to confer with Jonathan Duncan. About the same time he and his followers made attempts to sow dissensions among the Arab mercenaries in the Baroda service. This did not prevent him from applying to Major Walker for an escort to take him to Cambay.

When the escort had been made ready, and its commanding officer appointed, Malharrao was once more unable to make up his mind, and asked for a further delay. Shortly afterwards, when Major Walker "as the best means of making Malharrao decide" marched the expeditionary force into Kadi territory, the Chieftain was apparently ready to surrender. He paid a visit to Major Walker at Seratha on the 12th March, and had a second interview with that officer on the 13th March, 1802. There was every hope of arriving at a settlement ; for on the last mentioned day Sunderji, Major Walker's trusty agent, reported "That Malharrao declared that he would obey your [*Major Walker's*] commands, considered himself under the Company's guarantee, and you, Hon'ble Sir, [*Major Walker*] in the light of an ancestor."

But Major Walker was a tough ancestor, as may be gathered from the terms of surrender which he drew up on the 14th March, 1802. Malharrao had to restore all conquered territories, to release his prisoners, to make good the sums of money levied by him in the Baroda districts, to restore captured guns and ammunition, to pay up the arrears of his tribute, and "as his insurrection has caused a great expense, besides a heavy loss of revenue to the Government of Anandrao," it is proper that Malharrao should give satisfaction on this hand ; but, as it may be difficult to ascertain the whole extent of the demands without an inquiry, which the present circumstances will not allow, Major Walker is willing to refer the compensation on those points to the Hon'ble the Governor, provided Malharrao will give security that he will abide by his award." In addition to this Malharrao had to promise that in future he would behave, that he would immediately dismiss his new

levies, that his old forces would retire within the Kadi fort, whilst the expeditionary force would encamp near Kadi, till Major Walker was satisfied that "Malharrao is sincere in his intentions."

When the terms were presented to Malharrao at Kalol, "the Prince observed that a very heavy burden was imposed on him, and he was at a loss to support it. He appeared perplexed beyond measure, and for some time seemed not to know what reply to return." He did however say, "that he thought that Major Walker was favouring his enemy, and discovered but little inclination to do him justice." But Malharrao was too dispirited to continue the fight, and he accepted Major Walker's terms. There is every likelihood that he would have kept his word, but for the men who surrounded him, and who were to share in his downfall : ministers, favourites, refugees, and the newly enlisted levies which had to be disbanded.

It had been agreed upon that these levies should be immediately dismissed, and that the rest of his forces should fall back upon Kadi, whilst Malharrao with a small body-guard should stay at Kalol, there to await the coming of the expeditionary force, with the Gaikwad troops one mile in the rear. But on his arrival at Kalol on the 16th March, 1802, Major Walker found neither body-guard nor Malharrao ; for the latter without disbanding his levies had fallen back upon Kadi. Therefore Major Walker with the expeditionary force and the Baroda contingent marched upon Kadi, and encamped at Budasan a few miles from Malharrao's capital.

Once more negotiations were resumed, Major Walker openly accusing Malharrao of treachery, and Malharrao pleading that he had been forced to fall back upon Kadi, because his levies refused to be disbanded. Messengers passed from camp to camp ; and on the 17th March, 1802, whilst Captain Williams and Sunderji were on their way to Kadi, Malharrao's artillery opened fire upon the English camp, and Sunderji and Williams were arrested.

In the words of Major Walker, "Captain Williams departed with these (Malharrao's) people about one o'clock, and in 20 minutes afterwards two guns opened at a great distance on the (English) camp. I held immediately a short consultation with the chiefs of the allies, and assign-

ing them their places informed them that the whole should advance and assault the enemies' camp." But the British attempt proved a failure ; the men killed and wounded amounted to 3 officers, 21 Europeans, 120 Indians.

Thereupon the Major realised that with the troops at his disposal he would not be able to capture the fort of Kadi, and he wrote to Bombay for reinforcements. But it took more than a month for these reinforcements to arrive, during which time Major Walker and Malharrao exchanged various proposals, all of which failed to bring about a settlement. When the reinforcements arrived at Budasan on the 24th April, Major Walker was superseded in the command of the British expeditionary corps by Sir William Clarke, whose forces were a few days later strengthened by a body of troops under Coleman.

Before dismissing Major Walker, attention may here be called to the outrageous—there is no other word for it—terms he imposed on Malharrao.

On the 16th March, 1802, Jonathan Duncan, who was under the impression that the war was over, wrote to Major Walker, " I have great pleasure in adding my unreserved approbation of the prudence, energy and ability of the measures pursued by you, so as to have led to so desirable a basis for terminating the subsisting difference in this country. You may therefore signify to Malharrao that the engagement he has signed [*the Governor was under the mistaken impression that a treaty had actually been signed*] has the sanction both of the Baroda Administration and of the Bombay Government."

But in a letter to the Governor-General, on the 11th April, 1802, Jonathan Duncan, though he tried his best to defend Major Walker, had to admit, " However well pleased, as I no doubt was, with Major Walker's success in procuring (as was then concluded) Malharrao's signature [*the signature was not obtained*] to terms so favourable to the Baroda Government, a comparison of them [*the terms*] with the outline I had communicated to the Major in my letter of the 3rd of March as well as with the Major's consequent instructions to Mirza Ahmed will show that the conditions of the 14th [*Major Walker's terms*] exceeded both in form and substance what I had meant to exact from Malharrao, 1st in the much larger subdivision of the articles, . . . and 2nd

in making Malharrao by the 1st and 7th items answerable for all damages, whether in revenue or expenditure, that should appear to have been made by his insurrection to the Government of Anandrao, or at least as much thereof as I should ultimately award ; whereas my own view of exacting reimbursements from Malharrao had not gone further than to make him contribute according to his ability towards indemnifying the expense he had put Anandrao's Government to, or to relinquish a part of his country in lieu thereof."

Thus the documents unexpectedly supply us with evidence that, whatever blame attaches to Malharrao for his shilly-shallying and his failure to stand by his word, he was not the only one not to play the game.

With the arrival of the reinforcements under the command of Sir William Clarke the issue of the contest was a foregone conclusion. The defence-works of Kadi broke down before the British attack, and Malharrao had to acknowledge defeat, and surrendered.

The victorious allies did themselves well, and the Company got the lion's share of the spoils. By the treaty of the 15th March, 1802, the cession of the pargana of Chorasi and of the Gaikwad share of the Surat chauth was confirmed. The Baroda Government consented permanently to subsidise a force of about 2,000 sepoys at the rate of 65,000 Rupees per month. The Surat athavisi was assigned to the Company as a security for the repayment of the expenses incurred by the Company in rendering military aid to the Gaikwad State.

By the treaty of the 6th June, 1802, Anandrao ceded the pargana of Chikhli in full sovereignty forever as a spontaneous mark of his gratitude for assistance in overcoming his enemies. Furthermore jaidad or landed funds equal to 65,000 Rupees per month were set apart for paying the monthly stipend of the subsidiary force. The Company were ready to help the Gaikwad to pay the arrears of those mercenary Arabs who were to be disbanded. But, in the event of the Baroda Government not paying back the loan at the stipulated time, the Company would temporarily collect the revenue of the parganas of Baroda, Kalol, Sinor, Petlad and Ahmadabad.

The Gaikwad State secured likewise considerable territorial advantages ; for Malharrao's hereditary territories

Kadi, Dehgam, Kapadvanj were escheated to the Baroda Government.

Nor were the Minister and his family forgotten, the village of Batha was granted to Raoji Appaji as a hereditary jagir ; the diwanship was made hereditary in his family ; and the Company's protection was extended to Raoji Appaji himself, his adopted son, his brother, his nephew, his relatives and his friends ; and if the Gaikwad or anybody else should ever treat them ill, the Company promised to interfere on their behalf.

But what about Malharrao ? The Jagirdar, after having been deprived of all his territories, was permitted to reside at Nadiad, where districts were allotted him worth 1,25,000 Rupees to provide for his sustenance and that of his family.

What grates however upon the feelings of anyone who stands for fair play, is not so much the callousness with which Malharrao's opponents insisted on their pound of flesh, but rather the crude surgical appliances they used in order to cause their victim the greatest amount of pain and discomfort. For Malharrao was made to sign the following deed of renunciation :

"I have created a dispute with you [*Anandrao*], and after entertaining forces have taken your fort of Visnagar, and occasioned disturbances in your country ; and there ensued a battle with Babaji Appaji. This induced you to solicit the assistance of the English Bahadur. The Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan Bahadur proposed to me a peaceable settlement, which I did not attend to. Wherefore the English in prosecution of their support to you have taken from me the fort of Kadi and all the territories belonging to me, and delivered them unto your sarkar, and for myself have made provision of 1,25,000 Rupees per annum from the pargana of Nadiad, which has been given me through His Honour's means, which I shall accept, and together with my son, family and brother will behave to you peaceably. With regard to my conduct, the Hon'ble the Governor has satisfied you ; and according as he has thus signified, so shall we conduct ourselves peaceably without deviation. This jagir, which has been given me for the maintenance of my family, I shall enjoy and remain contented with. I

have no sort of claim on you, respecting my former places ; but, if in conformity to my engagements I shall conduct myself peaceably according to the Governor's order, you will get my jaidad a little increased from the sarkar "[of Baroda].

By way of comment, Jonathan Duncan's own words may here be quoted.

"When Raoba sent on the morning of the 8th June this paper to Malhar to execute, the Governor had little or no idea that he [*Malharrao*] would have consented to it ; and had he objected, the Governor would certainly not have pressed on him so delicate a subject ; but the only alteration he himself [*Duncan*] desired to make was that, instead of the words implying (according to Raoba's original draft) that he [*Malharrao*] readily, cheerfully, and through his own desire and good pleasure entered into the present arrangement, there should be substituted merely an acknowledgement that he [*Malharrao*] truly acquiesced, and would act upon the arrangement thus tendered to his acceptance ; and this amendment was accordingly admitted of, as appearing more natural and reasonable, and being also in conformity to the real state of the case."

Hence the conclusion imposes itself that *Malharrao's* final humiliation was mainly the work of *Raoji Appaji*. Jonathan Duncan allowed the Baroda Minister's vindictiveness to run its course, perhaps because he feared lest the advantages gained by the Company might otherwise be endangered, perhaps also because *Malharrao*, restored to power, would always remain a potential source of unrest and danger, whilst *Raoji Appaji* was not likely to turn against the Company.

MOOT POINTS

The difference between the official account and the sequence of events as contained in these documents is too obvious to be further expatiated on. The history of the faction-fight during the opening years of *Anandrao's* reign has yet to be written ; the writing of it will not be an easy task, for there are still a number of problems awaiting solution, some of which are here briefly outlined.

(1) *Kanhojirao's rise to power* : *Kanhojirao* stands accused by his enemies of having usurped the ministerial

power, entering Baroda by night and imprisoning his opponents. But according to Sultan Jaffir's testimony, "At the time of Govindrao's death nobody thought of this prince [*Kanhoji*]; but Anandrao, contrary to the advice of his friends, called him from his privacy to assist him in the conduct of Government."

(2) *Kanhoji's imprisonment* : It is stated that he was imprisoned, because the jamadars wanted to vindicate their vow sworn on the Koran to maintain Anandrao on the gadi. According to another account : "He [*Kanhoji*] meditated an entire change in the sibandi, and avowed an intention of reducing or discharging the Arab forces... The Arabs became particularly alarmed for themselves. With the general consent they conspired against Kanhoji, and surrounding the palace in the night made him a prisoner. They next released Anandrao, replaced him on the gadi, and acknowledged him for their lawful prince."

In a letter dated 30th July, 1802 (to be published in the next volume of *The Gaikwads of Baroda*) Alexander Walker writes to Jonathan Duncan : "Necessity and not choice led the Diwan [*Raoji Appaji*] to court the Arabs. The assistance they rendered him was of that nature, which could not be easily repaid. They effected a revolution in his favour by violence, and Raoba has always felt that the same means could be employed as effectually against him... In the desire or the necessity of satisfying the Parekhs will be found another (and I am not sure but the principal) cause of the Diwan's [*Raoji Appaji*] hesitation. I own that I am not so certain of Raoba's disposition towards these men [*the Parekhs*] as to the Arabs. They have been useful to him in his affairs. It was by their influence and money that Kanhoji was deposed."

(3) *Anandrao and Raoji* : The question offers to what extent the letters written by Anandrao were his own, or the work by Raoji Appaji. When it was believed that Anandrao had written to congratulate Malharrao on his victory over the English forces on the 17th March, 1802, Jonathan Duncan sounded Raoba on the matter. "He said that he could not answer for what a man, so subject to intoxication as Anandrao, might at particular moments do; nor [*could he*] of course exercise any superintendence over his [*Anandrao's*] acts in the zenana." Raoji's answer makes

one wonder whether he really was the devoted servant he pretended to be. Did he identify himself with the Baroda State, or did he identify the Baroda State with his own personal interests ?

(4) *Malharrao's letter to Raoji Appaji* : Frequent mention is made in the documents of the congratulatory letter which Malharrao wrote to Raoji Appaji on the occasion of Kanhojirao's confinement. The Governor of Bombay looked upon this letter as a convincing proof that Malharrao's later attempt to liberate Kanhoji was but a pretext. Yet there is Malharrao's own explanation to be taken into account. Mirza Ahmed, an agent in the Company's service, reported as follows : " In respect to the letter of congratulation that he [*Malharrao*] wrote to Raoji on the occasion of the confinement of Kanhoji, it is true ; but it is only a pretext and not his real sentiment." Again Malharrao himself stated, " In respect to the Governor dwelling on the letter of congratulation which I wrote to Raoba on the occasion of the confinement of Kanhoji, this is the mode of our Maratha irony, thus to praise what is untrue by another untruth.'

(5) *Bombay's interference* : The Poona Residency informed Jonathan Duncan, " You would be perfectly justifiable in furnishing the military aid required by Raoba for the security of Anandrao's authority, who is the undoubted lawful heir of Raja Govindrao, since it is reasonable to conclude that, if the Company is bound to guard the rights and possessions of the Gaikwad sovereignty from encroachment and diminution, still more is it incumbent upon them to prevent the subversion of his government." On this hypothesis it becomes imperative to prove that, prior to British interference in behalf of Anandrao, the latter was in danger of being deprived of the masnad through the intrigues of either Kanhoji or Malharrao. Such was the view adopted by the Court of Directors in their dispatch of the 28th August, 1804 : " But so soon as a formidable military force had assembled for the avowed purpose of displacing Anandrao, the legitimate successor and head of the family, the Company's right under the 8th article [*of the treaty of Salbai*] for the preservation of the integrity of the Gaikwad Principality was very properly exerted with a view to such a final adjustment of affairs as our connexion with the

Baroda Government necessarily required." Unless it can therefore be established by documentary evidence that, prior to the Bombay decision to interfere in the civil contest of Baroda, Anandrao's sovereignty was imperilled, there is no escaping the unpleasant alternative that British support was given to Raoji Appaji, because he was ready to pay the price to those who helped him to maintain his ministerial supremacy. It rests with the student to inquire whether the documents bear out the contention of the Court of Directors that "a formidable force had assembled for the avowed purpose of displacing Anandrao, the legitimate successor and head of the family."

(6) *Chorasi pargana and Surat chauth* : The most puzzling problem of all is the Bombay Government's policy of territorial aggrandisement at the expense of the Gaikwad dominions and in defiance of the treaty of Salbai.

In their dispatch of the 28th August, 1804, the Court of Directors thus expressed their views : " It may be considered as a doubtful question how far the Company was at that time [*in 1800*] precluded by existing treaties, either with the Gaikwad Family or with the Maratha State, from negotiating an exchange of territory with the Baroda Government without the consent of the Peshwa ; but when we see the negotiation with Govindrao terminating in an unconstitutional grant to the Company of the pargana of Chorasi, which surrounds the city of Surat, as well as the Gaikwad share of the chauth of that city, and that the unconditional surrender of the pargana of Chikhli is further stipulated for in the treaty with his successor, we are naturally led to inquire whether and to what extent the Company stand pledged for the preservation of the integrity of the Baroda Principality, and whether the acceptance of these cessions can be considered as any deviation from the then existing engagements with the Court at Poona."

Having thus clearly stated the problem, the Court of Directors premise on what principles they mean to solve it.

" The treaty of peace, concluded at Salbai between the Company and the Marathas on the 17th May, 1782, appears to us to be the proper document to be relied on for the determination of this question, although reference to treaties of a prior date may serve as an elucidation."

They then argue in the following manner :

“ By the seventh article of the treaty with the Marathas of the 1st March, 1776, concluded at Purandhar, it may be inferred that Fatesing, who had previously made cessions to the Company, did not possess the power or authority to make such cessions, and they were accordingly forthwith to be restored.

“ By a subsequent treaty however between the Company and Fatesing in 1780, concluded during the last war but one with the Marathas, the pargana of the Surat athavisi and the chauth of the city of Surat were made over to the Company.

“ By the 5th article of the treaty of Salbai it is stipulated that the country which Sayaji and Fatesing Gaikwad gave to the English, and which is mentioned in the seventh article of the treaty with Colonel Upton (meaning the treaty of Purandhar) with a view to obviate all future disputes shall be restored. And by the 8th article of the treaty of Salbai it is agreed that “ whatever territory Fatesingrao possessed at the commencement of the war should for ever remain on the usual footing in his possession.

“ Combining what was inserted in former treaties with this article of the treaty of Salbai, the natural construction seems to be that the Gaikwad territories were not to be dismembered, whether by grant or conquest, by either of the contracting parties. The supposition that this power [*of dismembering the Gaikwad territories*] belongs to the one party [*the Company*] and is denied to the other [*the Peshwa*] cannot well be maintained.”

It must here be pointed out that the Directors' reference to the treaty of Purandhar is based on a misconception of the 7th article of that treaty. The restoration of the ceded territories was not made absolute, but conditional :

“ The country ceded by Sayaji and Fatesingrao is to be restored, when it is proved by their letters and copies of sanads, granted by the former Peshwas, and now in their (the Gaikwads') hands, that they [*the Gaikwads*] did not possess the power or authority to make such cessions.” The proviso, which the Poona Ministers had rashly added of their own accord, proved their undoing ; for the sanads proved that the Gaikwads were entitled to make territorial

cessions in their own name, without the Peshwa's consent.¹

Accordingly the ceded territories were not returned till the treaty of Salbai, when the restoration took place not as an acknowledgment of the Peshwa's suzerainty, but as a token of goodwill, 'to obviate all future disputes.'

But the Directors' irrelevant reference to the treaty of Purandhar in no way impairs the validity of the conclusion arrived at ; for this conclusion is but a paraphrase of the 7th article of the treaty of Salbai : "Whatever territory Fate-sing possessed at the commencement of the war should for ever remain on the usual footing in his possession."

The Court of Directors next proceed to exemplify the meaning of their interpretation of the treaty.

"Agreeable to this construction of the treaty we find that, when in 1793 the late Govindrao was compelled by the Poona Durbar to relinquish the Gaikwad share of the districts of the athavisi in the neighbourhood of Surat and the Gaikwad share of the chauth of that city, our right of interference, under the 8th article of the treaty of Salbai, to prevent the dismemberment of the Baroda Principality was effectually asserted by our Resident at the Court of Poona. That Court was brought to a sense of the necessity of attending to the stipulations of the treaty ; the instrument by which Govindrao submitted to the dismemberment of his family dominions was cancelled ; and the Poona Court at the same time gave up their claim to the Gaikwad share of the chauth of Surat in 1800 and 1801."

It is then pointed out that the way of acting of the servants of the Company differed greatly from their policy in 1793.

"We observe that in consequence of Mr. Duncan's negotiation with the late Govindrao on the object of the before-mentioned instructions from the Governor-General-in-Council of the 10th March, 1800, Mr. Duncan being opposed to the cessions proposed by the Surat Council as an equivalent for what was to be obtained, the Chorasi pargana and the Surat chauth were tendered by Govindrao as a free gift, provided the approbation of the Peshwa could be obtained ; and that after the death of Govindrao they were demanded of his successor as a matter of right, though

1. The question is fully discussed in the Introduction to Volume III of *The Gaikwads of Baroda*, under the heading, *The Sovereignty of the Gaikwads*.

no sanads were ever issued for them by Govindrao ; and they were accordingly yielded to Mr. Duncan together with the pargana of Chikhli, amounting in the whole to a net annual revenue of rupees (2,34,000) two lakhs thirty-four thousand."

Whatever excuses might be brought forward Jonathan Duncan's policy was hardly defensible.

"In accepting these cessions as above described, which after the death of Govindrao were confirmed by his successor, Mr. Duncan deviated from the letter, if not from the spirit, of the instructions of March 1800, and thereby rendered the Company liable to the imputation of a breach of the treaty of Salbai and to the consequent resentment of the Peshwa, who, it appears, had not only on several occasions manifested his disinclination to admit of the proposed cessions, but who had also declared in express terms that the English would never take possession of those mahals. We are aware however that by the Resident's letter to Mr. Duncan of the 8th December, 1801,¹ the Peshwa had signified his willingness to agree to everything, provided the Governor-General should conclude the treaty on the proposals offered by his Highness, alluding, we suppose,² to the negotiation carrying on at Poona, which at length terminated in the treaty of Bassein."

Then follow the concluding animadversions of the Court of Directors.

"We shall conclude this part of the subject of Mr. Duncan's negotiation with Baroda Government by observing that, how desirable soever it might have been to obtain a territory contiguous to Surat, in consequence of the late arrangement with the Nawab of that city, it ought not to have been accepted at the risk of incurring the imputation of a breach of faith and the consequent resentment of the Peshwa, with whom we were reciprocally bound to preserve the integrity of the Baroda Principality, and with whom our interference had at a former period [*in 1793*] been successful in preventing the execution of a similar design on his part. We, however, have the satisfaction to observe by the 14th article of the treaty of Bassein that the

1. In letters of a later date the Peshwa was unequivocally opposed to the cession.

2. An altogether unwarranted supposition on the part of the Directors.

Peshwa has formally recognised the treaty with Raja Anandrao Gaikwad, otherwise we should have thought it incumbent upon us to direct that the before-mentioned cession be restored to the Gaikwad Government."

The Bombay Government thus found themselves accused and convicted of having broken that British faith, which they used to extol in their correspondence with the Country Powers as something sacred, inviolable and inviolate.

Nor can it be alleged that the cession of the Surat chauth and of the pargana of Chorasi was in earnest of the assistance which the Bombay Government were about to lend to the Gaikwad Government. "When the Governor received the writing of relinquishment for Chorasi, he clearly and distinctly announced to Kamal-ud-din and to the karkun that its delivery imposed no obligation on this Government [*Bombay*] or on the Company, and must be understood as merely a compliance on their part [*the Baroda Government*] with what Govindrao had before promised, and by no means as any consideration for the assistance that might eventually be afforded to them in their present circumstances; and to this construction they both [*Kamal-ud-din and the karkun*] unequivocally consented before the Governor."

What baffles all comprehension is the encouragement given by the Residency at Poona to the Bombay Government. On the 9th December, 1801, William Palmer and Barry Close wrote: "We do not apprehend that any considerable embarrassment would result from the Peshwa's refusal to sanction any transfer of the Gaikwad property or possessions; nor are we certain that the Peshwa possesses any paramount authority over the Gaikwad State to this extent; but admitting that such an authority has been established or exercised, it is clearly invalidated by the principle of the Company's guarantee in the treaty of Salbai as well by the natural right which the Raja must possess of conceding a part for the preservation of the whole; and at any rate we conceive that the effects of the Peshwa's unjust resentment are not to be brought into competition with the results which the Company would derive from the acquisition in question."

The members of the Poona Residency were right in

doubting the Peshwa's paramount authority over the Gaikwad State. The Peshwa was not Baroda's suzerain, nor was the Gaikwad Poona's vassal. But to conclude from this that the Bombay Government were justified in accepting even as gift the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat is, to say the least, illogical.

What is equally puzzling is that the Court of Directors delayed so long reminding their servants of their impolitic behaviour. The cession of Chorasi and of the Surat chauth was already discussed in July 1797. It was verbally promised in 1800, and confirmed by deed in 1801. It was only in August 1804, that the Court of Directors first tackled the problem, when they both condemned and condoned the policy of the Bombay Government.

Bombay, St. Xavier's College, June, 1938.

N.B.—The English documents are taken from various sources : *Gujarat Tour of the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan ; Foreign Powers Selections ; the Secret and Political Department Diaries.*

At the beginning of each document its source of origin is given in abbreviated form according to the following scheme : the year to which the document refers, the diary from which it is taken, and the number of the diary.

The following abbreviations are used :

- | | |
|------------|--|
| G. T. | Gujarat Tour of the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan. |
| F. P. | Foreign Powers, Selections. |
| S. & P. D. | Secret and Political Department Diary. |

The marginal notes and words printed in italics between square brackets do not form a part of the manuscript, but have been added with a view to facilitate the reader's task.



ANANDRAO

ANANDRAO GAIKWAD

(1800-1802)

Ministerial Faction-Fight

No. 1, THE MUNCHERJI KHURSHEDJI INCIDENT

(December 1800—February 1801)

MUNCHERJI Khurshedji's trouble is in itself of minor importance. Its significance is mainly incidental, inasmuch as it confirmed the enmity between Muncherji and Kanhojirao Gaikwad, and at the same time brought together Muncherji, Raoji Appaji and the servants of the Company. In course of time Muncherji became the chief intermediary between Raoji Appaji and the Company in their combined opposition to Kanhojirao and his supporters.

DOCUMENTS

Bombay, 31st December, 1800 (1802, F. P. 16)
Letter to Daniel Seton.

1800

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to furnish you with the accompanying copy of a letter from Muncherji, Parsi inhabitant and farmer of Navsari, on the subject of which you will be pleased to state in strong terms to the chauthia of the Gaikwad the expectation of this Government that the present Gaikwad Administration will pay that respect which is due to the bhandari engagements which Mr. Griffith, the Chief of Surat, appears, as per copies enclosed, to have entered into for the security of Muncherji at the express instance of the late Gaikwad; to the rights and immunities included in which, he and his family are, therefore, entitled, as are the Company to require that neither Muncherji nor his family suffer undue molestation or confinement, but be released; and that such claims, as the Gaikwad Government may hold against them, be communicated through the chauthia to you, in order that you may thereon see the whole brought to a fair conclusion, and cause Muncherji to account for whatever may be owing by him to that State. Under these

*Company's
rights*

circumstances the Board trust that you will be able to bring this affair to an amicable adjustment, corresponding, if necessary, with the acting Government at Baroda on the same subject.

No. 1. Translate of an arzdasht from Muncherji to the Hon'ble the Governor (without date).

*Muncher's
petition*

I have on a former occasion made you acquainted with the particulars of my history and present situation, from which representation and the information of my man every circumstance will have been known to you. What further account is necessary? Three sons and other people are now in confinement in the thana, and irons have been put on their legs: in this manner are they distressed without a cause; and it is said that these people will be carried in irons to Baroda. Chaukis are placed over their women and families; and every day without any excuse the expense of six men for the chauki is taken. The particulars of my present situation, as well as what has happened and is now doing, this servant will inform you of; which do you consider as true. Except from the Almighty and yourself, Hon'ble Sir, in these days, whence is this old dependant of the Hon'ble Company to expect justice? My reliance and hopes rest with you, that you will cause me and my family to be released from this unjust persecution. Everyone knows that I am under the protection of the Hon'ble Company; notwithstanding which, it is strange that, having them as my protectors, such violence and oppression is shown me. Being in this calamitous situation, except from yourself, Sir, I see no prospect of relief. This misfortune has befallen me without cause; in view to which I have thus twice or thrice troubled you with my writing; and placing my head on your feet, request you will pardon my errors.

No. 2. Letter from Govindrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur to Muncherji Khurshedji Desai of Navsari in the district of Surat athavisi, dated 5th Rabial-awal 1194 daftary year, or 1793 English era, on 11th October.

*Govindrao's
promise*

These four years you have left Navsari and taken your abode at Surat; and now you sent your gumashta, mehta Motiram Dayaldas, into my presence at Poona, who informed me that through dread you have made your escape, and that your brothers or partners have patrimonial possessions; therefore, if I would offer you assurance, and grant you, your gumashta and family the bhandari (or mediation of safety) from the Hon'ble Company, you will, depending upon that, return with your family to Navsari and make your habitation there; and that you will serve my sarkar with great zeal and fidelity; therefore, considering your being an old servant of this sarkar, I have written to Mr. Griffith, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, to make you satisfaction; which letter I hope you will deliver him, and he will make you satisfied. This sarkar has urgent occasion for you; and, you being fit for the service, you shall not meet with unjust molestation, so that you will without fear, trusting upon the Hon'ble Company's bhandari and the assurance from this sarkar, return with your family to Navsari; to make you reparation, you, your gumashta and family have my free assurances; trusting upon which, you will return and discharge your duty with fidelity; no unjust molestation shall be offered either to you, your gumashta, or family.

No. 3. *Letter from Govindrao Gaikwad Bahadur to Mr. Griffith at Surat, dated 5th Rabial-cwal 1194 daftary year and 1793 English era.*

Before, in the time of late Fatesingrao Gaikwad, was given the Hon'ble Company's bhandari (or mediation of safety) to Muncherji Khurshedji Desai, and his gumashta Motiram Dayaldas, and their family : and now accordingly I have written you that you will make the desai, and Motiram gumashta, and their family assured that they should return to the Kasbah and make their habitation there easily. From my sarkar no unjust molestation will take place towards the gumashta, the desai and their family.

Surat, 2nd February, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

In consequence of your command, dated the 31st December, 1800, respecting Muncherji Desai of Navsari, I endeavoured to bring about the release of his family and to free him of restraint with the Gaikwad's chauthia ; but the chauthia could do no more than write, as he did, to Baroda to acquaint the Government that such was your desire. The chauthia could obtain no answer. I was, therefore, compelled to write to the Gaikwad's sarkar to convey your sentiments. I now transmit a copy of the translate of the answer I received, and Muncherji's petition to me thereon.

Muncher's case

A revolution, shortly after the receipt of the letter, took place in the government of Baroda, and in consequence Kanhojirao [was] made a prisoner, and Raoji Appaji has become the minister of that Government.

Revolution

I also transmit copies of papers of information received from Muncherji for your observation. He is now, he says, satisfied ; and his family he expects back in a few days.

Muncher satisfied

No. 1. *Letter from Anandrao Gaikwad to Daniel Seton, Lieutenant-Governor of Surat,¹ received the 26th January, 1801.*

Your letter, sent me by the harkara, I have received. The contents therein conveyed were fully understood, and there is not any distance between the Company Bahadur's sarkar and that of the Gaikwad ; which is certainly known by the people in general and throughout the world, as they know the sun shines, and therefore it is needless for me to prolong the story.

Anandrao's request

A person by name Muncherji Khurshedji Desai, who is both a man and zamindar of this sarkar, whom from his post I have brought down to Baroda for the purpose of asking him for a claim of lakhs he has to account for to this sarkar ; after he has cleared this charge, he shall be liberated.

You, kind Sir, wrote to me that a bhandari I have given him for the Hon'ble Company's sarkar ; but kind Sir, it does not appear to me on what account and for what purpose he has been given a bhandari ; therefore it is fit you should give me a copy thereof. After receiving the same with the reply of this letter, it shall be duly taken into mature consideration,

1. In 1800, on the assumption of the entire government of the city of Surat by the British, the establishment of chief and council was abolished. In their stead the management of the city was entrusted to three officers : a collector of revenue, a judge and magistrate, and for the charge of political duties a lieutenant-governor.

and I shall write you for answer what I may think expedient, of which you may rest assured.

No. 2. Petition from Muncherji Khurshedji Desai to Daniel Seton, dated Surat, 27th January, 1801.

*Muncher's
petition*

The humble petition of Muncherji Khurshedji Desai humbly sheweth unto Your Honour :

That Your Excellency has been pleased to cause to be explained to me the purport of the letter received from Anandrao Gaikwad in answer to Your Excellency's letter to him on the subject of releasing my family taken to, and imprisoned at, Baroda, which your Excellency wishes me to answer as to his alleged questions. Conformably thereto I beg leave to reply thereon.

His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad says that there is a claim against me for lakhs of Rupees from the sarkar of the Gaikwad, for which purpose my family he caused to be brought to Baroda, and after my clearing such charge they shall be liberated ; for which I beg leave to say that the sarkar of the Gaikwad has no claim against me of any kind. If he has, His Highness had better appoint an agent or vakil and depute him to Your Honour to produce any vouchers of my hand, and claims that he can establish against me. I will then of course answer and give him the requisite satisfaction.

I further beg leave to add that in the time of several of His Highness's predecessors, by names Damajirao, Fatesingrao, Manajirao, and Govindrao Gaikwad, I had frequently been to Baroda, and waited upon these Princes, but no one had asked me or told me that there is a claim against me from the sarkar of the Gaikwad ; but now hearing this present claim I am much surprised. What claim for lakhs of Rupees His Highness means, I am at a loss to know. This I humbly think His Highness wrote merely to delay and put it off to comply with Your Excellency's request for the release of my family and with design of oppression.

His Highness has been also pleased to desire Your Excellency to let him have the copy of the bhandari given by your sarkar. The answer of which is this that the bhandaris I possess are from his Highness's uncle Fatesingrao as well as from his late father Govindrao Gaikwad that [I] as well as my family in general and my adherents, etc. should live quiet and easy without molestation from the sarkar of the Gaikwad, which original papers I have submitted to His Honour the Governor of Bombay ; but no doubt, if His Highness Anandrao would order his sarkar's daftars to be searched, copies thereof will certainly be found therein, as it is usual with them to keep the copy on their records.

I thus humbly beg to state the subject of my grievance before Your Honour for your sarkar's consideration, and hoping Your Excellency will take compassion on my present situation by obtaining the release of my family, who are forty-nine (49) in number including men, women, children and servants ; two females are blind ; some children's mothers are there, and their children remain here ; some children are there, and their mothers here. Thus is the hardship, may it please Your Excellency, under which I have underwent particularly in my old age ; which induces me to repeat my application again to Your Excellency to be pleased to pursue such steps as Your Excellency may deem expedient in obtaining release of my poor family, as I am considered a person under the Hon'ble Company's

protection, under whose shadow I live and have suffered such unjust, oppressive treatment. I have no other protection, except God and Your Excellency.

No. 3. The information from Muncherji Desai, dated Surat, 28th January, 1801.

With my man, lately come from Baroda, Raoji Appaji, the Diwan of late Govindrao Gaikwad, now in Baroda, sent me a verbal secret message to convey to Your Excellency. That is to say, that while the Hon'ble the Governor was at Surat, His Honour had deputed Aga Muhammad to Baroda to request Govindrao to give up the chauth of Surat and the Chorasi pargana to the Hon'ble Company, when through his (Raoji Appaji's means Govindrao consented to give up the chauth, and a writing was passed to that effect by him. Then why does not the Company possess the chauth? And as for the Chorasi pargana he did not at that time finally decide. If the kamavisdar of that pargana was to be apprehended by you, this pargana would soon come to the Company; and in such business he is willing to interfere for the good of the Hon'ble Company and tender his requisite assistance to Your Honour to that effect here, as for doing this it is the proper opportunity for Your Excellency for the reason the Governor has not abided to the bhandari of the Hon'ble Company's sarkar in my favour.

*Message
from Raoji*

He says all the subordinate commanders and troops are disaffected to the Kanhojirao's conduct; they all seem to be displeased with him, because he has destroyed all the principal former managers.

Thus Raoji Appaji has sent me a verbal and secret message to convey to Your Excellency; but he has positively forbidden the publishing his name; if discovered, he will be ruined by the sarkar; only he desired me to inform you therewith. Take this message into your serious consideration and act as Your Excellency deems proper.

No. 4. Information from Muncherji Desai, dated 29th January, 1801.

By an express arrived from Baroda just now to Muncherji Desai with a letter from his vakil there, mentions that on Tuesday last, the 27th January,¹ Kanhojirao was seized and put into irons by Raoji Appaji by the assistance tendered him and joined by the whole of the subahs of the Gaikwad sarkar. Anandrao, the eldest son to the late Govindrao, was immediately proclaimed as Governor and invested with the gadi. The principal minister of Kanhojirao by name Lakshmanbhau and 4 or 5 others were also seized and ironed.

*Revolution
at Baroda*

Raoji Appaji assures my vakil that in course of to-morrow he shall order my sons to be taken out of irons, and my whole family shall be liberated.

No. 5. Further information, received by Muncherji Khurshedji Desai from his vakil at Baroda, dated Surat, 2nd February, 1801.

That Raoji Appaji desired Mir Fakhr-ud-din Husain Khan to bring the copies of the bhandari to the cutcherry before Anandrao Gaikwad; which

*Muncher's
troubles over*

1. According to the Baroda Gazetteer Kanhoji was arrested on the night of the 29th January, 1801; the correct date seems to be the 26th January, 1801. See No. 4 *Bombay Decision*, entry of the 5th January, 1802, *Kamal-ud-din's representation* marginal heading *Kanhoji arrested*, footnote.

he accordingly presented to Raoji Appaji, confirmed the same, and said the papers are valid and were granted to the desai through his means ; and in consequence Raoji Appaji released and accommodated my whole family, lodged them in a house near his own, suitably provided them with bedding and provisions. He also assured that in a day or two he will apprise his Superior and dispatch the family with due honour, and in meantime ordered carriages to be provided to carry them to Navsari.

*Kanhoji's
arrest*

Kanhojirao, when seized, much entreated Raoji Appaji and his brother to liberate him, and offered to pass an acquittal that he will lay no claim to the government in future ; to which the Gaikwad answered that his punishment was the return to him for his ungrateful behaviour to the Gaikwad sarkar, instantly ordered, after some conference passed between them, to put him in irons and confine him in a fort called Ranpur. 700 sepoyes were kept over him as a guard.

1801 *Bombay, 6th February, 1801 (1802 F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Surat
letter*

We have the honour to forward the copy of a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of Surat under date the 2nd instant with its enclosures containing the only information that has yet reached us of the revolution said to have taken place at Baroda.

1801 *Surat, 12th February, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

Muncher

I have the pleasure to advise the Desai's family are safely returned, and his authority at Navsari restored.

No. 2. KANHOJIRAO'S IMPRISONMENT

(January 1801)

KANHOJIRAO'S imprisonment, already mentioned in the previous section, is officially communicated to Jonathan Duncan, who profits by the occasion to reopen the question of the cession of Chorasi and of the Surat chauth.

DOCUMENTS

Kadi [?], 28th January, 1801 (1802, G. T. 311)

1801

Malharrao Gaikwad to Raoji Appaji, recorded in G. T. 311 on the 18th January, 1802.

Having received on the 14th, on a Wednesday, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past ten P.M. a letter from Gangajipant, dated 13th on a Tuesday, I was heartily glad to observe the contents mentioned therein. At this time when undue proceedings had intervened, it was necessary to have one of your wisdom and foresight to repose on, and as your attachment is constant to the sovereign, God has therefore sent you success, which has proved highly pleasing to me. Before this, I used to receive letters from the said Gangajipant, advising me of the news, but I was anxiously looking for one from you, which God Almighty has now accomplished my wishes in regard to.¹ *Congratulating Raoji*

Gangajipant further notices that your uncle is at Ahmadabad and intimates that, although he will not probably have occasion for any assistance, yet that in the event of his requiring it, he requests I will be assisting thereto. I therefore now assure you that, should he write his wants, they shall be supplied. Continue to write frequently all the circumstances. What can I say more?

Surat, 12th February, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to transmit copies of the translates of letters to me from the Gaikwad, Raoji Appaji and Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan, advising of the revolution at Baroda. *Baroda letters*

No. 1. *Letter from Anandrao Gaikwad to Daniel Seton, received the 10th February, 1801.*

Kanhojirao did behave improperly, and was going on wrongfully with pride, and also his adherents. In return for their cruel behaviour they have received the deserved punishment. The affairs of the sarkar are brought to its proper arrangement. This I advise you of, kind Sir, as you are a friend. *Kanhoji imprisoned*

1. This letter is afterwards frequently alluded to in the documents, see index : Malharrao, letter to Raoji Appaji.

No. 2. *Letter from Raoji Appaji to Daniel Seton, received the 10th February, 1801.*

Kanhoji imprisoned

Kanhojirao wrongfully imprisoned Anandrao Gaikwad, the Governor of this sarkar. Whereupon all the Ministers of the State thought proper to assemble themselves for the good of the sovereignty, and they accordingly imprisoned Kanhojirao ; Anandrao is reinvested on the gadi. This I write you for your information. The friendship, which is subsisting between the sarkar of Senakhaskhel Samsheer Bahadur and that of the Company Bahadur, shall be strongly maintained and continued.

Muncher's family

Lately you were kind enough to write two letters on the subject of Muncherji Desai's family, which were received ; and the family was accordingly dispatched with due credit shown them. They must have ere this reached Surat safe, and related to you their circumstances personally. I hope you will kindly continue to write of your welfare.

No. 3. *Letter from Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan to Daniel Seton, received the 10th February, 1801.*

Kanhoji imprisoned

Long since I have not been honoured with Your Excellency's letter ; therefore hope Your Excellency will favour me with a letter soon. Lately the Ministers of this Government thought proper to confine Kanhojirao and imprison him in the fort of Ranpur. Next day, on the 11th of Ramzan (27th February)¹ Anandrao Gaikwad was reinvested on the gadi, and all the officers and commanders restored to their respective offices. My situation, thank God and by Your Excellency's favour, is in some degree better than I hereto enjoyed it. [*The*] Maharaja keeps a favourable sight on me. This I write purposely to apprise Your Excellency therewith.

1801 *Bombay, 23rd February, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Baroda revolution

We had the honour to forward to Your Lordship under date the 6th instant copy of a dispatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of Surat, advising of a revolution that had taken place at Baroda ; and having lately received from Mr. Seton a further report on the consequence of the event, we take this opportunity of submitting the papers that relate to the subject for Your Lordship's notice.

Letter from Anandrao Gaikwad to the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, dated 11th Ramazan (27th January), received the 22nd February, 1801.

Kanhoji punished

Kanhoji Gaikwad having conducted himself in a manner highly intemperate and improper during his management of the public affairs of this Government, I have thought proper to show my full sense of the same by measures the most satisfactory and just. I trust, therefore, you will continue as heretofore to maintain your kind regard for the friendship subsisting between us, and considering a letter as half a visit receive the most and constant correspondence.

I have made examples likewise of those who have been in a subordinate degree guilty of the like offences, and taken steps to repair or prevent the ill effects of their management.

1. Kanhoji was apparently arrested on the 26th January, 1801.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1801, (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Anandrao Gaikwad.

1801

I have been highly gratified by the agreeable accounts contained in your last letter, and observe the arrangements which you have adopted on the occasion of Kanhoji's misconduct. I doubt not indeed in a short time to see you, by attending to the advice of those you ought to rely upon, bring your affairs to the most happy settlement in every respect.

*Profession
of friendship*

Regarding me as your sincere friend and well-wisher, you will, I hope, continue to afford me the pleasure of your agreeable correspondence.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

1801

I have received your kind letter stating the treacherous behaviour of Kanhoji Gaikwad and the re-accession of Maharaja Anandrao to the masnad.

*Offer of
friendship*

You have ever been the sincere friend of the late Raja and faithfully attached to the Government which you serve. There can be little doubt, therefore, of the beneficial effects of the measures which your good sense and foresight have adopted. Of both I have received the most satisfactory accounts and look upon you, therefore, as a cordial well-wisher to the friendship and intimacy subsisting between our respective Governments.

I have delayed my reply till now as well from the late continual pressure of public business as from being in constant expectation of the return of the harkara sent by Aga Muhammad so long as about three months ago to ascertain the event of the intimation made to you on the part of this Government. It is my determination, on our receipt of these particulars, to send a respectable person with a view of testifying my regard for the friendship subsisting between the two States, and to offer the usual condolence with presents in compliment to the new accession. The affairs of the Maharaja will, I doubt not, continue to benefit by your wisdom and good advice.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16.)
Jonathan Duncan to Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan.

1801

I have received your friendly letter, and am happy to hear of your prosperity.

*Delegate to
be sent*

I have delayed my reply to the Maharaja's and Appajirao's letters as well from the late continual pressure of public business as from being in constant expectation of the return of the harkara sent by Aga Muhammad near three months ago to ascertain the success of the application made to your Darbar on the part of this Government. It is my determination on receipt of this intelligence to send a respectable person to the Raja, with a view of testifying my regard for the friendship subsisting between the two States and to offer the usual condolence with presents in compliment to the new accession. You, whom I regard as the friend and well-wisher of the Hon'ble Company, are at the same time sensible of the good dispositions with which I am impressed towards the Raja, your Master. I need say no more.

No. 3. BID FOR BOMBAY SUPPORT

(1801)

THE documents, dealing with the attempts of the rival parties to secure the armed support of the Bombay Presidency, are here distributed into three sections:

Section A : The activities of Kanhoji's party

Section B : The activities of Raoji's party

Section C : The policy of the Bombay Government

This grouping has been adopted, because it has the advantage of method and clearness in an otherwise bewildering maze of mutual recriminations, clashing interests and criss-cross correspondence.

Section A : The Activities of Kanhoji's Party

Kanhoji made the more tempting offer : the parganas of Chikhli and Chorasi and the chauth of Surat. But his supporters were comparatively few, he himself was a prisoner, and his followers had sought shelter and safety outside Baroda.

DOCUMENTS

1802 *Surat, 22nd May, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Gajrabai's address to the Governor.

*Summary
of events*

To the exalted Hon'ble Company Bahadur and Governor Duncan Saheb, through Mr. Crow, Gajrabai, daughter of Fatesing Gaikwad, presents her request that, when Colonel Keating and general Goddard invaded Ahmadabad, they made peace with Fatesing and guaranteed that no one should molest his government in his time or that of his children. A sum of money was on that occasion fixed to be paid to the Company, and I was hostage in the English camp for the engagement, until it was performed when my father was invested by the English with the title of Raja Bahadur. In this manner until the present day we have experienced your peace and kindness. But since the demise of Govindrao Gaikwad my brother, Anandrao, has been seated on the masnad, and Kanhojirao has carried on the government. Govindrao's officers have fomented rebellion, put Kanhojirao, my brother, into irons, confined him in a fort, and committed great severity on the women and the family. My brother, Anandrao, is, as is well known, weak in intellect and virtually as much confined in his

freedom as his brother. It is impossible for anybody to have access to them, and the Gaikwad Government is now a prey to plunderers. They omitted no endeavours to get hold of my brother, Murarrao, at Davory, from which place however he fled to Sindia. They wanted likewise to seize my brother, Mukundrao, in Baroda ; but he made his escape and took refuge in Sankheda Bahadarpur. Other adherents of the Gaikwad they caught and imprisoned, and are rioting on the spoils of the government.

My petition is this : that, since you are our ancient protectors, and that in the face of your alliance our country is going to ruin and destruction, that you will assist us and step in to save our State ; and whatever you desire, I will stipulate with you, and remain in Surat your hostage for the performance of it ; but expedition should be used, because when affairs are far gone to ruin, your repair of them will be difficult ; but do not refuse your aid ; for the Raja Bahadur has entered into twenty-nine articles¹ of treaty with you through Colonel Keating and General Goddard ; from the perusal of which your mind must be satisfied ; and, excepting you, there is no hope of relief ; for our government is under your guarantee ; and in the present manner, should we be overturned, our alliance will suffer discredit. My brothers have made me their agent ; therefore, if with your assistance and interference you will restore our affairs, until you are perfectly satisfied and in possession of all concessions between us, I will remain in your hands ; for Kanhojirao, my brother, has fully assured me ; but from him you cannot have the same conviction ; therefore until I can afford you the proper writings and put a finish to all agreements, I will remain ; and when those are concluded and put into your hands, I will take leave. During that time I shall expect you to make some provision for my subsistence, until everything is accomplished ; for I made my escape from Baroda with little more than covering. Expedition should be used.

Gajrabai's request

Surat, 3rd August, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

I have the honour to forward two letters to my address from Shivram, the commandant of infantry, and Govindrao, the Diwan of Kanhoji, which were yesterday sent me by Gajrabai as just brought in by one of her scouts from Baroda. But I am inclined to consider them either fictions of hers, to instil a confidence in my mind of the strength of her adherents, or forgeries of Raoba's to produce a disclosure of sentiments from me on the subject of her cause. No inconvenience ensues from this doubt, because in either case my replying is out of the question. I ought to apologise for the translation of them, which, as I am not a proficient in the Marathi language myself, I have been obliged to commit not to the most able but the most confidential of those about me, who do understand it.

Strange letters

No. 1. Shivram's letter to Nathan Crow.

Shivram Bahadur sends salams to you, and desires to be observed my welfare of this place, and expecting your welfare to be written by you. Imbaram Desai's brother, Kalyanji, has informed the circumstances which all come into our knowledge. The circumstance of this place, on represent-

Shivram's message

1. The treaty of Kundhela signed on the 26th January, 1780. It consists of 12 articles, not of 29.

ing to you by them, will be understood, of the case in the particular should write, which is improper to do it, therefore referred upon their verbal information to you. The cause of referring on them, as they are well-wishers and firm friends of our Master, therefore Desai's verbal information, and do it accordingly, the answer of the letter to be will be judged, and dispatch presently, this is the request. Dated 5th Rabial-awal, 17th July.

- 1801 *Surat, 20th August, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Murar Murarrao, the brother mentioned by Gajrabai in her memorial, which I had the honour to transmit on the 23rd of May last, as having fled to Sindia, is arrived with a force, they report, of three thousand men at a place called Bansda about thirty kos to the southward of Surat. He is lately married, it is said, to a very near connexion of Scindia, is much patronized, and furnished by him with the present equipment. Murarrao has a wife likewise here and by his father-in-law I was this morning informed that he had sent him a message to go to me and make known that he was arrived at the place; he was encouraged to hope that the English sarkar would relieve the condition of Kanhojirao, his brother, and that he waited for its commands.

Gajrabai Gajrabai is all impatience and wanted immediately to address you; but I have dissuaded her from intruding upon you, till she may hear more explicitly from her brother, Murarrao.

- 1801 *Surat, 17th November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Murar and his friends The above was too late for yesterday's post. Murarrao is certainly taken prisoner and in confinement at Navsari. Ganeshpant paid me a visit this morning, which I was glad to admit for the opportunity of apprising him that people ascribed all the disturbances in the parganas to him and Gajrabai, and that having now lost the name of Murarrao, under which they could screen themselves before, they must be very careful of having any hostility brought home to them for their enemies to complain of to you. Ganeshpant seems a spirited fellow and with a good deal of candour for a Maratha. He does not appear to have lost any confidence from Murarrao's misfortune, and promises that he will never infringe the neutrality, I have prescribed to his conduct within the walls, nor instigate anything outside, without confessing it, if called upon. He has a strong inclination, which I have discouraged, until I may have the honour of hearing from you again on the subject, to be allowed to leave the city himself. At present a jamadar of confidence belonging to Kanhoji takes the lead outside, and has just established himself at Variav. Balu Miah wrote to me this morning an affected note to request some instructions, as he holds the Company's protection, respecting the line he ought to pursue between the contending parties outside, to which I verbally replied that the range of my public cognisance was confined to the affairs of the city. Ganeshpant solemnly assures me that ammunition for the sarsubah's party was carried out this morning in a covered hackery, and that these supplies are frequent.

Gate's trouble It will be impossible, I am humbly of opinion, to check the ingress and egress of this town without changing all the old darwans, of which there

are three and four at each gate. Were adalat peons stationed in their room, there would be a great occasion of strength to this police-establishment, and extension of the civil order of the town; and a set of men would succeed less old in iniquity and more likely to be attacked than the present, who conceive that they hold their appointments from prescription.

Ganeshpant informs me that the situation of Raoba himself is so much threatened by the Arabs that he cannot send any large force into the pargana; that he offered them five lakhs of Rupees to dispatch Kanhoji, upon which they brought his hookah, peshkabz and angarkha¹ sprinkled with blood as arguments of the performance of his wishes, and demanded the reward. Raoba required that some of his people should first go to Ranpur (a small fort on the banks of the Narbada, where Kanhoji is confined) and see the corpse. The Arabs said they had thrown it into the river, and again vociferated their claim to the reward; which Raoba refusing, they proceeded to abuse, and have almost virtually made him a prisoner.

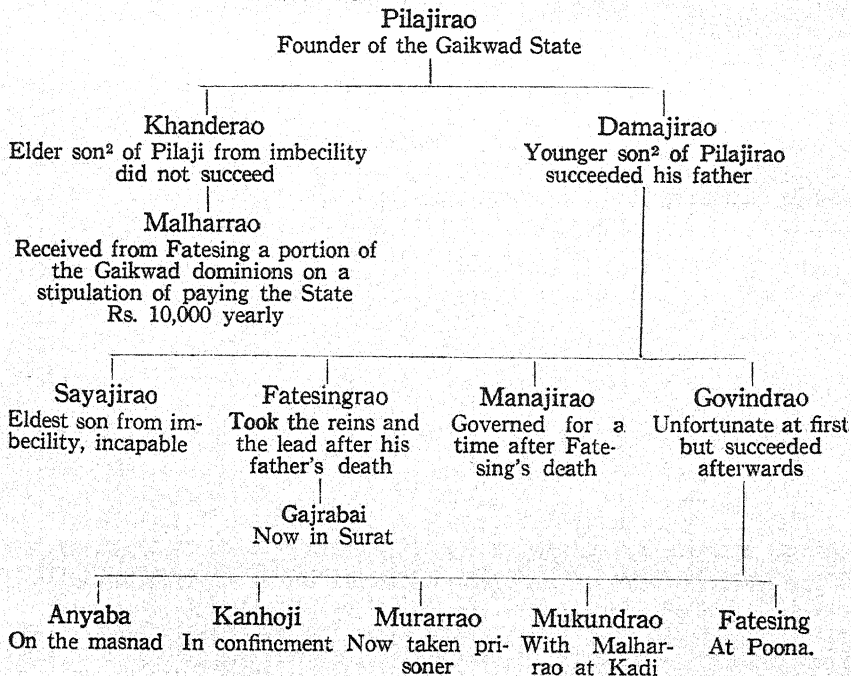
Raoba's situation

Murarrao has been taken, he says, by the treachery of some men bribed by Raoba and by his own want of proper caution, being a mere youth of about eighteen.

Murar

Ganeshpant and Gajrabai have great expectation of aid from Malhar-rao of Kadl a place, if not the same, somewhere near Kokur Wara, which is down on Rennell's map a few miles above Ahmadabad. The connection of Murarrao to the Gaikwad family and its other members will better appear by the following genealogical sketch.

Malhar



1. Smoking pipe, dagger and cloak.
2. Incorrect statement.

*Kanhoji's
claim*

Besides the above five, there are nine other sons of Govindrao's by concubines. It seems to have been the fated order of the Gaikwad Administration for the elder heirs to be incapable and the younger to take the helm ; and therefore Kanhoji's pretensions are the more justifiable, independently of the notorious idiotism of his brother, Anyaba, and his just claim, therefore, to govern in the case of such incompetency as much as if the masnad were vacant from death. Kanhoji's party maintain that Anyaba was very fond of him and would gladly, if he had the ability, restore him, for he is a perfect state-prisoner and under much more restraint than he experienced before. Kanhoji's claim now are not for the masnad, but for the place usurped by Raoba ; and upon this moderation his adherents strenuously dwell. The question, therefore, seems to be : Is Anyaba capable of choice himself ? or is it certain, in the supposition that he is, that he freely exercises it in the present appointments about him ?

1801 *Bombay, 2nd December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Letter from Ganesh Vinayak to Jonathan Duncan, dated Surat, 14th November.

*Kanhoji's
offer*

I have already sent my representation to you through Mr. Crow, and now through the Saïd Edroos. I again address you, and send a paper referring also to the Saïd's verbal relation to you of circumstances, conformably to which it is my desire that the Hon'ble Company may extend their assistance to Kanhoji, from whom a note under his hand having been received is now forwarded, which it depends on you to favour him on the subject of.

Note of Kanhoji.

To speak on my part to you Ganesh Vinayak is gone. He will say what is necessary, and you may depend on my making good the amount and particulars thereof. You may, therefore, proceed in his business in full security, and you will also proceed in the execution of the engagement that may be concluded with confidence and good faith. Neither shall I swerve from my promise. Let both this remain firm on our respective parts.

1801 *Bombay, 2nd December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Translation of a memorial from Gajrabai Nimbalkar, the daughter of Fatesing Gaikwad deceased, and from Ganesh Vinayak connected with Kanhojirao Gaikwad, addressed in behalf of the Hon'ble Company to Governor Duncan and Mr. Nathan Crow, Esquire, at Surat, and received at Bombay on the 2nd December by the hands of Saïd Edroos of Surat.

*Charges
against
Raoji*

After the death of Govindrao Gaikwad, Anandrao Gaikwad and Sayajirao Gaikwad were seated on the gadi or seat of command ; and Kanhojirao Gaikwad was at the same time placed on the gadi of Fatesingrao Gaikwad. All the forts and strongholds, and the town of Baroda, and the country at large, and the troops began to be managed by the latter, according to the manner that had been observed by Fatesing. But Baroda ministers seeing this with an evil eye, and that their power was at an end, and becoming also apprehensive that they would have their accounts to render, they threw, therefore, disunion in the administration of the State, dispatched money to the southward, and committed great waste thereof ; and lest Kanhoji should bring them to a reckoning for this, they connected themselves with Govindrao's widow, and gaining over by large promises of gifts and gratuities

the headmen, the Arabs, and the Silahdars, and Gujratis. They thus attached all the people to themselves so as to enable them to commit treason towards Kanhoji ; assaulting whose house, in the middle of the night, they seized on the guns that were planted there, and began to fire shots, which dispersing his people, the Arabs thereon ascended and made Kanhoji their prisoner, and putting him in irons placed him in a fort, and plundered both the wardrobe and the female apartments, not sparing even the widows of Fatesing and Govindrao. They also betrayed their jealousy of Mukundrao and Murarrao, the two younger sons of the late Govindrao ; wherefore these latter fled into the woods ; to seize whom, troops were sent. Anandrao was, however, a party with these people in throwing Kanhoji into irons, and in this way it is that the ministers, joining themselves to the women, have subverted the State.

Whereupon Kanhoji has verbally intimated to us to proceed to Surat to claim the protection of the Company according to the terms of the treaty concluded between the Hon'ble Company and Fatesing, whereby the former bound themselves to maintain him in his government and to assist against all those who should seek to disturb or bring prejudice thereto. *Kanhoji's plans*

Under these orders we should immediately have repaired to you, but that we were then held under restraint, from which we have only obtained our enlargement partly by bribery and partly by giving security on plea of having to proceed to the southward. *Delay*

What we have since our arrival at Surat represented to Mr. Crow by order of Kanhoji is as follows : *Kanhoji's terms*

First. Troops to be as many as shall be required to punish our enemies, with stores and ammunition ; and having seized them to commit them to us. But, should they not be taken in the course of the war, this shall not be considered.

Second. Anandrao's dignity to be preserved by us in the same manner as Sayajirao's.

Third. Kanhoji to be placed on the gadi of Fatesing, and he is to hold the management of the country and the command of the troops, providing for Mukundrao and Murarrao in an honourable way according to their respective situations.

Fourth. Fatesing (the junior son of Govindrao, now alive) to be placed in the service of the Peshwa. (*N. B.* This article seems to be afterwards struck out by the writers.)

Fifth. The wives of the former Sayaji, Fatesing, Govindrao, and Manaji Bawa to be with their people treated as in the time of Fatesing.

Sixth. The Company not to take under their protection our officers who commit embezzlements or faults.

Seventh. Deviations [?] by these women, etc., we will furnish.

Eighth. The Company to continue to assist us in case of our being attacked, the expense of the troops being to be defrayed by us.

Ninth. Ganesh Vinayak to be the minister under Kanhoji.

Tenth. In consideration for the Company's performing the above stipulation, we give to them the following mahals : 1st the chauth of Surat, 2nd the pargana of Chikhli, 3rd the pargana of Chorasi.

But of this, the village of Bhatta has been given by us to Moyin-uddin Miah Khan Saheb, which is to be continued to him.

This treaty to be acted upon as in the manner of Fatesing's time, so as to realise our objects to the increase of the Company's reputation.

The present application and terms are also conformable to what we before sent in writing. Let the Hon'ble Company extend effectual assistance to Kanhojirao.

1801 *Surat, 3rd December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

*Baroda
alarmed*

Reports have prevailed in town Mukundrao, the son of the late Govind-rao, who had taken refuge with Malharrao, has by the assistance of the latter fomented much disturbance in Gujarat and absolutely got possession of Visnagar. Certain it is that the Administration at Baroda are much alarmed, and I this moment learn that a vakil is at the gates on his way thence to you.

1801 *Bombay, 15th December, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)*

Aga Muhammad's claim.

*Kanhoji's
request*

It may be proper here to mention that Aga Muhammad observed yesterday that he might, he thought, claim a principal merit in having brought the Baroda Administration to a right way of thinking, in as much as on the 16th of November last he received letters to his address from Ganesh Vinayak, the Diwan of Kanhojirao, transmitted to him through

*Baroda
anxious*

Aga Abdul Husain (who was formerly with Mr. Crow in Sind), which by the Governor's desire he says he communicated copies of to Bapu Khote, the Vakil here of Kamal-ud-din, and that on receipt thereof at Baroda they determined (as Bapu Khote has now acknowledged to him) at once to accede to the Governor's requisitions, lest the superior offers of Gajrabai and Ganeshpant should be accepted of; and thereupon to dispatch their vakils.

Ganesh Vinayak's letter to Aga Muhammad.

The following is a translation of this letter.

*Kanhoji's
offer*

Since it is known that you possess an influence with the Governor and are also a well-wisher to the Government, it is therefore written that, if you exert yourself so as that the station of hakim or chief of Baroda be conferred upon Maharaja Kanhojirao, 2 parganas, viz., Chikhli and Chorasi, the jama of which is certainly equal to 2 lakhs of Rupees shall together with the chauth to the amount of 65,000 Rupees be ceded to the Hon'ble Company.

What is, therefore, requested of you is that by exerting yourself you should bring this matter to a speedy conclusion so as that this harvest may not be lost, and let your answer to this be speedily dispatched; nor must you allow yourself to be in the least neglectful or passive in this business.

N. B. In transmitting this letter Aga Abdul Husain writes as follows to Aga Muhammad.

The Diwan of Kanhojirao has come to me through another person, and has been very pressing, and has addressed a letter to you to request your utmost exertion in favour of Kanhoji, so as that he may attain to the gadi. For your trouble in which he has signed to a writing that you shall have a douceur of 15,000 Rupees.

Governor's observation.

*Aga Muham-
mad's claim*

To this information it is only necessary to add that, although the Governor has no distinct or clear recollection of the arrival of the above

translated letter, or of the offer therein made to Aga Muhammad, or of his consequent verbal instruction that the whole should be communicated to Bapu Khote, yet he cannot doubt but the transaction passed as stated; his own slight notice or recollection of the circumstance or of his instructions thereon in reference to Bapu Khote (whose account of the transaction corroborates that of Aga Muhammad) being probably ascribable to his having been casually much occupied at the time of Aga Muhammad's report to him on the subject.

Bombay, 20th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Letter received from Surat, addressed to Saïd Edroos.

First letter from Ahmad Ben Shaikh Haidar, jamadar, a principal officer of the Gaikwad, under whom are half of the Arabs, dated 22nd November, and received at Bombay on the 12th of December.

I am devoted to the welfare of Kanhoji, and I have entertained an additional number of people, horse and foot, which has increased my expenses. But at all events I am ready to serve Kanhojirao, nor have I now connection with any one else, nor do even go to the Darbar of Anandrao Gaikwad, but stay at home, expecting events.

Devoted to Kanhoji

Second letter from Saïd Shikuh, the son of Saïd Edroos, dated Surat, 14th December.

Ganeshpant, the Minister of Kanhojirao, and Ganpatrao Gujjar having come to me, desired me to write to you that Malharrao of Kadi has taken Visnagar and other forts, and has proclaimed that he is acting for the rescue and on behalf of Kanhojirao, and that he has now proceeded towards Ahmadabad, and encamped at Shahi Bagh, which is but 3 or 4 kos distant from that capital, which he either has or will soon enter; and that all the family and descendants of the Gaikwad are dissatisfied with Raoji Appaji; and that the officers of Kanhojirao, consisting of Brahmans, etc. had settled a plan to fix his thanas or posts throughout the parganas, when they heard of the arrival of Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan on his way to Bombay to ask the assistance of the English troops, at the instance of Raoji.

Malhar active

Wherefore they remain at present quiescent and silent, till they see what the future will produce. At all events, it is probable that the applications of the managers on the part of Kanhojirao will soon reach the Governor with assurances of readiness on their side to promote and agree to the objects of the Hon'ble Company, so as that assistance may not be afforded to Raoji Appaji.

Kanhoji's delegates

Third letter from Jamshedji, son of Hirji, Parsi, to Saïd Edroos, dated Surat, 16th December.

1801

I hear that Malharrao of Kadi has made himself master of several places and forts of consequence belonging to the Gaikwad, and has made his proclamations on behalf of Kanhoji, and is encamped on the Shahi Bagh, which is at the distance of 3 or 4 kos only from Ahmadabad, and that he will speedily be master of that place, if he has not become so already. The brother of Raoji Appaji, who marched against Malharrao, has been defeated, and being defeated has fled, whilst Malharrao, is entertaining more troops.

Malhar's success

Saïd Edroos to Ahmed Ben Shaikh Haidar.

Purpose In answer to the above letters the Saïd was desired to write on Sunday the 20th instant in terms to prevent the treachery of the Arab jamadars, in consequence of which the Saïd has written to him as follows :

How to act Your respectable letter has arrived and I have understood what you have written. I have praised God on hearing of your situation, and your being in good health, which is what I have chiefly at heart ; I am attentive to your business. Do not you, or the sardars who are with you, oppose Anaji and Raoba. If it please God, you shall have a full answer with all particulars from Surat. Malharrao of Kadi should not be allowed to become all powerful in the country of the Gaikwad, nor be altogether discomfited, a medium state is best for him. Do you write, or get some of your friends to write to the Kadi-man ; and if it please God, your advantage shall in all respects be consulted. Continue to send me your letters and the news, writing being half equal to a visit.

1801 *Bombay, 22nd December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Other letters to Saïd Edroos.

Complaints This day, viz., the 22nd of December, the Saïd sent a letter to him from Ganesh Vinayak, dated from Surat 17th December, complaining that he has not obtained an answer to either of the 2 letters he has addressed the Governor, or heard from the Saïd since the latter's arrival here further than of his (the Saïd's) having presented his address to the Governor and set forth what was proper on the occasion ; after which this person proceeds to state that, although he himself would have entire patience for the Saïd's good time, yet Kanhoji is very pressing, because the rigours of his confinement are daily increasing, whilst disturbances prevail, he says, on every side to the destruction of the public funds and the distress of the people.

Kanhoji He further desires Saïd to impress the Governor with the idea of the unfitness of Anaji to govern, although he be indeed the eldest son, and that everyone wishes for the restoration of Kanhoji, and that Malharrao had also written from Gujarat to express his great reliance on the good offices of him (the Saïd).

Kamal-ud-din He next mentions the arrival at Surat of Saïd Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan in the reported intention of proceeding to Bombay ; but that it is hoped and trusted he will through the Saïd's exertions meet with no success. He adds that it is rumoured that Kamal-ud-din is going with an offer to divide the country in the proportion of 10 and 6, and thereon to obtain the Company's aid ; to repel the efforts of which (should the same prove acceptable to the Governor) the Saïd is desired to state to the former [Kamal-ud-din] that those entitled to the government of the Gaikwad's country are not alone the single member of the family now in Baroda, who being moreover a drunkard and senseless, what dependence can be placed on his assurance, but that in fact the heirs are many, and that therefore to make any grant or writing of his valid, it must be attested by all the others interested in the succession. In this way Ganesh suggests to the Saïd to parry the effects of any offer that may come.

Letter from Vinayak The above was accompanied by another letter to the Governor from Ganesh Vinayak, requesting an answer to his former letters, and intimating that Malharrao depends on the favour of the English Government.

Saïd Shikuh, the son of Saïd Edroos, writes under date the 17th December from Surat, wanting to know whether Gajrabai may address a letter to the Governor, of which a draft may, he suggests, be previously enclosed to the Saïd for his inspection. He adds as this news that the brother of Raoba (Babaji) has been forced to flee with only 9 horsemen, and that Shivram, the jamadar of the Gardis of infantry in the service of Anandrao, has gone over to Malharrao with 13 guns from Babaji's party, and Malharrao is now in the Shahi Bagh, and had written a letter of encouragement to Gajrabai, and was getting all powerful, and had already possessed himself of Barnagar and Visnagar, and that the forces of Kanhoji Gaikwad, who are in the vicinity of Surat, are likewise ready to act.

*Letter from
Shikuh*

Surat, 21st December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan left this [place] yesterday afternoon for the Presidency, after taking a formal leave of me about noon, at which ceremony he made a pointed request that himself and a cousin of Raoba's, who proceeds with him, might be presented with a pair of shawls each. The indulgence was against my inclination, but so strongly solicited that I could not refuse it. Kamal-ud-din has two companions in this embassy, the person above mentioned and one Hafizi (the son of a chobdar in Surat) who has grown into favour at Baroda from reputation of prophecy.

*Kamal-ud-
din*

Malharrao has written to Gajrabai letters concealed in a harkara's staff, advising of his having taken Visnagar, Patan and, I believe, Ahmadabad, and expressing his confidence in the nature of whatever arrangements may take place through our intervention. Shivram sent Malharrao, I understand, offers of joining him with his troops ; but, though the disgust of this commander is too well founded and too notorious to admit of doubt, still the prudence of Malharrao would not allow him to trust the introduction of his troops, until he gave his son as a hostage. Him he has now got in Kadi, and Shivram is advancing towards a junction.

*Malhar's
success*

Section B : The Activities of Raoji's Party

Raoji offered less than Kanhoji : the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat. But his followers were many and influential, and his party was in power.

DOCUMENTS

1802 *Baroda, 7th June, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, letter received on the 22nd June.

Cessions I have heard in private the several particulars respecting the Surat chauth and Chorasi pargana, which you entrusted to the communication of Sorabji Parsi, a man belonging to Muncherji Desai. I had already written to Your Honour upon this subject after advising with Shrimant Maharaja deceased and Aga Muhammad.¹

Raoji pleased This Parsi now informs me that, in case the Hon'ble Company can attain their object, they are willing to interfere in accomplishing the several views of the Gaikwad Government together with those in which I am personally concerned. I felt most indescribable satisfaction, Sir, in learning the continuance of your good disposition towards the interests of this Government, I can assure.

Hopes and wishes We have already written to Your Honour in reply to the last which you sent by the return of our harkara. My letter has been forwarded through Kamal-ud-din Khan, as you are, I hope, before this fully apprised.

In the present instance of your employment of Sorabji and the assurance you are pleased to convey through him of its being your unalterable intention to accomplish the wishes of Senakhaskhel Samsheer Bahadur, I have only further to remark that it has been unaccompanied by any written communication from yourself. As soon as Your Honour may be pleased to favour me with a satisfactory answer, I shall then state to you the specific objects of this Government as well as my own.

The avowed and express intentions of the Hon'ble Company, respecting the two affairs above noticed, you may continue to treat of through the channel of Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan, but no more.

In short, Hon'ble Sir, let us in all respects continue to experience your indulgence, and let it appear to all the world that the interests of the Gaikwad's Government and yours are one. Whatever can I say more? May our friendship remain forever.

P. S. Sitaram Chimnaji begs leave to offer his humble respects and to assure you of the infinite satisfaction he derived from Your Honour's last communication through Sorabji. Your Honour is our patron and will, we

1. There must be some mistake in this, perhaps in the translation, as Raoji did not return to Baroda from Ahmadabad till after Govindrao's death. (Note added in the Diary)

doubt not, determine the best for us in this affair. You may be assured of our readiness to abide in every respect by your decision. Further particulars you will learn from Sorabji.

Bombay, 17th June, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1801

I have the honour to transmit for Your Lordship's notice [a] copy of a translation of a letter from Raoji Appaji, the Diwan at Baroda, respecting the progress of the negotiation for the relinquishment of the Surat chauth together with two others from Kamul-ud-din Husain Khan, descriptive of the state of affairs at that capital. *Letters forwarded*

No. 1. Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, letter dated 31st May, received 12th of June, 1801.

I have been duly honoured and gratified by the receipt of your last kind letter. It is three months, you say, since Aga Muhammad dispatched a harkara here to learn the success of your negotiation, but that he had not yet returned with the desired reply. *Letter received*

This kasid, Hon'ble Sir, arrived here during the interregnum of Kanhojirao, and waited directly upon Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan, who, accompanied by Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan and myself, immediately proceeded to lay before the Rao the nature of the good understanding and friendship subsisting between the Government of the Hon'ble Company and ours. Finding him however totally adverse to everything we had got to say, we were obliged necessarily to drop the subject, and informed Hakim Ajmal of the circumstance, that he might communicate it to Aga Muhammad, which he did the same evening by the return of this harkara. It is certainly a mark of great surprise to us that he has not yet arrived. *Kanhoji to blame*

Upon deposing Kanhoji we immediately informed Your Honour of the accession of Anandrao Gaikwad; but for three, indeed, four months we were not, until the present instant, honoured with a reply. Looking however upon the good inclination of Your Honour to be the pledge of our own continuance as a government, I scruple not to lay before you its actual circumstances, good or bad. *New Government*

The late Maharaja wrote to Your Honour about the chauth at Surat, saying that, after communication with the Peshwa, he was extremely willing to have it finally settled. We have now repeated the same through our vakil, who has no doubt mentioned it to Colonel Palmer. *Raoji's promise*

In short, Hon'ble Sir, you may be assured of the sincere desire I feel to afford you every gratification in my power. You will recollect, however, that there are still a few points between us and the Peshwa, which the Hon'ble Company are in a manner bound to adjust, as indeed they have always done so. The substance of this, which no doubt our vakil has constantly laid before Colonel Palmer, you must either already, or will shortly have received at full length from that gentleman.

No. 2. Kamal-ud-din Husain to Jonathan Duncan, letter dated 31st May, received 12th June, 1801.

I have been honoured with the receipt of your kind letter after a period of three months, which of course the multiplicity of your public business must have induced. As to the harkara dispatched by Aga Muhammad, *Letters*

you will learn the history of him from the Aga himself, as well as from Raoji Appaji's present letters.

Gajrabai

Every day, since our disposing Kanhoji, has assumed a different complexion. Intrigue and villainy of every kind is going on rapidly, particularly amongst the women, I mean the bais, who have indeed justified every stigma that has been thrown on the folly and weakness of their sex. There is amongst the rest the daughter of the late Raja Fatesingrao, who under pretence of going to her own home has now taken up her residence at Surat, where, it is said, she is carrying on her intrigues with more parties than one.

Although about this woman in particular there is little question or concern, still the reports which are thereby circulated afford sufficient hopes for an inconsiderate faction, vain and insufficient as their hopes may be, to carry on their secret plots and machinations. I mention this in short, to prove to you that we are still far from that complete settlement, which is so much to be desired ; and this the Aga likewise will be well able to explain to you.

*Raoji
friendly*

Raoji Appaji writes to Your Honour about the Company's affairs here, which, I can assure you, our Government is not less anxious than yours to see accomplished. He is, in short, the well-wisher and friend of both, and highly desirous to gratify the Hon'ble Company by any means in his power ; of his failure you need not have the smallest apprehension.

*Raoji's
hopes*

He has no doubt at the same time some object of his own, which it has been usual to attain through the intervention of the Hon'ble Company's Government ; he has hopes still of being able to employ the same medium, as you will observe he slightly notices in his address ; he made application indeed before this for the mediation of Colonel Palmer, but has not yet received any answer from his Poona wakil.

Of this no doubt, Sir, you are already satisfactorily informed, as I hope you ever will, with humble wishes for health and happiness, of the sincerity of my friendship and regard.

No. 3. Kamal-ud-din Husain to Aga Muhammad, letter of 31st May, received 12th June, 1801.

Letters

I have received your kind letter through Shaikh Husain Bapu Khote, accompanied by one from the Hon'ble the Governor, and have learned from yours the cause of the latter's delay. The Governor's letter to His Highness has been likewise delivered. His reply, which is just written, we trouble you to forward.

*Arabs in
power*

A strange circumstance has taken place here. The Arabs, who are in great numbers and have a demand of many lakhs upon the sarkar, have taken possession of all the gates of the city and manage them as they please. So extensive a concern it is impossible to conceive that the Government should have means to settle in one instant. Besides, these mercenaries have settled matters with Kanhoji so as to be able in case of a future change to bring him forth again under personal obligations to themselves. The people at the Darbar therefore are obliged to consult them in every affair they take in hand.

*Surat
chauth*

As to the Surat chauth, I did my best to obtain their consent to the measure, but in vain ; they would not listen to it, talked of forcible opposition, and said Raoba and the Mir Saheb, meaning Kamal-ud-din, were

only planning to transfer the Gaikwad Government into the hands of the Hon'ble Company. Raoji is, however, endeavouring by degrees to bring the real matter about and, along with it, to accomplish those other objects which he himself has in view.

In a word I am not idle ; what is to be done shall not suffer from any neglect of mine, as I beg you to assure the Hon'ble the Governor.

I send two pairs of shawls and gloves, which, though not indeed worthy of presenting, I hope His Honour will not on that account decline to accept. I have sent them in reliance upon his kindness, and hope he will not refuse to do this favour. They are in themselves of little value ; be so good, therefore, as to present them in my name. *Present*

Remark in the Diary.

N. B. Neither the shawls nor gloves were accepted of.

Bombay, 1st August, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

Your letter by the hands of Sorabji Parsi belonging to Muncherji Desai arrived, and I observed its contents ; besides which, Sorabji imparted what you had desired him personally to represent. You will rely on secrecy in respect to whatever you may write to me, and may freely communicate all particulars through the same channel as your last. *Secrecy promised*

P.S. I desire my compliments to Sitaramji, and hope you and he continues in good health.

Baroda, 7th August, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Anandrao Gaikwad to Nathan Crow.

For a considerable length of time friendship, unanimity and concord between the Company and the Gaikwad's sarkar have been firmly cemented and established, which has been publicly known ; it is not necessary to relate the particulars thereof. A new instance is that the thieves and ungrateful towards the Company are also thieves and ungrateful to this State, and the rebels of this State are likewise rebels to the Company. According to this mode everything has been conducted with propriety and regularity, and in future I shall observe whatever is consistent therewith. *Profession of friendship*

In these times Kanhojirao was guilty of many abominable practices, and contrary to propriety was impetuous in acts of injustice, for which it became necessary to punish him and his ministers. The above may have come to your knowledge, many letters relating the particulars thereof having been addressed to the Hon'ble the Governor and you, the replies to all which have, thank God, by the receipt thereof given me much pleasure and satisfaction. *Kanhoji's crime*

From Kanhojirao and his ministers several people have fled to Surat and made false representations to you, which false representations you ought not to listen or attend to. A discussion about the punishment and chastisement is going on, but it is evidently the wish of several low-minded people to take up their abode [there]. Matters being so circumstanced, should any person for the purpose of negotiating come from Kanhojirao, let him be punished. For this purpose Jayram Kashi, the kamavisdar of Surat, and Shaikh Gulab belonging to Saïd Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur will report to you ; whose information taking into your consideration, let an adjustment according to right take place, and send an answer. *Kanhoji's followers*

- 1801 *Bombay, 20th August, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

*Ultimatum
to Raoji*

I desire my compliments to your son, expressing at the same time my surprise at not having heard from you further as well as at your injudicious delay in making good the engagements entered into with your late Master, Govindrao, who is now in heaven. Depend upon it, I will not relinquish the Hon'ble Company's acquired titles, and by showing your present readiness to carry into execution what had been thus stipulated, and which you have yourself in your correspondence with Mr. Seton acknowledged our right to, and even advised our own immediate enforcement of, with or without the consent of the Government at Baroda, you will receive credit for an act of justice, which will otherwise be ultimately accomplished, please God, in some other advisable way ; but, as it is my sincere wish that it may be effected altogether through you, I now give you this last notice and require your unequivocal answer, the receipt of which may, I hope, establish friendship between us on the most permanent footing.

- 1802 *Surat, 20th August, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Sakharam Chimnaji,¹ to Daniel Seton.

Request

There is an ancient friendship subsisting between the sarkar Senakhas-khel and that of the Company Bahadur, considering as one home the friends and enemies of each other.

In the present time there are karkuns belonging to Kanhojirao, etc. residing in Surat, giving rise to several wrongful business and entering into unreasonable writings. This circumstance I have mentioned to Shaikh Gulab verbally, and have also written to Jayram Kashi. On their information Your Honour will become acquainted therewith ; therefore whoever thus acts, you punish them and turn out of the city. Please to give attention to Shaikh Gulab's information ; and considering the matter, comply accordingly.

- 1801 *Surat, 27th August, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Muncherji Desai to his agent, Sorabji Parsi.

*Raoji's
request*

You will have observed all the particulars from my two letters, which I have written you before. Raoji intimates to me to request the Hon'ble the Governor to write to him a strong and impressive letter importing that he (the Governor) has not yet received an answer to his letter from Raoji, who keeps thus putting off time, for which repentance will follow, when he (the Diwanji) shall have himself been the cause of the loss of the object in view, and it will no longer be in the Governor's power to apply a remedy ; and that the Governor shall also write to him that, though his (the Diwanji's) enemies are very importunate, yet he (the Governor) does not listen to them, because he is firm to his word. In this manner you will desire the Hon'ble the Governor to write, and afterwards he may do as he thinks proper. It will be requisite for Raoji to read this letter publicly, when it is received.

Remark in the Diary.

N. B. The above letter from Muncherji to his vakil is the one on which the latter obtained from the Governor his letters to Anandrao and

1. The Gaikwad's sarsubah,

Raoba of the 5th of October, and not the communication specified under date the 9th of October,¹ already transmitted to the Governor-General under date the 15th of November, respecting which there appears also a further immaterial mistake in point of date, which has been corrected by a nota bene annexed to it.

Baroda, 6th September, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

I have been favoured with Your Honour's kind letter and was more rejoiced by it than I can express. Your Honour being great in every respect, I am offering up my prayers day and night for your long preservation, and that you will continue favourably inclined towards me. Your Honour says that you have received my letters by the hand of Sorabji Parsi belonging to Muncherji Desai, and observed the contents, and that he (Sorabji) further communicated thereon to Your Honour agreeably to my directions to him, and that I must rest assured of your keeping in secrecy whatever I shall write to Your Honour, so that I may write you freely and fully whatever I have to say through him ; all which I understand and have more minutely touched upon in the letter which I have now written in answer to a letter from your Honour respecting Muncherji Desai, by which you will become apprised of all particulars. The letter which Your Honour wrote to me concerning Muncherji Desai's enemy, Burjorji Parsi, is of much service. I hope, therefore, Your Honour will send again in the same way such a reply which will answer the purpose, besides another answer to the five matters which I have written to Your Honour about, after taking them into your consideration, in order that everybody here may be satisfied. This public answer should be sent through the means of Bapu Khote ; and the satisfactory answer to this letter should be sent by Sorabji Parsi. It in every respect lies with Your Honour to promote the reputation of this Government, your word being alone sufficient to give currency to a variety of our concerns.

*Between
politicians*

The treaty [of *Salbai*], concluded between the Peshwa, Pandit Pradhan and the Company Bahadur by the means of Mahadji Sindia, contains a clear specification respecting the situation of the Gaikwad ; upon which grounds it accordingly was that Sir C. W. Malet interposed and transacted the Gaikwad's business as his own and got restored the country called the Surat athavisi to my late Master, notwithstanding that it had been made over by a written deed. Therefore, if Your Honour take upon you to have fulfilled the Gaikwad's wish, the other matter shall be effected ; and Your Honour will meet with success. What can I say more ?

P. S. Sitaram Chimnaji presents his respects to Your Honour, and was greatly rejoiced at your sending him compliments.

Baroda, 7th September, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Raoji Appaji's official letter to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 20th August, by which I have been made very glad, and hope Your Honour shall continue to write to me of your welfare in like manner.

*Summary of
Duncan's
letter*

1. See entry : Bombay, 14th November, 1801, *Memorandum communicated by the vakil of Muncherji.*

You desire your compliments to my son, Sitaramji, and express at the same time your surprise at not having heard from me further as well as at my injudicious delay in making good the engagement entered into with my late Master, Govindrao, who is now in heaven, and that I may depend upon it you will not wave or relinquish the Hon'ble Company's acquired title, whereas by showing my present readiness to carry into execution what had been thus stipulated, and which I had myself in my correspondence with Mr. Seton acknowledged your right to, and even advised your own immediate enforcement of, with or without the consent of the Government at Baroda, I should obtain credit for an act of justice, which will otherwise be ultimately accomplished in some other advisable way, but it is your sincere wish that it may be effected altogether through me, and that you now give me this last notice and require my unequivocal answer, the result of which may, you hope, establish friendship between us on the most permanent footing in this manner Your Honour writes me.

Your Honour desired your compliments to Sitaramji, and particularly and finally adverted to the engagement, which was entered into with the late Govindrao Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur.

*Supposed
friendship*

But, Hon'ble Sir, whatever my Master may have written, must have been under the belief that this sarkar and the Hon'ble Company are not two, and in hope of having accomplished through your sarkar several points of business, and to enjoy a continued friendship with the Hon'ble Company from generation to generation, and to settle a treaty concerning various matters for the security of this State.

Aga Muhammad likewise communicated from Your Honour how well disposed you were to this State, and intimated the advantages we might look for from the Hon'ble Company towards the accomplishment of our objects, on which no doubt the Maharaja may have deemed it advisable to write as he did.

*Raoji's
desire*

Now lately the Maharaja departed this life, by which many disputes are continually till now ; but under your auspices my Master, Dadasaheb Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, has now become settled upon the gadi or throne and considers your cause as his own. Your Honour invited me to prove the means of bringing this matter to an adjustment, which I am far from having any objection to ; but I wish to establish friendship between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad from generation to generation, and that, certain points of justice having been obtained for us through your means, the amity between the two States may prove as durable as the sun and the moon. This is my wish. To accomplish it rests with you, as well as to prevent any entanglement arising, on this matter being announced, at the Darbar of the Peshwa, such as might prove a matter of difficulty for Your Honour to accommodate or duly to provide for the consequences of. I, therefore, conformable to Your Honour's order, will communicate the matter to Shrimant Anandrao Dadasaheb Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, and shall send an answer on the subject hereafter. What now I have written to Your Honour, you will be pleased to take into your consideration, and honour me with the answer to ; for I esteem Your Honour as being in the room of my late Master. We with our Master are ignorant and uninformed men ; therefore it lies with Your Honour to bear with and make allowance for us.

Your Honour knows that Burjorji's case is but a trifle ; it is also known by you that whoever are belonging to Kanhoji Gaikwad are ungrateful (or rebellious) to our sarkar ; notwithstanding which they go to Surat and raise dispute. I request, therefore, Your Honour will send orders to the Chief, Mr. Seton, and to Mr. Crow to turn them out, because we wrote to those Gentlemen, but they answered that they will write on the subject to Bombay and follow the orders they may thereupon receive. Your Honour, therefore, should send orders to them on this head, that they may look upon the Gaikwad's rebels as if they were your sarkar's and turn them out. An answer to this letter may be sent by Bapu Khote, who is the vakil of this sarkar at Bombay.

*Kanhoji's
followers*

After the treaty [*of Kundhela*] between the Hon'ble Company and the late Fatesingrao Gaikwad a treaty took place [*at Salbai*] between the Peshwa and the Hon'ble Company by means of the late Mahadji Sindia, in which, articles concerning the Gaikwad having been clearly specified ; this constitutes a good basis for your future proceedings.

Treaty

Baroda, 1st October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

The letter, which Your Honour forwarded to me through the means of Sorabji Parsi belonging to Muncherji Desai, I have received ; and its answer I have sent to Your Honour through the same channel, which Your Honour may have received. I was expecting to receive from Your Honour a reply thereto, but as yet no answer has reached ; and I have, therefore, written this to Your Honour and hope that Your Honour will send me the answer as soon as possible.

*Request for
help*

Heretofore Your Honour wrote to me that I should freely communicate to you all the particulars, as I have accordingly already done, and which Your Honour will take into your consideration and send me a satisfactory answer respecting proper assistance from the Hon'ble Company and also for the arrangement concerning the cultivation of the friendship between the Hon'ble Company and Shrimant Dadasaheb Senakhaskhel and his descendants, when I shall make a proper representation to Shrimant Senakhaskhel and explain to him in such a manner as shall satisfy Your Honour as to whatever the deceased Shrimantrao has written to you, to the extension at the same time of the fame and reputation of the State ; and after discussing both points with him I will settle to send somebody to Your Honour to treat. I esteem Your Honour as my deceased Master [*did*].

The Chief, Mr. Seton, and Mr. Crow have given their protection to the rebels on the part of Kanhojirao Gaikwad, who has also some friends with you at Bombay ; but I request Your Honour will order these enemies to our State to be chastised and sent away.

*Kanhoji's
friends*

Bombay, 5th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

1801

I have received your friendly letter written in the Hindi character. You have written that a reference has been made to the Peshwa respecting the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat having been given in writing to the Company, and that, if it please God, an answer being soon obtained shall thereon be communicated.

*Duncan's
surprise*

*Duncan's
advice*

I conclude, therefore, that ere now an answer has been received ; but as you are a well-wisher to both States, I cannot under such circumstances but express my surprise that the Hon'ble Company's taking possession should so long have been protracted in respect to the two mahals in question ; and I have accordingly now written a friendly letter on the subject to Anandrao the Gaikwad to the contents of which I refer for full particulars ; suggesting at the same time the propriety of your causing the orders to those in charge of both the mahals in question to be without further delay written and enclosed to me, since, if further procrastination continue to be manifested on your side, how long are the dependants of the Hon'ble Company to persevere in their forbearance in this respect ? Wherefore it is proper that, in consistence with your sarkar's goodwill in regard to both States, you should, from a due regard to good policy and the course of future events, dispatch speedily the writings in question, which will tend to confirm the foundations of friendship between both States and to establish and extend your own good name and advantage ; and as I have the fullest assurance of your being a wise and intelligent minister, so am I confident that you will not fail to bring this business to the desired conclusion ; as to all which considering me as in the expectancy of your answer and of the writings, let me at the same time hear of your welfare, and make also my compliments to Sitaram, and advise me of his being in good health.

1801 *Bombay, 5th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Jonathan Duncan to Anandrao Gaikwad.

*Govindrao's
promise*

During my abode last year at Surat, the circumstances of the chaauth farm at that city and the state of its vicinage falling under my consideration, I made through Aga Muhammad such a communication on both these subjects to your now deceased father as was suitable to the friendly connection subsisting between us ; and the late Gaikwad, (who was truly possessed of wisdom, prudence and gratitude) calling to mind the favours and advantages he had so frequently derived, and he and his family so uniformly enjoyed from the English State, did immediately without objection or delay agree in writing under his seal and signature to relinquish the chaauth of Surat and the paragana of Chorasi to the Company ; and his writings to this effect and thus authenticated are in my possession, whilst their undoubted copies must no doubt remain in the registry of your State, and the contents thereof be already within your own knowledge.

*Renewed
request*

But, as the death of your late parent followed soon after the correspondence here alluded to, and that your succession thereon took place, several letters have since these events been addressed from this [*place*] to your Diwan, Raoji Appaji, without being yet followed by any particular and satisfactory answer ; on which account it becomes proper to signify that, as from former times there has been and does still continue to subsist a connection of amity and friendship between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State, so is it consistent therewith that you cause possession to be given to them of the two mahals (the chaauth and paragana) in question, whereby the settled good fellowship between the two States may remain permanent and lasting and even prove the cause of its daily increase ; or otherwise this breach of engagement must remain a blemish on the memory of the late Gaikwad and prejudicially affect or interrupt the subsisting amity and friendship.

It is, therefore, proper that proceeding according to the dictates of justice you should, after the receipt of this friendly communication, put the Company in possession of the chauth and pargana, and address to me your letters to the amils of these mahals under the same cover with your reply to the present communication ; whence the foundations of amity and friendship between both States will continue firm and permanent, whilst on this side a cordial desire shall be manifested to promote and effect such objects, good offices and services as in pursuance of this good understanding you may have to desire of the dependants of the Government.

*Answer
expected*

Bombay, 5th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Jonathan Duncan to Muncherji Khurshedji Desai.

It is some time since any arzi of yours has reached me ; but I hear of your proceedings and situation from Sorabji vakil.

*Instruc-
tions*

Heretofore, in conformity to this vakil's representation, writings were sent from this [place] addressed to Raoji Appaji ; but to this day the object of them remains to be attained ; and as you are sincere well-wisher of the Hon'ble Company, and will not, I am persuaded, fall short in any possible exertion to promote their welfare, I have, therefore, written letters to the present Gaikwad Anandrao and to his Diwan, Raoji Appaji, in pursuance of your request as expressed through your vakil, on the subject of the depending business to the purport that your vakil has here indicated to be the best adapted.

If, therefore, you be of opinion that the delivery of these letters will gain the object you are to cause them to be presented and to procure thereon a proper answer together with orders to the Gaikwad's officers in both the mahals ; or otherwise, it is not necessary that these letters should be delivered, and they are in such case to be sent back to me.

Surat, 14th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Sakharam Chimnaji to Daniel Seton.

Ganeshpant Pipulgurah, Ganpatrao Gujjar, Gajrabai, etc. jointly living in the town and raising Sindhis, on this subject I before wrote you, kind Sir, but no answer in reply thereto received from you, Sir ; which surprised me, Jayram Kashi and Shaikh Gulab have informed Your Honour for me, by which Your Honour may have observed the enemy living in the town, making such disturbances. Have you, kind Sir, any knowledge of it, or not ? The friendship subsisting between the Hon'ble Company Bahadur and that of Shrimant Senakhaskhel, our enemy living in town thus act, receive no punishment, is very surprising by the way of friendship.

*Chimnaji
protests*

This circumstance I wish to write in particular to the Governor of Bombay ; but, since I had no answer from you, good Sir, what could I write him ? I therefore hope it is proper for you to prevent them from raising people. Our enemies should be considered to be the enemies of your sarkar, and punish them in such a manner that they will not attempt to do such business in future. Hope the business shall be done as we wish.

Baroda, 14th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

I was anxious to receive an answer to my letter which I wrote before ; but on my finding it took a long time, I therefore forwarded another

*Delay
explained*

through the means of Sorabji Parsi, which, I make no doubt, may have likewise reached Your Honour.

You directed Sorabji to write me your compliments and to mention that the letter which I sent to Your Honour contains nothing explicit respecting the fulfilling of the Hon'ble Company's desire ; and that, if I wish to have the friendship of the Hon'ble Company increase, I should distrust those who give counsel to a different tendency ; and that I may look for your effecting what shall be written from this quarter ; to which purport you instructed him to write to me, as he has accordingly done ; and to this circumstance I also ascribe my not having received an answer to my former letters. I was waiting to receive their satisfactory answer, to have an opportunity to discourse thereon with Shrimant and with all the sardars and mutasaddis, that we might take into consideration and proceed in pursuance of what the late Shrimant (who is in heaven) had written and communicated.

*Delegates
to be sent*

And as the Hakimji was acquainted with what had before passed, I meant to send him to you, but he had gone to Poona, though now he has returned. It is intended to dispatch him and Bury Khan to your presence after the dasara is over, accompanying them with one of my confidential karkuns. This has been settled by the consent of Shrimant and of all the sardars and mutasaddis. Whatever are the intentions and designs of this sarkar, that are desire to be accomplished, shall be communicated to, and written along with, the above persons. Whence also you will perceive that there is no one article of material weight or consequence, but that in this way through the assistance and protection of the Hon'ble Company, the support of this sarkar, may be accomplished through attention to our representation and by the friendship of the Hon'ble Company increasing day by day to the reciprocal advantage of both States and to the mutual accommodation.

*Raoji's
protest*

The rebels are gathered at Surat and talk what they please. Notwithstanding the treaty stands between the Hon'ble Company and this sarkar from formerly, yet he [Mr. Crow] at Surat gives them protection, and they are collecting forces, and wish to raise trouble in the Surat athavisi, which please to consider and see how this will be consistent with the treaty. My Master esteems you in the room of the late Maharaja, who is in heaven, under which impression it shall be done agreeable to what he might have written, in whatever way shall prove to your satisfaction. But Your Honour should without fail send orders to put away those rebels. Our great fear is lest we should incur in this business the displeasure of the Peshwa, or otherwise the arrangement of what the late Gaikwad has written depends entirely on yourself, consistently with the Hon'ble Company's saving us from prejudice.

1801 *Baroda, 14th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Raoji Appaji to Sorabji Parsi belonging to Muncherji.

*Summary of
Sorabji's
letter*

The Desai sent to me a letter which you had written to him, wherein you say that the Hon'ble the Governor at Bombay had sent for you, when he was at Parel, and directed you to write to me his compliments and to express his surprise that, although he has after a considerable lapse of time received my letters in answer to his, yet that nothing is mentioned therein about the Hon'ble Company's objects or for the increase of the friendship

between the two States ; which, although you had written to him about, yet I (the Diwanji) had delayed the answer to ; wherefore you desire the Desai to write to me, and request that I should send a reply to let our sentiments be known ; and that, if the business should be settled through your hands, it will be well done ; and that now people come to negotiate from the other party, and should their business be effected through you, you will not be able to maintain the intercourse from our side. In this manner you have written to him (the Desai) to announce to me ; besides which, you say that those vakils, who have come from the other party to converse, you have encouraged¹ and kept them there ; and that you will give them an answer in like manner as I shall send my reply ; and that, if my answer goes to preserve the Hon'ble Company's friendship, our business shall be accomplished agreeable to our wishes ; and no difference shall take place, if settled through your hands ; and that therefore I should send an answer immediately ; and that, if anybody gives me otherwise advice, it will tend to hurt the business. In this manner you wrote to the Desai, the particulars of which I observed.

But, Sorabji, I was waiting to receive an answer from the Governor, as it was my wish to make it known and public, and get this sarkar's written answer accordingly to save me from all the blame, which would otherwise be upon my head. Now as the Hon'ble the Governor has under this displeasure directed you two or three times to write to me after mentioning his compliments, we have, therefore, settled to send Hakimji and Bury Khan together with my karkun to communicate to Bombay, about which this sarkar's letters shall be dispatched.

*Raoji's
delay*

To-day I have forwarded my letter through Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan to Bapu Khote and another from me through you, which you will present to the Hon'ble the Governor ; and besides this, I have enclosed the copies of both letters for your observation.

*Steps
taken*

Sorabji, if you will obtain a satisfactory answer concerning my own business, the Hon'ble Company's shall likewise take place accordingly ; but I hope that the designs of this sarkar may be effected by consenting to the articles which will be sent by the Hakimji. The Hon'ble Company should extend its protection to me about my own business of the villages as also respecting my own, and my brother's and nephews' continuance in the management of the affairs of the government. The Desai and Motiram will write you, agreeable to which you will speak to the Governor and send me his satisfactory separate answer.

Requests

Baroda, 14th October, 1801 (1802. F. P. 16)
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

Although I was expecting to be favoured with an answer to my two letters which I forwarded to Your Honour through Sorabji, yet I have not received any ; but he wrote me, agreeable to Your Honour's directions to him. It would have proved more convenient for me, for the sake of the greater publicity, that I had received a satisfactory answer from Your Honour. However having at all events in view to keep you content and pleased, therefore holding in prospect an adjustment on the foundation of

*Raoji's
promises*

1. Should probably be rather : comforted or amused. (Note added in the Diary).

what before passed, and what Aga Muhammad communicated, it has been determined in concurrence with the opinion of all the headmen and officers civil and military to send Hakimji and Bury Khan to your presence, accompanying them by a karkun of mine, with the articles to have settled from the Hon'ble Company, as well as to settle respecting what the Shrimant (who is in heaven) has written to Your Honour, as I have advised Your Honour by separate letter through Bapu Khote, the copy of which has been enclosed to Sorabji ; and with respect to what regards myself, which you have, on Sorabji mentioning to you, passed your word, I trust you will remain firm therein for me, my brother and nephews, that we may safely steer our course under this Government. Your extending to us, therefore, the Company's protection depends on you. Let an answer to this letter be sent through Sorabji, and the answer of my public letter, which Your Honour will receive through Bapu Khote, be forwarded to him. Your Honour ought to remember my services to the Hon'ble Company. Hakimji and the others shall be dispatched as soon as possible. What I can say more ?

1801 *Baroda, 15th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

Delegates

I have sent a letter from hence through Bapu Khote to Your Honour, advising of its having been determined to dispatch Hakimji and Bury Khan, as Your Honour will observe on the arrival thereof ; and both these men shall be dispatched as soon as the dasara is over ; and on their arrival Your Honour will be aware of everything from their information.

*Raoji's
services*

Hon'ble Sir, after settling to send them down, my Master has written to Your Honour, whereby you will perceive all I have endeavoured, to have the business done conformably to your wish, and it only depends upon Your Honour to take the articles, which shall be sent by them accompanied with my karkun, into your consideration, and get concluded the treaty by your means from the Hon'ble Company ; also I depend upon you to be exalted myself for my services to the Hon'ble Company.

Translation of a letter from Anandrao Gaikwad, received on the 24th of October.

*Anandrao's
promises*

In your two kind favours addressed to Raoji Appaji you have alluded to what my respected parent, now in heaven, committed to writing, and under the divine favour I have understood all the particulars.

According to the treaties that took place between the former Gaikwad, Fatesing, and the Hon'ble Company, the stream of friendship has continued ever since to flow between the two States ; under which circumstances, when you honoured the port of Surat with a visit, you dispatched Aga Muhammad to Baroda ; on which occasion, in a variety of ways that were discussed of for the establishment of the settled friendship and intimacy and the consequent mode of procedure, an adjustment took place for the accomplishment of this object with the approbation of the Hakimji and of Bury Khan ; and it was for the same business that the Hakimji went to Poona, which has occasioned such a degree of delay ; but now that he has returned in safety to Baroda, if it please God, they shall be dispatched to you after the dasara, than which I know nothing better to be done. My anxiety is that I may not fall under the

displeasure of Raja Shri Pant Pradhan. Let that, therefore, be taken care of in like manner as hitherto the Hon'ble Company's favour has been attached to me and to my predecessors; and true it is that they and you are to come in the place of my deceased parent; wherefore let that course be pursued which will produce good satisfaction and daily increasing pleasure.

What has of new occurred is that Kanhojirao was not the inheritor of the State, but gave himself up nevertheless to improper licence, which has led to proper notice of his proceedings, as you were advised of. Now, however, on the part of this licentious person, sundry incendiaries, both at Bombay and Surat, set forth what they list, and are planning commotions; wherefore it is proper I should give you this notice to the end that no infraction of the treaty with the Company takes place, and that you may expel the evildoers who have repaired to Bombay or Surat. *Complaints*

After the dasara the 2 persons above named shall have orders to proceed. *Delegates*

Surat, 17th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Letter from Jayram Kashi to Daniel Seton.

1801

Gajrabai, Ganeshpant, etc. when arrived, Mr. Crow permitted them to live in town, and giving them protection. When I told that Gentleman that there is friendship anciently subsisting between the sarkars of the Gaikwad and that of the Hon'ble Company, why he keeps his enemy in your favour? Constantly night and day you consult with them; this is not proper. This I repeatedly told him, but he showed no attention. Lately, these 4 days ago, Mr. Crow gave them permission to raise troops and take possession of the Gaikwad's pargana about Surat. By this it appears that they raise people and give rise to disturbance without the town. Considering that, when Mr. Crow allowed such disturbance in town, then there must be an order from the Hon'ble the Governor; however this is no matter. The Company Bahadur and the Gaikwad are both great, having large forces. It will happen what has been predestinated to happen; but they wish to throw obstacle on the Gaikwad's chauth and attempt to injure my life. Last year Anandrao Vithal offered me trouble, which is well known to Your Excellency; this year there may be the like trouble. Therefore I hope from the consideration of the services I have done in Hon'ble Company's business all along; with least hindrance I request your favourable protection on me. Now when the two chauthias' power is existing in Surat, Mr. Crow uses very hard. Our kasids coming in or going out of town cannot be passed without Mr. Crow's permit-note, and no notice is taken of the several people going and coming with arms freely, belonging to the above troublesome persons. Your Honour has the power. If you, kind Sir, arrange this matter, it is well; if not, I will state this circumstance to the Hon'ble the Governor. Therefore favour me with any order as you think expedient on the subject. *Protest against Crow*

Surat, 18th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jayram Kashi to Daniel Seton.

1801

[The] Gaikwad's sarsubah sent for 200 maunds of grain; for to obtain the permission for to send out the same, I sent [my] vakil to Mr. Crow; but he did not comply with my request. This circumstance *Crow's policy*

I stated to Your Goodness, when you desired me to wait for 2 days, but in the interim Dhunjishah obtained leave of Mr. Crow ; this I write for your observation. It was usual on the day of dasara to send our horses to wash in the river as usual. They were ordered out this year, but our horses were not permitted to go out of the Lall Gate, but sent back. In like manner, of late, any of my people passing and repassing requires Mr. Crow's note of permission. Ever since the establishment of both chauths in Surat no hindrances were made to the chauthias going out of the town ; now by a new order of Mr. Crow [*they*] are not allowed to go out without taking his previous pass-note. Such innovations and practices were never before heard of in Surat. I therefore represent to Your Honour as a sardar, if you will arrange this matter as usual and give us [*the*] usual permission at the gates, it is well ; if not, it will compel me to write to Bombay. The people of those troublesome persons going out and coming in, no person takes any notice [*of*], which causes me to think that your sarkar wishes to raise trouble with my Superior. You are all powerful, and personally give me great assurances, and in town, there is motion of disturbance. What is the meaning of this ?

1801 *Surat, 18th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Anandrao Gaikwad to Daniel Seton.

*Anandrao's
protest*

Troublesome people on the part of Kanhojirao Gaikwad have come, and resided in Surat, and took refuge there, raising forces there to offer disturbance in Surat athavisi. This I heard ; but, kind Sir, the friendship subsisting between my sarkar and that of the Company Bahadur is upon firm footing like as the sun shines, and there is no difference between us. Respecting me there are several words in the treaty on the Hon'ble Company's part, wherein this circumstance will appear, for which it is fit for you to consider.

Delegates

When Governor Duncan Bahadur visited Surat, he deputed Aga Muhammad to the late Govindrao Gaikwad ; a friendly conversation then passed with him on both parts. After the demise of Govindrao some disturbance took place here, whereupon I deputed Hakimji and Bury Khan to Poona, who have lately returned from thence and arrived in Baroda. If it please God, it is my intention to depute them both to Bombay after dasara, and on both sides the matter shall be determined before the Governor of what has passed. The deputation shall be dispatched quickly.

*Kanhoji's
friends*

If the above troublesome people by misrepresentation obtain any writings from the Governor on my sarkar, these you must consider false ; and afterwards you give them punishment, that they not attempt again to do such bad business.

1801 *Bombay, 20th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Examination of Sorabji as to the allusions in Raoji's letter.

*Sorabji's
denial*

Sorabji Parsi, the vakil of Muncherji Desai, is asked in reference to that part of Raoji Appaji's letters of the 14th of October, 1801, wherein the latter writes as if there were some points for which the Governor had to this said Sorabji passed his word in behalf of Raoji, what is understood by this expression, since hitherto the Governor is not sensible of

having passed his word¹ to any such purport ; and to which question Sorabji replies that, if Raoji have so written, it must be a mistake.

For that in the letter to him (Sorab) of the same date, (Raoji) only desires that the Governor's promise may be obtained for certain points, concerning which he mentions in the said letter having also discoursed with him, when he (Sorab) was at Baroda. These points are : *Raoji's request*

1st. To obtain for him (Raoji) the village of Bhatta in the pargana of Chorasi in jagir :

2nd. To have the protection of the Company extended to himself and his nephews, one of whom (Sitaram) is his adopted son. Sorab adds that the said Diwan (Raoji) has likewise written to him that if he (Sorab) proves the means of increasing the friendship between him and the Governor, he promises him a pair of golden armlets. Sorab is, however, against any agreement to gratify Raoji with so large a gift as the village of Bhatta, since its revenue amounts no less than Rs. 18,000, noticing that Raoji had added that, if the Governor should deem the gift of so large a spot improper, then he (Sorab) was to apply in the next place for the 2 contiguous villages of Bessoo and Kudjut, the jama of both which is between 9 and 10,000 Rupees.

The points respecting which the Gaikwad State is desirous of obtaining the Company's mediation are according to Sorab's best idea thereof (as explained to him, he says, by the Diwan, when he was last at Baroda) the following : *Gaikwad State's requests*

1st. The 9 anna share of the Broach chauth, to which the Gaikwads, were always entitled, and enjoyed till the English took Broach, when Fatesing relinquished it ; but upon the English ceding Broach to Sindia the Gaikwad renewed his claim to Nana Fadnavis, who promised that he should be allowed for it on account of a promise, which was, he says, confirmed after the Nana's death by Bajirao, the present Peshwa.

2nd. The Peshwa is now requiring an excessive nazranah on the occasion of Anandrao's succession to the rajaship of Baroda. The Company's mediation is, therefore, desired to have the amount thereof limited to the usual sum.

3rd. To obtain thereon through the Company's mediation the Peshwa's sanad in favour of the Gaikwad, and for the management or ministry to stand in the name of the younger son, Fatesing.

4th. That the Company may be at the expenses of the pay of any auxiliary cavalry they may at any time require of the Baroda State.

5th. In like manner the Baroda State will pay for any assistance they may require of the English, and that it will be desirable that a body of a few hundred English troops should be permanently stationed with the Gaikwad at his capital.

6th. That the officers of the Baroda State, running away in debts from it, taking shelter with the English, may be given up.

7th. That, if the Baroda State should have occasion for an advance of money, and the Company agree to accommodate them therewith, they will assign over revenue funds within their country as surety for the repayment.

1. See Raoji's letter of the 14th October, 1801.

Raoji's request N. B. Sorab adds that the extent of Raoji's object in requesting the protection of the Hon'ble Company for himself and his family goes to the length of securing them in the diwanship under the Gaikwads, generation after generation.

1801 *Baroda, 26th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Raoji Appaji to Sorabji Parsi.

Unfriendly orders I have received your letter in answer to my letter to the Hon'ble the Governor together with a letter-bag from the Governor to Dadasaheb Samsher Bahadur Senakhaskhel (the present Gaikwad). Accompanied with the copies of the above letters, agreeable to the Governor's direction, you wrote me that, if we send orders for the delivery of the mahals, we should open the bag and packets ; on which the Gaikwad was very sorry ; for the Governor shows friendship by writing, and without settling anything wishes forcibly to take possession of the mahals ; which has made every one sorry.

The karkun Besides which, I before had wrote from hence respecting the dispatch of the Hakimji Bury Khan and of my karkun ; and I had sent off those letters with the letter-bag from the sarkar ; after which I received your letter of the 24th of October, mentioning not to send the karkun, but that whatever we have to say, we should write to the Desai ; from which *Muncherji* the Gaikwad and everybody have become alarmed, saying that the Desai is a zamindar, and is very urgent to put those mahals into the English possession. But without some explanation and without receiving answers to our letters, I cannot grant orders that must lay blame upon me.

Request Now I, therefore, have written to the Governor fully, and its copy in Gujarati language goes enclosed to you. I hope you will yourself accordingly converse with the Governor and send me a reply immediately. You should explain to the Hon'ble the Governor that the mediation of the Desai will not suffice, and thereon get an answer from the Governor respecting the dispatching of the Hakimji, etc., and likewise to open the letters. What can I say more?

1801 *Baroda, 26th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

Summary of Duncan's letter I have received a separate copy of the Persian letter of the 5th October, which Your Honour sent, wherein you have been pleased to express yourself more kindly than I can describe. Your Honour says that, in reliance on my being sincerely disposed to friendship, you have to acknowledge the receipt of my agreeable letter in the Marathi language, advising that, in consequence of the Chorasi mahal and the mahal of the Surat chauth being to be granted unto the English sarkar, I had written to the Peshwa, and that an answer would, please God, arrive in a few days. In this manner you say I had written to you according to the instructions of my Master ; all which you have observed, and that you doubt not (I being so well disposed) but that I may have received an answer from the Peshwa's Government ; but yet that, although I be a well-wisher to both sarkars, still the Company's authority remains to be fixed in both places ; which you express your surprise at. I had not, however, specified the names of any places, but I suppose Your Honour may have written thus purposely to know the

public sentiments here. You further notice having written in strong terms to Anandrao Gaikwad, to which you refer me, observing also that it is better, therefore, we should not prolong or make any delay to put those places into the possession of the Hon'ble Company by enclosing the orders to the amildars of both the mahals ; for that otherwise the Company's servants will not be disposed to relinquish or relax on their part, so that you advise us to hold in view our own permanent welfare by sending the orders to the amildars on this head immediately, by which friendship between both sarkars shall be strengthened, and our reputation be increased, and the advantage of our Administration promoted ; whence you conclude that we shall ourselves see the good policy of not falling short in the instance in question, and that you are very anxious to receive an answer, and that I should continue to advise you of my welfare, and desire your remembrance to my son. In this manner Your Honour has written to me, all which I have observed.

Besides which, Your Honour ordered Sorabji Parsi to write that, if we were determined to accede to the purport of your letters, they might then be opened, or otherwise not ; and that there was no occasion to send a karkun to communicate ; neither, if one were sent, would any discussion take place with him ; and that whatever requires to be written, should be written only to the Desai. In this manner Sorabji Parsi wrote me conformably to your order.

Sorabji's letter

Hon'ble Sir, if Your Honour will not proceed upon reciprocal engagements and the conversation with Aga Muhammad, and compulsively possess yourself of both mahals, then there is no remedy. But, Hon'ble Sir, all your writings are to the most friendly purport and profess to proceed on the basis and spirit of treaties formerly concluded between the Hon'ble Company and the late Fatesingrao and Govindrao, and to have in view the increase of friendship. Notwithstanding which, Your Honour ordered Sorabji to write a prohibition against opening the packet and the bag, as also against sending the karkun ; in which case how are the intention of friendship and the permanency of the treaty to remain ? Your Honour directed that, if I had anything to say, I should write to the Desai only ; but, as he is a zamindar, if there happens any difference in this intercourse, then he shall be liable to blame himself from the sarkar ; therefore with the consent of my Master and of the mutasaddis and of all the sardars, I addressed a letter to Your Honour, and likewise a letter from the sarkar in Persian has been transmitted to Your Honour in a sealed bag through the channel of Bapu Khote, giving notice of what has passed ; and likewise the Chief of Surat was written to, that he might take measures against our rebels enlisting people at Surat to disturb the country, and that the Hakimji, Bury Khan and a karkun were going to Bombay ; under which circumstances the Hon'ble the Governor would, we suggested, blame him (the Chief), if he did not issue strict orders to the rebels. In this manner letters were written from the sarkar to the Chief and to Mr. Crow. Now Your Honour says I should not send the karkun, which has astonished me greatly. As Your Honour has prohibited the sending of the karkun, then how can he and the other persons repair to Bombay without receiving an answer to my present letter ? and whilst I have no order to open the bag and the packet nor permission to send the karkun, then how without intercourse can possession of the mahals take place ? and if taken by force, nobody can

Unfriendly acts

indeed oppose, but thereby Your Honour's good name will be affected ; because, since friendship commenced, and a treaty was concluded between the Hon'ble Company and this sarkar by means of General Goddard, when he came from Bengal, no difference has taken place ; and therefore a treaty was concluded between the Peshwa and the Hon'ble Company through the means of Mahadjirao Sindia Patel, wherein has been likewise clearly inserted whatever concerned the Gaikwad's articles. Nevertheless after the death of Fatesingrao and Manajirao, the Peshwa took a written cession of the Gaikwad's proportion of the Surat athavisi country from the late Gaikwad, who is in heaven ; which being represented to Sir Charles Warre Malet, then at Poona, as a compulsive infraction of the treaty, Sir Charles thereon negotiated the matter on the basis of the treaty, and got the athavisi released. Although the Hon'ble Company have favourably observed this rule of procedure, still the late Gaikwad, confiding in Aga Muhammad's word and upon Your Honour's letter, wrote you a satisfactory answer.

*Raoji's
request*

But now since his (the late Gaikwad's) death confusion has ensued in this Government ; wherefore, if without receiving an answer to the report we made to the Peshwa and without sending proper persons to discuss and settle our mutual objects, I should issue the orders for the delivery of the places, the Peshwa as well as this sarkar would lay blame upon my head, of which it is necessary that you should well consider the means of ultimately guarding me from the effects. If Your Honour wishes to have accomplished, through me and in the same honourable way that you wrote to me, the Hon'ble Company's business in virtue of the documents given by the late Gaikwad, let then an answer be written, consenting to the dispatch of the Hakimji, of Bury Khan and of my karkun, and likewise to the opening of the letter-bag, as soon as possible, that we may dispatch them all three accordingly. Letters have gone to Poona in the usual prescribed form, and my vakil there will make the subjects known at that place ; all which will be imparted to you by the three agents above named. You will be pleased kindly to consider thereof and get the points adjusted agreeably to the former treaty, which will constitute the most convenient foundation for my acting here. Your Honour seems impatient to enter on immediate possession, but (thanks be to God) this is but a small consideration to the Hon'ble Company as far as can concern the value of both places ; but, if Your Honour wishes to have the business done agreeable to rule, it shall be effected as you like, and I shall not fail on my part.

*Poona
delay*

Postscriptum (in another handwriting probably Raoji's own). The poor Desai being a zamindar you should not put this matter upon his head. After the arrival of those three men at Bombay, Sorabji Parsi will make them acquainted with everything ; therefore please to send an answer to this immediately. All the Surat case, Jayram Kashi, the chauthia at Surat, has written to Your Honour, by which you will know I have sent two or three letters to the vakil at Poona ; but the Peshwa is gone to Gangatira, leaving only civil officers (kharbharis) at Poona. Therefore the vakil who is there, has not been able to report to the Peshwa and to obtain his answer. But during the time that the Hakimji, Bury Khan and the karkun are in your presence to hold communication, the Peshwa will return to Poona, and an answer will be received. Therefore please to favour me with a reply to this, in order to dispatch those three persons to Bombay and likewise opening the bag. In consequence of

your order not to open the letter my Master is very sorry ; therefore Your Honour should deliver an answer to Sorabji Parsi and dispatch it soon. What can I say more ?

Bombay, 28th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Kamal-ud-din Khan to Bapu Khote, his vakil.

My friend, at this period there has arrived at one or two times letters from the Governor of Bombay through Sorab Parsi, the Desai of Navasari ; wherefore I have forbidden it ; and this time the letters have been sent through you ; wherein it is written that hereafter the Hakim Saheb and Bury Khan are to be sent. Presenting these letters, let answers come quickly, as we shall wait for the answer, write also whatever you know as to Poona. *Kamal displeased*

P.S. (For the information of Aga Muhammad) After presenting my compliments to Aga Muhammad let him know that I advised him to cause this Court to be written to in strong and impressive terms ; to which the Governor answered that, if such threats were written and produced not their intended effects, it might be necessary to act accordingly. But now that two letters have arrived through the Parsi to the Minister here, they have in some degree become tractable and intend to dispatch the Hakim ; and if it please God, the business will be happily terminated.

But that the Governor should drive me out of the concern and begin to conduct this business through a Parsi, is truly astonishing. What harm have you and I done ? Let, therefore, what I before advised be attended to in respect to an impressive letter being written ; and upon the foundation of it, something shall be concerted, as now the ears of all are opened. You are also to tear whatever letters of mine there is any business discussed in.

Remarks on Kamal-ud-din's complaint.

It was signified through Aga Muhammad to Bapu Khote that he might write to Kamal-ud-din that, as far as appeared to him, it seemed not very probable that the Governor would send any answer to the last letters that he (Khote) has presented from Anandrao and Raoji, and to express in particular to Governor's surprise that the said Kamal-ud-din, professing a sincere attachment to our Government, should under any circumstances be induced to impede or thwart¹ in any degree our measures ; but that a fuller judgment would be formed by his future conduct. *Surprise*

Surat, 30th October, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Muncherji Desai to his agent, Sorabji Parsi.

You will have fully noticed the contents of the letter which I sent to you by an express pattenmar. I have not written to you by the last post. Your letter of the 24th October, I received on the 28th ditto by post, wherein you say that you have read before the Governor the copy of Baroda letters, and the answers you will remit to me, as soon as you shall obtain the same from His Honour. *Letters*

1. See Muncherji's letter dated Surat, 30th October, marginal heading *Kamal-ud-din*.

*Duncan's
letter*

My agent, Motiram Dayal, who is at Baroda, writes me that, when he received the packet of letters from His Honour to the Gaikwad under date the 5th October, he went with them to the Diwanji, telling him that, if they determined to have the business done and to grant orders for the delivery of the two mahals, *viz.* the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth, then they should open the letters, or otherwise return them to him, that he might enclose them back to Bombay; to which the Diwanji replied by observing that, as they had already settled by the consent of everyone to grant both objects, he (Dayal) should, therefore, deliver him the letters.

*Anarchy
in Baroda*

The management of the business is not in the Diwanji's hands alone; if it were, he would have at the same time given the orders; but there are three or four mutasaddis besides him, and the Master is not firm to his word. The Arab people are in great force, who are acting agreeable to what Khan Saheb advises them.

The Khan Saheb informed the Arabs that the Diwanji (Raoba) and the Desai (Muncherji) are in one opinion to remove them, and are delivering two mahals to the Governor without making any arrangement of the Gaikwad's government, adding that the Governor was acting upon his own views and would not settle anything after he received the mahals.

The Hakimji is very anxious to go down to Bombay for this business and applied to the Diwanji for that purpose, but the latter refused; after which the Hakimji went to Mangal Parekh's house, and acquainted him that the Diwanji has drawn out orders for the delivery of two mahals to the Governor, which he wishes to forward to the Governor by the means of the Desai, which was not right, for to send the orders, without settling the sarkar's business, in which no regard is maintained for the reputation of this sarkar; adding that Muncherji Desai is one of the zamindars, and he will be solicitous to please the Governor more than their sarkar; besides which, the Hakimji did say to Mangal Parekh that he is well acquainted with the Governor's temper, and that the Governor will get his own business accomplished, and will not attend to ours, and that on the other hand the Governor cannot be able to take those mahals by force; for that on his (the Hakimji's) arrival from Hyderabad to Surat he had an interview with the Chief by means of Lakshman Ranchor, and had held much conversation on the subject, whereby he found that Mr. Seton, the Chief, keeps good friendship with our sarkar; and Lakshman Ranchor made him (the Hakimji) acquainted with the rules and customs of the English and informed him in the name of the Chief that on his going to Bombay he would wait upon the Chief, when he would tell him what he has to say. Hakimji desired Mangal Parekh to go and tell the Diwanji that it is improper to send the orders before all the business be settled; he (the Hakimji) will, therefore, deliver those orders on his arrival at Bombay, and after getting settled every point of business by which our sarkar's character will be saved. For going and settling everything there, it will (the Hakimji said) take about six weeks, and in the meantime we can (as he continued to observe) be able to collect this year's revenue of the country; and if we send the orders before, then it will tend to a loss of one lakh of Rupees. In this manner Hakimji explained to Mangal Parekh; on which he went to the Diwanji and informed him of all the particulars in the presence of the Arab jamadars, who were then settling

there ; therefore the Diwanji could not refuse him, but replied that the two mahals have been granted to the English. This was done on the 24th October.

The Hakimji spoke to the Diwanji that the Surat chauth should not be given up till it was granted from the Peshwa ; but in lieu of which Kamrej pargana should be granted ; to which Diwanji's answer was that his Master has fully promised ; therefore he could not say anything of a different tendency ; upon which Hakimji told him that he will go to the Governor and will settle. The Diwanji answered him that he had agreed to what the Hon'ble the Governor shall think fit. After the Diwanji went to his house, he sent for Motiram, and ordered him to write to the Desai in consequence, and to inform the Governor by an express pair of pattamars of all the particulars that have happened between him, Hakimji, Mangal Parekh and the Khan Saheb as also with the jamadars of the Arabs.

*Kamrej
pargana*

When the Hakimji goes to Bombay and talks with the Hon'ble the Governor about Kamrej pargana and other business, the Governor may accept or not ; it rests upon his own choice.

Bombay, 4th November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Correspondence forwarded by Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

No. 1. Jayram Kashi to Jonathan Duncan, letter dated 19th October, and received 24th October, 1801.

When the rebels from Kanhojirao Gaikwad arrived at Surat from Baroda, I made a request of Mr. Crow not to admit them into the city ; to which he paid no attention, but allowed them to come in and protected them. That Gentleman is always attending to their representations and consulting with them. They are collecting a force within the town for the purpose of disturbing the peace of the inhabitants of the Gaikwad's territory. The above having come to my knowledge, I mentioned to Mr. Crow that, when Fatesing Gaikwad was alive, General Goddard proceeded to Baroda, and in order to evince the good understanding which subsisted between him and Fatesing, the one placed his hat on the head of the other, and the latter his turban on the General's head, and entered into an engagement and alliance confirmed by the Company's seal, that, whenever the Gaikwad should require the Company's assistance, it was to be granted, in like manner the Gaikwad in case of need to assist the Company. This engagement was ratified and confirmed by His Majesty the King of Great Britain. This friendship and good understanding has ever continued and was renewed by the different Chiefs, Messieurs Boddhan, Ramsay, Griffith, Farmer and Seton. On your arrival, Hon'ble Sir, at Surat, the good understanding between you and the late Govindrao Gaikwad was reciprocally increased and cemented on the firmest basis. Nevertheless, Mr. Crow, who has now the administration of justice and management of the adalat at Surat, has permitted the rebellious not only to enter the city, but [to] enlist sepoys. Hundreds of people, belonging to the seditious, are permitted to pass and repass the gates of the city without examination or impediment, whereas, if I require to send a single man without the gates, I must procure a note from Mr. Crow. Since the establishment of a chauth at Surat no impediment or molestation was ever offered to the chauthia's aswari or retinue

*Jayram's
remon-
strance*

passing or repassing but at present, unless the chauthia obtains Mr. Crow's sanction, he is not permitted to pass. The dasara is a Hindu festival, on which day, agreeable to former usual usage, I sent the horses of my aswari to be washed in the river Tapti. To my surprise Mr. Crow caused them to be sent back from the gates. I made a request of Mr. Crow for permission to pass two hundred maunds of grain, including rice for the use of the sarsubahdar of Navsari. Although I urged my request several times, Mr. Crow refused it. Although he granted Dhunjishah leave to export a similar quantity of grain to the same place, he did not think proper to comply with my application. Although the Gaikwad and the Company are in alliance and friendship, yet every impediment is thrown in the way of my business. Thousands of people pass and repass the gates, but, from what motive I know not, my people alone are prevented from so doing. As it is probable the above circumstances may not have come to your knowledge, I have deemed it necessary to be thus particular. At the same time I am confident in my own mind that, whatever Mr. Crow may represent, no deviation or alteration in the friendship and good understanding will ever take place between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad. The rebels, causing suspicion and creating tumults, have caused the inhabitants of Surat athavisi, who are the Gaikwad's ryots, to be alarmed, and to leave their habitations, and to fly to the Peshwa's country ; which has already been the cause of the loss of 5 lakhs of Rupees to the Gaikwad. As the whole of this will be attributed to you, Hon'ble Sir, you ought strictly to enjoin Mr. Crow to dismiss or send away all these rebels from the city. Heretofore everything being conducted by the Chief, all was harmony and obedience ; but it appears now that the Chief's authority is annulled. Mr. Crow, from a want of knowledge and acquaintance, causes many little animosities and, not having a man of sense to consult with, several trifling disagreements occur, which cause you trouble, Hon'ble Sir. From your having intimated your wish to hear from me and given me assurance of friendship, you would have cause to find fault with me, were I not to write you, and particularly to request that in all matters concerning either the Peshwa's or Gaikwad's chauthias a reference may be made to Mr. Seton, who is an intelligent and well-informed man, and if allowed to conduct matters, no disagreement will ever take place. Mr. Alexander Ramsay, being a sensible man, was fit and capable to conduct the business of the adalat, and his fame was extended throughout Gujarat. The inhabitants of Surat were also highly delighted with his impartial manner of administering justice. His departure to Europe is to be regretted by the inhabitants. The balance of last year's chauth has not yet been paid. I, therefore, request Mr. Galley may be instructed to discharge it immediately.

If at any time we make any request or representation to Mr. Seton, that Gentleman informs us he has nothing to do with the city, and refers us to Mr. Crow. On speaking to the latter Gentleman, we are informed that he has nothing to do with matters or business without the gates, and sends us back to Mr. Seton, who, speaking kindly and in friendly terms to us, sends us away without any arrangement taking place, and sometimes says he will write to Bombay about it. Should any urgent business occur, a delay of eight or ten days must ensue before an answer can be received from Bombay, which is a detriment and hurt to our concerns. If Mr.

Seton had authority to transact our business, it would be speedily adjusted, particularly as there are frequent causes without the gates. These five or seven years past, Mr. Seton has resided here and never molested us or made the smallest objection, from which the concerns of all parties were amicably adjusted ; but from his not having authority, how can he now do it ? I have made the above representation to you, Hon'ble Sir, hoping and requesting you will cause the rebellious to be turned out of the city. Formerly no person could enter the city without the Chief's permission, this is now done away. This city is a very large one, and to conduct matters and act according to former usage will be well. You, Hon'ble Sir, should write to Mr. Seton, directing him to make inquiry respecting who is admitted within the city.

Bombay, 8th November, 1801, (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

1801

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 26th October through Sorabji Parsi, and desire that you may dispatch the Hakimji and Bury Khan and your own karkun together with the final writings for the 2 mahals agreed to be given up by the late Gaikwad Govindrao, who is now in heaven. Whereupon such points as the above-named persons may have to represent will be duly attended to, inclusive of the case of the people said to be acting to your disadvantage at Surat. At present there is no occasion for Jayram Kashi's writing to me on that subject.

*Raoji's
request
granted*

You may also open and read the letters formerly sent, which are to the like effect as the ones I sent before.

Postscriptum : Make my compliments to Barkandas Sitaramji.

Bombay, 14th November, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Jayram Kashi.

1801

I have received your letter of the 19th October. It is true, as you say, that when I was at Surat the good understanding between me and the late Govindrao Gaikwad was reciprocally increased and cemented on what appeared to be the firmest basis, though since his death those who have succeeded to the power after have not been fully attentive to act upon the foundation then established ; but, as the Hakimji and Bury Khan are now repairing hither, I am hopeful that every point will be settled to mutual satisfaction ; in which case you will be made duly informed. Meanwhile I am persuaded that neither Mr. Seton or Mr. Crow will act in any-wise improperly ; and, as you are a man of understanding, what need I say more ?

*Pacifying
Jayram*

Baroda, 14th November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Motiram, Muncherji's agent at Baroda, to Muncherji.

1801

Yesterday, just at midnight, I have been favoured with your letter, and the same moment I went to Diwanji, whom I wakened and delivered a letter from the Hon'ble the Governor to him. I also read to him the letter which I received from you and Sorabji, and desired him not to put off any longer, observing that it was better he should hurry in dispatching the vakils. The Diwanji replied that he would send for all the jamadars and Parekhs to-morrow, and make them all assemble, and would then settle on the subject, and directed me to be present myself likewise there.

*Advice to
Raoji*

*General
meeting*

With the above letters, after settling this, I returned to my lodging at about 4 o'clock A. M., and early in the morning the Diwanji sent for me, where Mangal Parekh and Naro Sirpat were likewise arrived, to whom as per Diwanji's order I read those two letters secretly ; and they communicated the contents thereof to all the jamadars, who thereupon advised the Diwanji to send the vakils immediately, to which the Diwanji's answer was that through their own delay so many days had passed over. The Diwanji said that, as the late Fatesingrao had thought proper to establish friendship with the English by giving them Chikhli, Bhatta, Variav, Koral and the share of Broach, we should likewise be obliged to give them the chauth of Surat and Chorasi ; to which all the jamadars replied that Samal Parekh was not come yet ; but that, as soon as he came, the business shall be settled, and the kasids dispatched. I suggested that the papers of the articles as well as orders for those two mahals should be sent with these kasids first, and that afterwards the vakils might proceed, by which our business should be mended. The Diwanji said that he was using the same endeavours to make the Hon'ble the Governor pleased, and that it was no matter if some time were required to effect it.

*Crow's
conduct*

The Diwanji said that the report had reached Baroda of Mr. Crow's assisting the rebels with powder, and shot, and cash for defraying the charges ; on hearing which he was much surprised.

*Poona
events*

The Diwanji said that he had written to Poona in a proper manner to give notice of this business, mentioning that the late Govindrao had given these two mahals to the English by writing, which requires, therefore, to be performed ; besides which, the rebels were now living at Surat. Gopalrao munshi, who is the channel of the Gaikwad's communication at Poona, was angry with Budhoji, the person who resides there from the Gaikwad, and said to him that his Master, making friendship with the English and giving them the two mahals, would occasion a difference between him and the Peshwa and put an end to their friendship. In this manner he (Gopalrao) spoke to Budhoji, and sent word to Colonel Palmer that no one of the mutasaddis has been acquainted with the grant of the two mahals by the late Govindrao ; notwithstanding which, they wish not to give them, but it shall never be done ; to which Colonel Palmer saheb sent an answer that what mahals the Gaikwad has given to the English, shall be taken ; asking what business he had to say so much in this matter ; all which he (Gopalrao) informed Budhoji of, who thereupon went to Colonel Palmer saheb and represented to him that he had not desired Gopalrao to say so much, but he believed Gopalrao said what he had intimated, in consequence of the receipt of an arzi from the Gaikwad to the Peshwa. Budhoji desired Colonel Palmer to write all this to the Governor at Bombay, which he promised to do. All this the Diwanji instructed me to write to you and to desire the Hon'ble the Governor that he may not take any offence at it.

Request

Request the Hon'ble the Governor to write to Mr. Crow not to let any one of the rebels go out of the city.

1801 *Bombay, 14th November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Memorandum communicated by the vakil of Muncherji.

*Raoji's
statement*

In answer to a letter from Muncherji Desai of the 2nd Asvin Sudh, or the 9th of October, the Diwanji observed that till that day he had

kept the business of the English negotiation a secret ; but now he had represented to his Master's mutasaddis, jamadars and sardars, etc. publicly telling them that without granting those mahals friendship would not subsist ; upon which they had all consented ; but the Diwanji desired the Desai to request the Hon'ble the Governor to write to him and to his Master an impressive and strong letter, which he shall read publicly and dispatch the vakils with the orders for the mahals and the articles desired on behalf of the Gaikwad's sarkar.

Remark in the Diary.

N. B. Muncherji's letter to his wakil Sorab is dated the 2nd of Asvin Sudh, or 9th of October, and that is not the date of either part of the anterior correspondence between him (Muncherji) and the Diwan Raoba, as the person who had put the above memorandum into English had at first mistakenly conceived. Neither is the date of these previous communications specified in Muncherji's letter to Sorabji.

Surat, 17th November, 1801 (1802, G. T. 311)

1801

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

I am not able to inform you what Kamal-ud-din Khan is doing, or purposes [*to do*]. I am afraid that he has found some society here to change his consternation into confidence, and that it is doubtful when he will proceed. He came to see me yesterday at the latty, but the interview was unmeaning as to any point.

Kamal-ud-din

Baroda, 21st November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

I have been favoured with Your Honour's letter of the 8th November, wherein you say that I may dispatch the Hakimji and Bury Khan and my own karkun together with the final writing for the two mahals agreed to be given up by the late Gaikwad Govindrao, who is now in heaven, when you will take into your consideration all that they may have to say ; and that as to the people said to be acting to my disadvantage at Surat, there is, you observe, no occasion at present for Jayram Kashi's writing to you ; and that I may open and read your letters which you sent to me before, by which everything shall be settled. In this manner Your Honour wrote to me ; all which I observed.

Summary of letter

Hon'ble Sir, it was settled to have dispatched the Hakimji, etc. on 8th November, but the Hakimji fell sick, and departed this life on the 7th November ; therefore I was endeavouring to send from the Gaikwad either Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur or any other proper man : but in the meantime Mr. Crow encouraged the rebels, and permitted them to enlist the sepoys, and got all the thanas or stations removed ; besides which, letters arrived from Poona, the particulars of which I have written to Sorabji Parsi, who will represent the same to Your Honour. Considering it to be your intention, as you have satisfactorily written, to continue to maintain the same credit, and honour, and reputation which God Almighty has bestowed upon the Gaikwad, and that he be protected and maintained by the Hon'ble Company according to lineal descent, generation after generation, I communicated with my Master Dadasaheb Senakhaskhel and all the mutasaddis, sardars and jamadars, and determined to

Delegates delayed

dispatch the vakils ; and also letters from this sarkar were sent to Your Honour ; which has been according to the due form written publicly to the Peshwa at Poona in order to obtain permission.

*Crow and
the rebels*

I have mentioned to Sorabji, by whose letters Your Honour will know the rebels at Surat have through the protection of Mr. Crow removed the thanas, by which there has occurred damage of lakhs of Rupees ; and by disgracing the karkuns disturbance has arisen, which how far tending to my credit, I cannot be able to express, in the event of Your Honour wishing thus to have the business effected by disgracing me and by force. On the contrary I had much dependence that, after our vakils had gone there, Your Honour would get our wishes accomplished, and we would be protected by the Hon'ble Company ; but now by these late events I am much surprised and have written this letter to Your Honour. Your Honour will write to Colonel Palmer to let you know how the intercourse takes place at Poona. In short, without sending the rebels off from Surat, the disturbances will not cease, whilst our losses hitherto are gone to the winds. If Your Honour, therefore, wishes to keep firm upon the Hon'ble Company's treaty, send me an answer to this and issue orders to put the rebels out from Surat, that we may dispatch the vakils soon.

*Rebels
active*

P.S. (In his (Raoba's) own handwriting) For the purpose of sending the vakils to Your Honour, I and my brother Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan did communicate with this sarkar as also with all the sardars and mutasaddis ; but in the interim the ungrateful people and incendiaries have raised a disturbance at Surat, of which I have mentioned all the particulars to Sorabji. Through this tumult I and Kamal-ud-din Khan have been unable to show our faces ; which Your Honour might consider and sympathise with us. We shall dispatch the vakils as soon as I receive Your Honour's answer to this. What can I say more ?

1801 *Baroda, 21st November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Raoji Appaji to Sorabji Parsi.

*Sorabji's
letter*

I have received your letter of the 8th November, saying that agreeable to my writing you have delivered my letters to the Hon'ble the Governor and have dispatched an answer thereto by express harkaras, that I should dispatch Hakimji and Bury Khan together with my own karkun, observing that it will be better if I sent the order with them for relinquishing the mahals, as thereby the friendship will increase, and that for further particulars you referred me to a letter from the Desai ; all which I observed, Sorabji.

*Hakimji
dead*

It had been settled to dispatch Hakimji and the others after the diwali, but the Hakimji fell sick and departed this life on the day of the diwali ; however I was thinking to appoint another person, but in the meantime Mr. Crow permitted the rebels to send sepoys into the Surat athavisi, who removed our thanas. On hearing of the arrival of Murarrao Gaikwad and Sidi Ambar at Chikhli, my nephew marched against, and punished them, and seized Murarrao, and brought him away, while the Sidi fled backward from Bhansda. The Barkandas Diwanji, *i.e.* Raoba's aforesaid nephew, after punishing them, returned to Navasari within four days.

*Murar
prisoner*

*Crow and
the rebels*

Meanwhile they had removed the thanas and caused a loss of lakhs of Rupees, they seized the kamavisdars or collectors, chastised them, and put them into the stocks. In this manner they disgraced them, and plun-

dered, and carried treasure from the several mahals ; all which Mr. Crow made them to do, which cannot probably have been done without the Hon'ble the Governor's orders ; but, if not by his order, the Hon'ble the Governor should call him (Mr. Crow) to Bombay and give him good advice, and deliver up the rebels, including Gajrabai and Ganeshpant, etc. into our possession ; or, if the Company should deem this derogatory, then let all the rebels be put out of the city. Doing which, we shall rely upon the Hon'ble the Governor that, on obtaining his own objects, he will prove also our protection ; but, if he wishes to disgrace this sarkar, and through threatening to get accomplished his own business, and to deceive us, then it appears to me that the same course of proceeding will continue as at present, about which I have repeatedly written to the Hon'ble the Governor ; and although Jayram Kashi wrote, yet no notice was taken ; and we have met with the loss of lakhs of Rupees, and the country has been thrown into confusion, and the kamavisdars have been disgraced ; all which has given me great uneasiness. I have, therefore, written to you this.

The Poona intelligence is to the following effect ; that the Hon'ble the Governor upon account of the late Gaikwad's vouchers, which he got from him, was demanding the two mahals, which if not given to him, then he would take by force ; and that he keeps the rebels belonging to Kanhoji at Surat and causes disturbances ; upon which, advice was desired whether it had not become a matter of necessity to yield up these mahals, to which effect I sent letters twice or thrice to our wakil at Poona. Now the person, who communicates for our sarkar at the Peshwa's Darbar, is the same person who does so for the English. His name is Gopalrao munshi, to whom I had wrote before, and his plain reply to my wakil was that these mahals were belonging to the State ; and the Gaikwad being a servant to the Raja, if therefore those mahals were granted to the English without order from the Peshwa, then the sarkar will be displeased. To this our wakil replied that the English wish to use force by the authority of the voucher which they got from the late Gaikwad, and that having kept the rebels under their protection and being powerful so that even the Nawab and Peshwa were wishing to have friendship with them, what remedy (was it asked) have we ? On which Gopalrao, after reporting to the Peshwa, sent a message to Colonel Palmer through Kesroji Modi Parsi, that the English should never take these mahals.

*Poona
views*

P.S. (In Raoba's handwriting) Our wakil knows not what answer Colonel Palmer gave to this. Colonel Palmer spoke to our wakil that his (the wakil's) Master should give those mahals to the English conformably to the writing ; to which our wakil answered by asking how this could be effected without permission from the Peshwa ? In this manner our wakil writes from Poona. On all sides we are under great difficulty. You assure me on behalf of the Governor that I may set my mind at rest, and the Hon'ble the Governor has also written me satisfactorily ; and yet the disturbances have thus taken place at Surat. You should, therefore, show this letter to the Hon'ble Governor, and communicate to him agreeable to my present writing, and obtain an answer from him to my letter, and get sent a letter to Mr. Crow to put all the rebels out, including Gajrabai and Ganeshpant, etc. from the city. Then we shall satisfy ourselves as far as regards the Hon'ble the Governor, and will dispatch the vakils, as soon as I receive an answer from you and from the Governor ; and re-

*Raoji's
difficulties*

quest the Hon'ble the Governor to write to Colonel Palmer, as he thinks proper how to make this matter known.

1801 *Baroda, 24th November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Raoji Appaji to Sorabji.

Delegates sent On the day before yesterday I dispatched letters to the Governor and to you, which you will speedily answer ; but, before the same can reach me, I have this day the 17th Rajib dispatched the vakils to Bombay. Going by land as far as Surat, they will proceed thence by sea, and arrive quickly. I shall send along with them orders of relinquishment for both the mahals.

Malluar rebels But you are on the receipt of this to go immediately to the Governor and to represent that under his auspices the incendiaries in the athavisi district of Surat have been brought to punishment ; but Shrimant Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur, a junior of the Gaikwad family, who had a jagir of 3 or 4 lakhs of Rupees bestowed on him in the mahals of Kadi, etc., which he has enjoyed for these 50 years past, on the condition of service and paying the usual nazranah, having fallen in arrear for these last five years, has now raised an army with which he is molesting the country and our posts. I have dispatched against him Babaji.

Aid needed But the fort of Kadi cannot be reduced without English forces. Wherefore in the same way that the Peshwa paid for the service of the 2 battalions that he had in the Mysore War of 1790 to 1791, I, too, am ready to act. Therefore let 2 battalions be quickly dispatched, before the vakils arrive, with ammunition and powder ; and I will pay for them in the same manner that the Peshwa did. You will accordingly represent the matters thus, and quickly send the 2 battalions properly equipped. By the Governor doing this, I shall be satisfied that the Governor will likewise realise my other objects, and the Governor will obtain credit and reputation.

Raoji's promise And should the Governor harbour any doubt as to whether or not the orders for giving up the mahals may arrive, let orders be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle and to the Judge at Surat to send out the incendiaries from Surat, and at the same time to take possession of both mahals and to dispatch the battalions with their stores ; and then, whenever the Governor pleases, he may take possession. In this there will be no obstacle. I will write to the sarsubah at Navsari and will cause possession to be given ; to this there can be no opposition.

This has been written with the concurrence and after advising with the Gaikwad (Anyaba) and is with the consent of all the public officers.

The conditions are that 2 battalions be sent with their stores at my expense to Cambay, and that the incendiaries be expelled, then the 2 mahals to be taken possession of ; and after the arrival of the vakils everything will be reduced to writing and arranged accordingly. But the possession to be given, upon the 2nd condition aforesaid. Having thus represented, let the business be speedily effected, and the troops sent.

1801 *Surat, 26th November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Terms to Gajrabai I am just recovering from a small attack of rheumatism in my head, and merely wish by the honour of this communication to make known to you that the ruffle, which Gajrabai has occasioned, has drawn an intimation from Shaikh Gulab to me (in which he is authorised, he says, by

Raoba) that Gajrabai's personal claims shall be settled to her satisfaction, if I will exert my good offices to prevent her instigating any further disturbance in the pargana, and thereby permit of the force, which has been sent from Baroda, being returned thither, and save the destruction to the harvest, which it otherwise occasions ; my answer to which has been similar to what I gave Muncherji Desai. This morning I received a letter from the sarsubah, exaggerating the losses sustained by the depredations of Gajrabai's people and trusting to my restraining her conduct in future. I conceive it my duty to submit to you the style of language thus held out here, and fervently hope that it will soon be more humble and distinct to you.

Surat, 30th November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to transmit for your observation copies of a correspondence I have been necessitated to enter on with the Gaikwad, Raoji and Sakharam Chimnaji, sarsubah. *Letters*

No. 1. Letter from Sakharam Chimnaji, to Daniel Seton, received at Surat the 25th November, 1801.

The arrival of Ganespant and Gajrabai in the town with the bad design to raise disturbances was announced at Baroda ; whereupon Raoji had written you a letter conveyed to you by Jayram Kashi. Your answer was in consequence that these persons, received in town under the Hon'ble Company's shelter, dare not to make any disturbance of consequence ; they would live in Surat as the rest of the subjects ; of which be assured. But though they have raised a body of people, and are in town, they took possessions of the several thanas, some villages destroyed and burned, and have made great disturbance, depopulated the districts, and brought on a considerable loss. This disturbance, having arisen in the present season, has put a stop to the collections of the Gaikwad's sarkar and that of the Company Bahadur.

*Disturbance
in athavisi*

Therefore it is proper for me to advise you, in considering the cordial friendship subsisting between the sarkars of the Gaikwad and the Company Bahadur, to request Your Honour to turn out these troublesome people, enemies of our sarkar, out of the city ; and should Your Honour do not think it proper to do so, pray prevent them not to make such disturbances.

No. 2. Letter from Anandrao Gaikwad to Daniel Seton, received at Surat the 29th November, 1801.

From the treaty entered into between the Hon'ble Company Bahadur and the sarkar of the Gaikwad their friendship is upon a strong footing from the beginning to the end ; and this friendship was increased from my ancestors ; all business was carried on very favourably. While such friendship is subsisting between both, the people of Kanhojirao, residing in Surat, making disturbances in the Gaikwad districts of the Surat athavisi, is not proper. Whereupon I wrote you a letter before on the same subject. The answer I received from you on this subject was that those troublesome persons could make no disturbances of any import. Lately Murarrao, the slave belonging to the house of sarkar, joined by ungrateful Sidi Ambar, came out from part of the Deccan. As to give them punishment, four

*Anandrao's
complaints*

months ago I have dispatched towards them the necessary forces. They immediately came to Chikhli by the advice of Gajrabai and Ganeshpant. For to punish them Sakharam Chimnaji, the sarsubah at Navsari, proceeded against them. Battle took place, wherein Sidi Ambar fled, and Murarrao was taken prisoner. At that time those troublesome persons were living under Surat refuge and protection; they sent out some ammunition and the people (some raised in town and the rest out of town) towards the Gaikwad districts, [and have] immediately taken possession of the several thanas, and disgraced most of my amildars belonging to my districts. For to punish them Sakharam Chimnaji approached to Broach; they immediately leaving the thanas fled from thence. Some of them by permission entered into town, and some were kept near Rander under protection. Is this now a difference occasioned in the Hon'ble Company's treaty or not? Consider this very maturely, and give for answer that these troublesome people may be restricted from raising disturbances. Write accordingly a few lines to the Governor of Bombay. By putting these riotous people out of town, afterwards there shall be no claim towards you. If you send an answer on this subject, it is well; if not, I will depute a vakil to the Governor.

N. B. Another letter from Raoji Appaji, bearing an exact purport as the above contains.

No. 3. *Letter from Daniel Seton to Anandrao, dated Surat, 30th November, 1801.*

*Excuses
advice*

The late disturbances in the Surat athavisi have given me concern, as I have not the power to prevent them; but they are not occasioned by want of friendship on the part of the Governor of Bombay. As Your Highness has long promised to send your vakils to Bombay, I strongly in friendship recommend you to lose no time in immediately dispatching your deputy to the Hon'ble Governor with full powers on your part for an accommodation of all matters between the two sarkars on the basis of the agreement offered to the Governor by His Highness the late Govindrao Bahadur, now in heaven. I condole with you on the death of your worthy servant Hakimji, who now rests with the God of our fathers. Pray God to strengthen our friendship, and believe me ready to oblige you, all in my power. The contents of your letter I have, as you desired, communicated to the Governor.

No. 4. *Letter from Daniel Seton to Sakharam Chimnaji, dated Surat, 30th November, 1801.*

Excuses

I am concerned for the troubles you notice to have happened to your ryots and thanas; but I understand from the Collector that there is no impediments to the Hon'ble Company's collections; and therefore I trust the Gaikwad's revenue will not suffer greatly from the trouble, [which] the people, you term enemies to the Baroda Government, commit, and which I have not the means to prevent.

His Highness the Gaikwad is about to depute vakils to the Hon'ble the Governor to adjust all matters between the two sarkars. Therefore continue to protect your districts subject to your command, wait with patience the result of the embassy, and trust to my willingness to oblige you.

Bombay, 1st December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

1801

I have received your letter of the 14th of Rajab.

The disturbances you refer to were certainly not committed either with my sanction or privity ; such a petty mode of procedure being unsuitable to be pursued by the Company's Government in any case ; and, if Mr. Crow or any other of the Company's officers have promoted the acts complained of, their conduct shall not fail to be properly noticed ; and I have no difficulty in assuring you that upon any the least well-founded repetition of them from the refugees within Surat both Gajrabai and Ganeshpant shall be obliged to depart from the Company's limits.

*Excuses
assurances*

On the other hand I must desire that, as long as the Company's Government remain altogether neutral in this family quarrel, neither you nor the chauthia's people living within Surat apply the means they find there, as I am well informed they have hitherto done, towards the carrying on of hostility against your enemies, as in the instance of two exportations from Surat of both powder and ball, which has come certainly to my knowledge¹ ; and if hearing of this and encouraged perhaps by the progress of Murarrao Gaikwad (who was never in Surat, but came together with the Sidi Amber direct from Poona with the view, as now appears, of entering on their late opposition) Gajrabai and Ganeshpant shall have made some preparations, they have thus far your previous example to plead in their defence ; notwithstanding which, on the first notice of any such proceedings on their part reaching me, 9 days ago, I wrote immediately in positive terms to Mr. Crow, as Sorabji will have at the time made you acquainted with, and which must ere this have dissipated all your apprehensions.

Complaint

It remains with you now to consider how far it is incumbent on you and your Master to perform your engagement. I am willing to act in all things as I have written. Sorabji will write the rest, and if Kamal-ud-din, and Burry Khan, and your karkun arrive here soon with proper papers, they will be well received, and your good and that of the Gaikwad may be thereby promoted. What can I say more ?

Friendship

N. B. In view to the contingency intimated in Raoba's letters of Kamal-ud-din being deputed hither, instead of the late Hakimji, a few lines were enclosed to his address in the above to Raoba to signify that his being thus appointed and repairing hither would be agreeable to the Governor, a degree of encouragement which seemed proper from the disapprobation already verbally expressed through Bapu Khote, a part of his avowed conduct in counteracting from personal jealousy this business in a preceding stage.

*Letter to
Kamal*

Bombay, 2nd December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Said Edroos's representations, on the occasion of a visit he paid to the Governor of Bombay.

1801

I have so filled the Arabs at Baroda with apprehensions that they are ready to conform to whatever you may think best in elevating to the masnad whichever of the children of Govindrao you may prefer, and pro-

*Ready to
serve*

1. As related by Sorabji, the vakil of Muncherji, one of which instances happened through the latter himself. (Note added in Diary)

ceeding thereupon, as you shall order, as well as in all respects to be obedient to your commands. Thus, if it be your pleasure to confirm the present Anaji (Anandrao), whom for his own purposes Appajirao pays ostensible obedience to, this can be done, and the business of Government be effected thereby. But, as he is of weak understanding, there is some risk of his failing through insufficiency; and, if you think fit to reunite the 2 brothers again, *viz.*, Anandrao and Kanhojirao under the diwanship of Raoba (Appajirao), this also may be done. In short, whichever way you like to settle this matter, let me be favoured with commands, and I think there will not be any failure in the execution.

1801 *Baroda, 2nd December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Anandrao Gaikwad to Jonathan Duncan.

*Prompt
settlement*

At this period I have sent Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur for the adjustment of my affairs to the end that, having fully related what is my wish and object, he should quickly obtain and dispatch the settlement by you thereof; and as to whatever is the desire of the Hon'ble Company, I am not beyond or against that, as the Khan will accordingly relate the same to you; and whatever the said Khan shall represent to you, you will consider as from me; neither shall there be any difference therein. I, your friend, am in expectation of an answer. I am in no wise separate from the Company, but am altogether desirous of its friendship; and I am fully satisfied that you will not in any respect be backward in my business. At the same time that by using every exertion to bring this matter to a proper adjustment you will confer a particular favour on me.

1801 *Bombay, 4th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Representation received from Saïd Edroos respecting Malharrao in reference to the Diwan Raoba's mention of that Chieftain, as noticed in his last letter to Sorabji Parsi.

Malhar

The said Malharrao is the son of the uncle of Govindrao deceased, who being joined by the 3rd son of Govindrao, who fled to him on the occasion of Kanhoji's being made prisoner, they have begun to raise disturbances. Their force may amount to nearly twenty thousand horse and foot, and in consideration to Malharrao's relationship to Govindrao and to one of the latter's sons being with him, they find people to join them. But to reduce Baroda is beyond their power, which only extends to harassing the open country.

*Raoji and
the Arabs*

Neither can Anandrao and Raoba leave Baroda to drive them back, because the Arabs would not accompany them, lest the consequent destruction of Malharrao's should render them (the Arabs) of such little future consequence by the suppression of all opposition to Raoba's power, as might lead to the command of Baroda being taken from them. Besides this, the Arabs really know not how to act, being themselves filled with their fears, contemplating on one side the commotions raised by Malharrao, and apprehending on the other the displeasure of the Hon'ble Company in consequence of the reports I have caused to reach them that the English army may soon be expected in that quarter. Thus they are all disturbed and ill at their ease, doubtful what line to pursue.

*Policy to
follow*

The agent, Ganeshpant, now at Surat, is likewise in connection with Malharrao; but in whatever light these circumstances may be considered,

they import nothing that is not for the interest of the British affairs, which should attach to whichever of the now contending parties shall appear to be the most prosperous, keeping meanwhile on good terms and carrying on a correspondence with each, ready to fix our interests with the side that shall ultimately prove the strongest.

Submitting all this to your letter judgment, you will, Sir, act as you shall deem best.

Surat, 4th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

I this morning had the honour to receive a letter from the Gaikwad to advise of his intention to send Kamal-ud-din Husain to you, and desiring I would give a cruiser to convey him. This letter I enclose. Also I had letters by the same express from Raoji Appaji and Kamal-ud-din to the like purport. Kamal-ud-din is expected to arrive here to-morrow, and shall be accommodated with a cruiser.

Kamal-ud-din

The Gaikwad's chauthia, Jayram Kashi, waited on me this forenoon and in his Master's name noticed their immediate want of two battalions of sepoys, for the expense they would willingly pay, and hinted that, if this aid was granted them, the Gaikwad would before the march of this force settle a subsidy to be paid annually to the Hon'ble Company. I pressed him to name the sum, but this he declined, until he certainly knew you would give him the military aid he required. I observed the request should be stated to you, but asked, as a deputy was on the way, why the Gaikwad was so pressing for the sepoys. He said that Mukundrao, a natural son of the late Govindrao, had joined Malharrao of Kadi, and they were in great force and still arming against the Gaikwad; observing [*that*] on former occasions of disturbance in their districts they were supported with the Peshwa's troops, but there were none in Gujarat just now. The conference ended with my promise to communicate to you express.

Request for troops

Surat, 4th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

Mukundrao, a son of the late Gaikwad by a concubine, having lately joined with Malharrao of Kadi, raised troops, and has forcibly taken possession of Visnagar, a post of the Gaikwad, and gone further up towards the Gaikwad countries. In consequence the Gaikwad's troops have since taken two or three districts of Malharrao.

Hostile encounter

Baroda, 5th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

At this time the sending of Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain for the business of both States has been fixed upon, and he will have the honour of waiting on you. I have dispatched him according to your intimation and refer to him the full particulars, which will be known to you in detail by the writing of Shrimant the Maharaja. My firm confidence in your friendship is that you will be pleased to lose no time in settling to advantage the business of the Maharaja; than which nothing can tend more to my credit as having sought your aid, and you will likewise thereby lay me under obligation, and thence also will the augmentation of friendship between the two States become evident to mankind. The more expedition that shall herein

Prompt settlement

be used, the more shall we be beholden to you. My exceeding reliance is placed in you, and I am certain that, whatever the Maharaja has with my advice committed to writing, the Hon'ble English Company will approve ; whereby my good services will be manifested to the Maharaja as well as to all the Chiefs and officers, and I shall feel myself indebted to your goodness. I have also acceded to the pleasure of the Hon'ble Company's Government. To write more would be supererogatory.

1801 *Surat, 7th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Muncherji Desai to his wakil Sorabji at Bombay.

Raoji's offer The Diwanji has written to the Governor for 4 battalions ; but if 2 be ready, let them be sent. Their expenses will be paid from the collections of the Surat athavisi district in ready money.

On this footing I think there is no objection to writing immediately a favourable answer.

If the Government of Bombay will accept of the Kamrej pargana in lieu of the chauth, it will be very agreeable, but this will be entirely determined as the Governor shall direct.

1801 *Bombay, 8th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, letter dated 1st December.

Request recalled I had before written to Sorabji Parsi to apply to you concerning troops and stores, etc. and for your taking possession of the two mahals in consideration of the forces coming and delivering up the rebels or expelling them.

Malhar of Kadi For these forty or fifty years past a portion of territory had been held by Shrimant Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur of Kadi, he agreeing on his part to pay in nazranah every year one lakh and 20 thousand Rupees, as well as being subject to military service, when required. But of this nazranah he has remained in arrears five years ; and considering our present distress he has determined to avail himself thereof by levying a force, with which, in defiance of the engagements between him and us, he has proceeded to reduce the fort of Visnagar and also the mahal of Vijapur ; at which first aggression on his part my nephew, Babaji Appaji, had proceeded with the army on the ordinary mulukgiri expedition through the Kathiawar country, intending after settling the business of this Kadi Chieftain to march further. In this manner, owing to the unfaithful demeanour of the Kadi man, Babaji Appaji proceeded against his country and took possession of various posts in it.

Request for aid But without a regular force, such as the Hon'ble Company can furnish, and proper warlike stores, the fort of Kadi cannot be taken ; and although we had only before specified 2 battalions, yet without four the fortress of Kadi will not be reduced. The late Shrimant (*i.e.* Govindrao Shrimant, being a designation of respect) had agreed to cede two mahals to the Hon'ble Company, in view that the latter should assist the Gaikwads' family from generation to generation and should aid them in obtaining several of their objects ; for which purposes Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur and Barkandas Gopalrao Bapuji have been dispatched from this [*place*] and will soon reach your presence. I hope they may be returned as soon as possible. The monthly payments to the battalions with their stores shall be made on the same footing as in the instances when the Peshwa

had your auxiliary force against Dharwar, and this expense will be accounted for in the Surat athavisi district. As soon as the battalions are arrived beyond Surat, the possession of both mahals shall be given up without the least hesitation or demur.

My request is this, that I may not be deemed culpable by the Peshwa on account of the Maratha rights in Surat. The Peshwa's displeasure is heavy for me to bear; therefore I wish to give another district in the division of the Surat athavisi in lieu of our chauth in Surat; and whenever the Peshwa's right in Surat devolves to the Hon'ble Company, at that period shall also the Gaikwad's; and then the additional mahal, now to be temporarily given into the charge of the Hon'ble Company, shall be taken back. Therefore please to take this my request into your consideration and send immediately the battalions, guns and other warlike stores; and take possession of the 2 mahals immediately, and send also orders to Surat to admit of the purchase of powder, shot, etc., and put out the rebels from thence. I am very glad that Your Honour has sent 2 proper letters to Mr. Crow through Sorabji. Hon'ble Sir, on your dispatching immediately the above battalions, etc. stores, everybody will be glad at this place, and I shall meet with reputation. Kamrej

Surat, 10th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Kamal-ud-din Hussain Khan is just arrived from Baroda, prepared and instructed, I am inclined to think, or to proceed himself to you, or depute some other person, as he may deem the urgency of affairs to require, I admitted his entrance with a large aswari, the greatest part of which he has dismissed, and expect a visit from him in the morning, which will unfold more. He alighted at the adalat, but being fatigued took early leave of me. Gajrabai has suffered great dismay by the tidings of his approach, but I hope to keep her in sufficient spirits to prevent her throwing herself into the hands of Raoba, because I am well convinced that the terror she holds out here is necessary to reduce him to the terms of accommodation sought. Kamal's arrival

Surat, 13th December, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)

1801

Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

Kamal-ud-din visited me on the 11th with one Gopalrao, a favourite of Appajirao. I believe the former to be the ostensible deputy, but the latter is the Minister's confidential agent in the business they are sent on. They hinted to me that Muncherji Desai had by his interference much offended Raoji and the Gaikwad. On this I told them I was not authorised to act in any degree and begged to decline all communication with them on the subject of their embassy. I presented them with shawls in the name of the Company, and they took leave after requesting to be supplied with a botella for the passage of their servants, which I ordered to be procured for them. They promised to depart to-morrow, but some negotiation is on foot with them and Diwanji sarsubah that may perhaps detain them till next day. Kamal's visit

I am glad it is your intention to support Jayram Kashi, as he is a good, quiet man; and I really believe more in the real views and confidence of Raoji than even Gopalrao now on the way to you. I somehow think this Seton's views

Kamal-ud-din is merely on this occasion the ostensible man, not clearly informed of the Minister's views and expectations. This being my real opinion, I thought it right to notice it to you.

There is in the train of the embassy a jamadar by name Hafizji, of whom information may be had. He is in the confidence of Kamal-ud-din and [a] relation of the family.

1801 *Bombay, 14th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Letter from Kamal-ud-din.

Arrival Mirza Abdullah will on his arrival at Bombay represent to you all the circumstances; and if it please God, I shall speedily follow him and have the honour of paying you my respects.

1801 *Bombay, 14th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Letter from Raoba, Diwan.

Promptness advised At this period Mirza Abdullah saheb is dispatched to your presence, from whose verbal report all particulars will be known to you, and he will be speedily followed by Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan, after whose arrival the points in request will be brought forward, the preceding communication through Sorabji having been made with a view to prevent the loss of time, but upon that subject also Mirza Abdullah will impart to you by word of mouth what he has in charge.

The former communication made through Sorabji was in view to the dispatch required, as will likewise be now explained to you through Mirza Abdullah; wherefore the greater expedition that is used on this occasion, the more shall I be gratified and beholden to you.

1801 *Surat, 14th December, 1801, (1802, F. P. 16)*

Kamal-ud-din to Jonathan Duncan.

Delay explained Prior to this I addressed a letter to you in reply to your kind epistle to me, which no doubt Mirza Abdullah saheb has presented to you. Furthermore I have to represent the writing to Raoji saheb from Poona is the cause of my detention, so that having brought forward the objects of your sarkar I am thus far advanced on the road towards you, when this impediment is thrown in my way. Having by your commands come thus far, I am desirous of proceeding to your presence and [am] heartily mortified at the present detention. I therefore am in hopes you will favour me with your kind letter directing me to come to you, on the receipt of which I shall immediately repair to you and explain all my wishes to you. To write more is presumptuous, as you, Sir, are intelligent and well informed of all matters. Writing on this subject would be dictating to the wisdom of Lakshmi. Reputation is depending on you.

1801 *Bombay, 15th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Muncherji Desai to Sorabji, letter dated Surat 12th December, 1801.

Steps against Malhar Mr. Seton has written a letter to Malharrao through Jayram Pant, the chauthia, objecting to his committing disturbances in the Gaikwad country, and stating that the English are the friends of the Gaikwad, and under engagement with that State, and of intention to assist him, which would throw him (Malharrao) into difficulty. A letter to this effect having been put into a bag has been committed to Jayram Pant, and the latter has

sent it to Baroda ; which I communicate for your information ; but Raoba has written to me to procure a letter from the Governor, requiring of Malharrao in sharp terms to beware of his conduct, and to consider the danger he is incurring in disturbing the country, and recommend to him to pay the money that is due by him to the Gaikwad State, and that the English troops will march and punish the guilty ; which letter it is proposed that 2 harkaras shall be sent to carry.

Remark in the Diary.

N. B. From the purport of Muncherji's letter to his wakil it would seem that the intelligence of Mr. Seton's having written to Malharrao has been received in the letters from Baroda, which had arrived at Surat on the same day, the 12 of December. This point will be ascertained hereafter and is certainly now to be looked on as doubtful. Muncherji may have been deceived in his information.

Bombay, 16th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, letter dated 11th December.

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 1st of December on the 8th, respecting the disturbances (here quoting the said letter at length). Thus you have written me satisfactory assurances, and you sent also through Sorabji 2 letters to Mr. Crow, the receipt of which has had no effect on the former authors of the evil ; and even the wife and young son of Mukundrao Gaikwad (the son of a slave) have proceeded into Surat under Mr. Crow's permission, and were received by Gajrabai and conducted with honour to her presence. In the same manner Sidi Ambar, having fled from the place of action, arrived at Surat by the way of Daman in a boat, and has been accommodated in the warehouse of Chellibay with an abode. Where then is the effect of your orders ? Also all the wounded of the parties that Gajrabai and Ganeshpant sent out after the discomfiture of Murarrao have found refuge in Surat, subsequent to their being beaten by Sakharam. Thus does Mr. Crow continue till the present day to protect the evil-doers. You write, that this is not with your knowledge, and thus by Mr. Crow's extending his protection to these rebels without your assent lakhs of Rupees of loss have been occasioned ; wherefore it is written that Gajrabai, etc. have bred this disturbance, and their people have been received into the town together with Sidi Ambar and Mukundrao's family, of which evident facts Muncherji Desai must have written to you.

*Charges
against
Crow*

Here also Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur has raised and carried on disturbances at pleasure, as you will have observed from the letters that I wrote to Sorabji and to yourself on the subject.

*Other
rebels*

The rebels are daily increasing in numbers at Surat under the protection of Mr. Crow ; and if it be suitable to your views to destroy this State, what remedy is there ? Wherefore I now write to you, and leaving to your judgment to inquire and decide between the right and wrong, [I] desire that Gajrabai, Ganeshpant and Sidi Ambar, etc. be delivered up to Sakharam.

I have from time to time given notice at Poona to Govindrao Vishwanath, wakil, in consequence of which I have received a letter dated the 2nd November, the contents of which are that, if the Gaikwad will agree to pay 1½ lakhs of Rupees and give a banker's security on that amount, the vouchers in deposit with the Governor of Bombay from the late Govindrao shall be released. Thus does Gopalrao Bhagwat express himself, dissuading also

*Poona
obstruction*

the sending of Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur to treat with the English, or the giving up of the districts ; the doing of which will, he forewarns, incur the Peshwa's displeasure. In this manner those on the part of the Gentlemen ruin the Company's business from their ill-will and animosity, as I have fully explained in my letter to Sorabji, who will expound the particulars. It is therefore necessary that, having settled some line, you should quickly send an answer hereto.

*Delegates
stopped*

On the 7th of December I dispatched Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur and my karkun to your presence ; but in consequence of the receipt of the letters from Poona they have been ordered to stop at Surat, until I should bring these circumstances under your notice.

*Trust in
Kamal*

Kamal-ud-din Khan is the servant of my sarkar and the well-wisher also of the Hon'ble Company ; but there is a Parsi at Poona on your part who ruins this business. It is my desire that this business may be settled through Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan, but from Poona they write in terms of prohibition ; wherefore, if it be in your mind that I should suffer disagree-[ment] from Poona, be pleased to write me accordingly ; or otherwise you should communicate with the Resident there so to interpose as that Kamal-ud-din may have permission to proceed to Bombay.

Aid

Respecting the battalions as to which I had before written, it is still my desire that 4 battalions may be dispatched by sea to Cambay and there land. We have all placed our reliance on your word, and with you, Sir, it rests to carry us safely through our difficulties.

*Warning to
Malhar*

P. S. In another handwriting (Raoji's own) Let an impressive letter go from Your Honour to Malharrao, apprising him of the friendship there is between the English and the Gaikwad and warning him that, if through his irregularities and excesses in the Gaikwad's country he continues to injure and disturb it, he will repent of it when the Company shall send their troops. If it be your intention to assist us with troops, then you will certainly send a letter to this effect by the kasid.

1801 *Bombay, 17th December, 1801 (1802 F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

*Raoji to
blame*

With respect to your continued complaints against the refugees from your Government in Surat, you must very well know that to your own delays and procrastinations are principally to be ascribed any inconvenience you may have experienced on these accounts ; and otherwise, what I have written to you is strictly accurate, *viz.* that these refugees remaining in the town and creating disturbances without, was and is contrary to my intention ; neither has anything of the kind taken place since I last wrote you, Mr. Crow having well explained to all parties that the consequence will be their expulsion from Surat ; but, whilst they remain quiet, it is not the custom of the English to deliver up poor, helpless people to their enemies.

*Paternal
advice*

To conclude, had you followed my advice, you would long ere now have had no opponent ; and as to the foolish letter written to you from Poona, I wonder it should weigh with a man of your sense for a moment. If you seriously desire the Company's aid, you must in the first place perform without subterfuge the engagement of the late Govindrao and act in all other respects honorably and gratefully towards the English, from whom you may expect in such a case to experience correspondent support.

Under these circumstances Kamal-ud-din Khan Bahadur may without delay repair hither ; for, until we be put in possession of the cessions by Govindrao, what dependence, after what is passed, can be placed on your serious determination and that of your State to act fairly in pursuance thereof? Sorabji will write the rest. Kamal

Bombay, 17th December, 1801 (1801 F. P. 16).

1801

Kamal-ud-din to Jonathan Duncan, letter written from Surat.

Your kind and favourite letter, which after long silence you have honoured me by writing, putting my coming to you in an auspicious hour, I had the happiness of receiving ; by which I have been greatly honoured. I have made a stay of one day from thence, and arrived here. The sardar of Surat has obligingly given directions for the preparation of a vessel for myself and botellas for my baggage, on which I shall shortly embark, but have received a letter from Raoji saheb to postpone it ; which the vakil of Muncherji Desai may have probably acquainted you with. The rest will be made known to you by Mirza Abdullah saheb in future. Should it be your pleasure, I shall be in expectation of a reply. Having from mistake left my seal at Baroda, I have written this letter myself. Delay explained

Bombay, 17th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Jonathan Duncan to Mir Kamal-ud-din.

Your letter through Mirza Abdullah was this day received, and I have had great satisfaction in perusing it, as it evinces to me that you have done your best for the advantage of both sarkars, and that the good effects thereof not having yet appeared, is to be ascribed to nothing else but the unreasonable obstructions of others ; but, if it please God, through the continuance of your exertions the laudable objects in view will be yet shortly attained. It appears to me highly advantageous that you should repair hither as soon as possible. The rest will be made known to you by the perusal of the copy I send you of my answer to Raoba, which I have forwarded through the vakil of Muncherji Desai, and you will also learn particulars from the writing of Mirza Abdullah. Arrival awaited

Surat, 19th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Muncherji Desai to his vakil, Sorabji.

Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan had received orders from Baroda to postpone the execution of his voyage ; on which he wrote back to the Diwanji in respectful terms that he must prosecute his voyage, or it would be a disgrace to him, and he would give up all the employments he held ; which letter the Diwanji having read was offended. He has, however, sent an order for him to proceed, and Kamal-ud-din Husain having prepared the necessary supplies has embarked them on board, and will himself go on board on Sunday ; which is written for your information. I had written 2 letters to you this morning, informing you of the postponement of Kamal-ud-din's voyage, which is now of the less consequence. Kamal

The private views of the Diwan, I know not whether Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan is acquainted with ; but, should he speak to you on the subject, you are to tell him you know nothing of them ; but whatever has been concerted by us, will hereafter take place. Should he also treat or say anything about the village of Bhatta, no ear is to be lent to it. Four additional articles have been added by them to the paper of terms, Directions to Sorabji

which was forwarded to you before ; which you will be made acquainted with by the karkun that is also proceeding. Khan Saheb has also a letter written to you by the Diwanji. That you may both consult and do the Company's business, you must act in such a manner as to afford satisfaction to the Khan. Whatever may be necessary you may communicate with him, but let not the private views be made known to him. You should behave to him with all civility as also to the karkun, who is a cousin german of this Diwanji, and has been instructed to consult with you in all things, and act so as to afford satisfaction. You are not on any account to impart to them the private views of the Diwanji. When they both arrive, you are to inform them that I have written to you to be very attentive to them, and you are to act for the benefit of the Company and to the Governor's satisfaction. You are always to keep the Governor advised of all your consultations and communications with them.

*Malhar's
forces.*

You have written to me that I have not advised you what means or forces Malharrao possesses. I have in reply to inform you that he possesses more influence and troops than he did three or four years ago in his last war with Govindrao Gaikwad. Our people are also plentifully supplied with warlike stores from Baroda. I have this day dispatched a pair of kasids to procure intelligence what forces and the number of guns and stores, etc. Malharrao possesses ; which information, as soon as received, will be forwarded to you.

*False
accusation*

You have also written that it has come to the knowledge of the Governor that I have been disclosing to the Gentlemen here whatever has been doing concerning this business. I have never imparted a word to the Gentlemen and have not seen them from illness.

Kamal-ud-din on a visit to the sarsubah mentioned that the Gentlemen told him a correspondence was carrying on with Baroda through Muncherji Desai. God knows whether he speaks so of his own accord or may have learnt so from his visit to Mr. Crow ; all this has been written to you for your information.

*Sending
troops*

If the battalions are sent before the arrival of the vakils, it is much better. The sarsubah received orders from the Diwanji that, when Muncherji on the arrival of the battalions directs the 2 mahals to be given up, he is immediately to do so ; therefore you are to represent to the Governor that no obstacles now remain ; and if the troops arrive soon, the opposite party will be dismayed ; the name of the English is enough to deter them. The sarsubah came as far as the Masum Derwaza to the house of a Sidi, from whence Kamal-ud-din took leave and entered the town. Rustomji is also ready to proceed and waits for the receipt of the Governor's orders when he will be dispatched without delay.

Kamrej

You are to represent to the Governor to send you along with the commanding officer of this detachment, and I will give you leave to proceed along with him to the Diwanji, wherein he will be much pleased ; and I hope in 6 months more to forward the Company's further views and to act according to the Governor's satisfaction ; and you are to represent that Kamrej is a very good pargana ; and I have written for an order for it, should it be the option of the Governor to keep it in lieu of the chaugh ; but the deed of the relinquishment of the pargana Chorasi and chaugh is with Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan.

Section C : The Policy of the Bombay Government

The Bombay Government wanted Chorasi pargana and the Surat chauth. At first they put off joining either party, encouraging the one, and holding out promises to the other. At last they invited Raoji to send delegates to Bombay, on condition that they should bring with them the formal cession-deeds of Chorasi and the Surat chauth.

DOCUMENTS

Surat, 27th April, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

I have lately received some pressing overtures from Gajrabai, Fatesing's daughter, which I think it my duty to communicate to you for your instructions how to act, should they be followed up with seriousness and importunity. Since the imprisonment of Kanhojirao, the Government of Baroda has been divided between Raoba, an ancient Minister of Govindrao, another Brahman, and the Arabs. Anyaba, who is an imbecile, is unhappy in their hands, and wishes the release and restoration of his brother, Kanhoji, to the administration of his affairs. They see no possibility of effecting this without foreign aid ; and Gajrabai, their cousin, is come here to negotiate for the interference of the Company.

Gajrabai's request

She offers the reimbursement of all expenses and the relinquishment of the chauth and Chorasi pargana ; the former about thirty-thousand, and the latter one lakh of Rupees ; and there is little doubt she will sacrifice double what she allows. This woman was employed by Fatesing, when living, in some former negotiation with general Goddard or Colonel Keating. She is very desirous of concealing from public knowledge any views of intercourse with the English, and upon that principle perhaps has thought it most expedient to address herself to me through a respectable native with whom I am intimate. I have pointed out the necessity, if she wished for my attention, of her proving by some regular document from the brothers that her application was authentic. She professes that every satisfaction shall be ready from the handwriting of Anyaba and Kanhojirao, and that she will make herself a hostage.

Gajrabai's offers

The parganas about Surat constitute such a desideratum that nothing on the subject should be treated with contempt. Could I flatter myself with being able to contribute to your information respecting the circumjacent territory here, I should occasionally submit my mite, but the hope is too faint to justify the trouble.

Crow's readiness

Bombay, 5th May, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

1801

The intimations from the daughter of the late Fatesing are interesting, and the offers she makes are expressly those that it is my particular wish, under the instructions of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-

Raoji's conduct

General to obtain, as you will perceive by the accompanying extract from my report of the 25th July on my visit of last year to Surat ; since which, Raoba, having seized on the administration at Baroda, has forgot what he himself recommended to Mr. Seton a short time before his present elevation, *viz.* that we should proceed to take forcible possession of what he then argued the late Govindrao had substantially conceded ; notwithstanding which, he now demurs, when possessed of the power, to carry the purport of his own advice into execution ; and as well through Ajmal Khan, his present agent at Poona, as by what I can learn from Muncherji, the Parsi amildar of Navasari, [*he*] wishes either altogether to avoid the cessions in question or to receive such full equivalents in being guaranteed in his situation, etc. as it might prove burthensome or otherwise unadvisable for the British Government to yield to, if any easier means present themselves for gaining the object.

*Gajrabai
encouraged*

Under these circumstances I am far from having any objection to your encouraging the advances that have been made to you by the brothers, and advise that their agent be invited to produce her credentials for my satisfaction and that of this Government, including the guarantee of the offers she has made in the event of our interference, but without any positive or other assurance on your part than that such conditions will be either accepted or acted upon by us ; the footing on which you should leave the matter at present being that you cannot undertake at all to agitate the subject with me, unless you be previously possessed in the most certain forms of all the means that may serve eventually to operate as inducements with the Hon'ble Company's Government to interpose in the concerns of the Gaikwad succession, in pursuance of the right we already possess to that effect under the treaty of Salbai. Meanwhile the lady, who has thus addressed you, may depend on the utmost secrecy being observed, whatever turn the affair may take ; and as I feel, from what has already passed, very much interested in bringing the negotiation to a fortunate conclusion, you cannot render me a more acceptable service than by assisting the object by every possible exertion.

1801 *Bombay, 6th May, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Letters
forwarded*

I have the honour to forward to Your Lordship the copy of a letter from the Judge and Magistrate at Surat, [*Nathan Crow*] under date the 27th ultimo, and of my answer thereto of yesterday's date.

1801 *Surat, 11th May, 1801 (1802, F.P. 16).*
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

*Gajrabai's
promise*

The solidity of the Baroda application and offers admits no doubt, but the brothers are under such strict and jealous restraint that it is difficult for them to state their wishes in that full and ample written form that might be required ; but their agent will produce, she says, in a few days the most satisfactory credentials of her power and authority to conclude whatever arrangements she may deem proper, and that they will be sacredly adhered to by her constituents.

The situation of the brothers under the usurpation of Raoba makes any negotiation a work not only of great difficulty, but likewise of great danger to them. Still I hope to see a termination of the present one, that will be satisfactory to all parties.

Surat, 23rd May, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Ever since the first overtures of Gajrabai, and more particularly after being honoured with your communication on her subject, I have strongly enforced on her mind the necessity of her producing a regular commission for the agency she assumes ; for, that however much her character might command respect, yet in an affair of such importance a document was indispensable to ensure effect. *Gajrabai's failure*

I am not sure that she has [*acquiesced*] with cordiality in the necessity of much more authority than comprehended in her own person, especially at a juncture when, as she herself pleads, her constituents have not the power of uttering their wants, and when their condition sufficiently describes them without words. But I am satisfied that she has exerted every effort to procure the required satisfaction, though without success. Some of her deputies are altogether missing, and others have returned without being able to obtain an interview with Kanhoji or to approach Anandrao but under the vigilant eye of officers appointed to watch them.

Despairing of success with us, Gajrabai was on the point of departure to Sindia's camp, when I advised her to make first one [*more*] appeal to you, describing the particulars of her situation ; in consequence of which she has addressed the enclosed letter, to which I have the honour to attach a translation. *One more appeal*

The sacrifices she has to offer, if Government will undertake to release Kanhojirao, and to wrest the control of the country from the present usurpation of the Court officers, and place the family in independent possession of it, will be remission of the chauth and relinquishment of the Chorasi and Chikhli parganas to the Company for ever, the former about one lakh, the other about one lakh and twenty-thousand Rupees annual revenue. *Promises*

Crow's remarks.

The release of Kanhojirao and the affairs of the Government from the hands of the present usurpers might, I think, from all that I understand of the troops at Baroda, be accomplished by a small force, and materially promoted by an intrigue at the same time with the Arabs, in which the influence of Said Muhammad Edroos might perhaps successfully be exerted. *Crow's views*

Surat, 25th May, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

I have this day heard a report which, whether authentic or false, ought to be communicated, as it respects the subject of Baroda, upon which I had the honour to address you [*the*] day before yesterday per express. *Raoji's distress*

The assumptive Government there is said to be much distressed for want of funds, and the military in consequence disposed to try a second change by the restoration of Kanhoji. Raoba meditates, therefore, I understand, in case of extremity, an appeal to our assistance ; and on the probability of such an event it may be eligible to hasten a conclusion of the terms upon which by Gajrabai's offers it might now be lent, in preference to affording it hereafter to usurpers.

I am firmly of opinion, from all I can collect, that the party in favour of the deposed Government is so strong that nothing more than the certainty of our interfeence and the appearance of a few troops are necessary to restore it and gain us the reward of a great work. *Inter-vention*

1801 *Bombay, 30th May, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Private letter from Jonathan Duncan to Naitan Crow.

Promises I have received your official letter respecting the propositions from the sister of Anandrao. I will answer in the same form by next post and have only now to approve of your having kept the lady from going elsewhere in quest of assistance, which we can, I hope, sooner or later afford her in a more eligible way than she would procure it from Sindia.

1801 *Bombay, 30th May, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Official letter from Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

Delay Instead of finding myself able for the present to reply satisfactorily to your official letters of the 23rd and 25th of May, I must refer you to the accompanying copy of a private communication I have made this day on the subject to His Lordship, trusting that the course of events and your management of Gajrabai may enable us to wait and spin out the 45 days more that must elapse before I can with full satisfaction to myself adopt any determinate plan, however much I wish and do indeed ardently desire to be the instrument, with your assistance, of composing the object of securing for the Company these two parganas [*Chorasi and Chikhli*].

Gajrabai Meanwhile you may keep Gajrabai in good humour ; let her have what you judge a sufficiency for comfortable subsistence, till we can get His Lordship's advice, which may possibly be transmitted on the receipt of mine of the 6th, or in view to the promised instructions through Colonel Kirkpatrick so long ago as the month of October last.¹

Raoji Hitherto I have heard nothing from Raoba's party, acting in the name of Anyaba (Anandrao) ; but, should any propositions reach me from them, such as you allude to, I shall not be off my guard in considering of them, but first let you know their terms and have your opinion.

Policy The great object meanwhile is to be as sure as possible to which side the people in general most incline. I had always understood that Kanhoji had from his oppressive proceedings rendered himself unpopular with all the chief men ; but how far this may really be the case, or in what respects, the fact being so, should influence our conduct, are distinct considerations, which I shall be glad to have your further deliberate sentiments on. There is I understand a third son at Poona or in that vicinity, called Fatesing, whom perhaps the Peshwa may be inclined to favour in preference to either of the two now at Baroda, the effect of which eventual disposition on his part might possibly be sufficiently counteracted through the Resident at Poona. Of the two other brothers adverted to by Gajra, I never before heard.

In managing this matter to the best advantage you will very materially oblige.

1801 *Bombay, 30th May, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Baroda succession In my official letter No. 40 I have had occasion under date the 6th instant to announce to Your Lordship the overtures that had been made by the sister² of the two present representatives of the Gaikwad family to

1. See the next document.

2. In fact only the cousin. In India cousins are loosely called brothers and sisters. (Note added in the Diary)

procure our assistance in the ultimate adjustment of the succession to the late Raja Govindrao ; and the accompanying further letters from Mr. Crow on the subject, of the 22nd and 25th instant, so strongly point to the expediency of my obtaining Your Lordship's definitive instructions, as will, I trust, apologise for my adopting this mode of expressing my anxiety to receive them ; this present channel affording me at the same time the best opportunity of advising that it is my intention to act in the meanwhile as much as possible on the knowledge I possess of Your Lordship's intentions as communicated to me in a private letter from Colonel Kirkpatrick of the 26th of October last in the following terms :

"And that it is by no means His Lordship's intention to wave the Company's right to interpose for the preservation of the integrity of the Gaikwad Principality ; on this subject you may expect to receive very full and very early instructions. In the meanwhile every possible information, relative to the state of the Gaikwad family, should be furnished to His Lordship and the leading members of it be permitted to hope for His Lordship's protection to the extent compatible with the provisions of the treaty of Salbai ; and under such conditions as may be necessary to give effect to His Lordship's intentions."

I have to regret not having yet been furnished with the instructions thus alluded to, the more especially as so fair a prospect now appears of availing ourselves of the apparent disposition of both the parties in the Government to make us such concessions as we might require as the price of our support ; and it seems possible that some definitive arrangement may take place, or recourse be had to the Peshwa or to Sindia for their mediation to the exclusion of ours, before I can be able to act with confidence. Let me therefore entreat Your Lordship will be so good as to apprise me, as speedily as may be deemed proper, of the line you would have me pursue in this instance. It is more than probable that the whole can be managed on our part by only an appearance of vigorous measures ; and should Your Lordship think it at all admissible to detach 500 or 600 native infantry from Surat, these, with a few artillery and the company of Europeans now there, would, with the other means adverted to in Mr. Crow's correspondence, now forwarded, effectually turn the scale as we may prefer ; of which I feel so confident that I should have no objection to proceed to Surat even in the rainy season to superintend whatever Your Lordship may on this subject direct, and thus make a beginning, I hope, to the acquisition of a reasonable extent of territory in that quarter, such as I am advised from Europe that [*the*] Ministry have it very much in their view to acquire.

*Need of
instructions*

Trusting to be favoured with Your Lordship's early reply to this.

Surat, 1st June, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

I am honoured with your favour of the 27th ultimo ; and I am happy to observe that my detention of Gajrabai met your approbation ; but her impatience and her wants are both pressing, and without an immediate provision for her subsistence, she cannot be prevailed upon to remain longer, I am afraid, or to believe us to have taken an earnest interest in her views. Should I find it necessary, I shall make her an offer of assis-

*Gajrabai in
distress*

tance as far as five hundred Rupees ; but, previously to such an exercise of my own discretion, I hope to be regulated by distinct instructions from you.

1801 *Bombay, 17th June, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
James Grant¹ to William Palmer.

Pona in-
formed I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor to forward to you the enclosed translation of three letters² lately received from Baroda, and to request to be favoured with such observations as may occur to you thereon ; stating at the same time whether the Hakinji Ajmal Khan, the vakil of the present predominant party at that capital, has really made to you the overtures therein adverted to ; in which case the Governor desires me to express his reliance that you will endeavour to connect with any consequent measures, you may pursue the acquisition of, the objects which you already know him to be very desirous of obtaining.

1801 *Bombay, 17th June, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)*
James Grant to Nathan Crow.

Need of
advice I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor to forward to you the enclosed translations of three letters, lately received from Baroda, and to request to be favoured with such observations as may occur to you thereon.³

1801 *Surat, 22nd June, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Gajrabai
quieted Since being favoured with your communication on the subject of Gajrabai, I have offered such consolations and hopes as have perfectly tranquillised her impatience, and have confirmed the composure of her mind by an extension of the assistance to her wants, which you have been pleased to sanction. Five-hundred Rupees monthly for her subsistence and that of her followers was the least she expected, and I have accordingly advanced that sum from the first instant.

Public
visit The only interview I have had with the lady has been since the receipt of your commands, and was rather in opposition to my wish ; but I found it was indispensable to her satisfaction ; and as profound secrecy was almost impossible, I was induced to consider a public visit to me, upon the footing of my official station in the town, as likely to allay all vain suspicions.

Raoji
alarmed Whether my judgment has been erroneous, or the fears of Raoba have been from the first excited by her coming here, I am not clear ; but certain it is that his alarms are on the stretch. For a new overture is now come forward to me from the opposite quarter and a relinquishment of the chaith hinted as a compliment that will be paid for the dismissal of Gajrabai.

Trusty
agent This proposal the Gaikwad's chaithia is pushing through the same medium that the concerns of Gajrabai are agitated by, the Saïd, whom I had the honour of formerly mentioning to you. With his person, I believe, you are not unacquainted ; but his absence from Surat, during your residence here on an occasion which added not a little to the enhancement of his character, deprived him of an opportunity of introducing his merits to your notice ; otherwise, I am persuaded, it would not be necessary for me to make any encomiums on them. His name is Khadim Moyeen-ud-din Khan

1. James Grant, Private Secretary to the Governor.
2. See Section B, entry 17th June, 1801.
3. The letters mentioned in the previous document.

commonly called Mirsaheb. He has served the Company in different departments, from their first taking of Broach twenty years ago, with high credit always, and [*with*] unimpeached integrity. And independently of present business with him, I think it my duty to point him out as a person capable of rendering to the Company's concerns in this quarter essential services. He has been for some years past, and is now inspector general of the custom-house, in which capacity his Superior, Mr. Soper, is highly satisfied with him.

Of the popularity of Kanhojirao I have little doubt, from all that I can learn. It was his intention, I believe, to have weeded the Darbar of a great many of Govindrao's favourites; and a cry of tyranny was raised against him by the very persons who are now exercising it. I cannot discover that he was wanting in attention to the subjects, or in abilities in any of the branches of government. Kanhoji

The force at Baroda consists, according to the best accounts I can collect—and I must confess they are very indifferent—of about eight or ten thousand men, horse and foot, and might upon a short notice be greatly augmented from the circumjacent villages and outposts. The main body of their troops are infantry accoutred and disciplined in the European manner and commanded from the first embodiment many years ago by Shivram, who is, Gajrabai asserts, of undubitable attachment to her and her brother's¹ cause, and will come over with his whole force when and wherever we may appoint. She has great hopes of Hanmantrao Dhombay, the commandant of cavalry; likewise Saïd Muhammad Edroos and the Saïd above mentioned, who are friends and relations, will undertake the Arabs, I have no doubts, with success. The only difficulty, I understand, is their insisting upon our being security for the payment of their arrears when Kanhoji may resume the control. Saïd Muhammad Edroos's influence over the Arabs has already been quoted by the vakil of Kanhojirao, and offers made as far as forty thousand Rupees; upon which the Saïd has been tempted to enter in politics, but his not being able to assure their pay to them has been an insuperable objection with the Arabs, which all their zeal and devotion to his sacred character have not been able to surmount. Baroda
forces

Surat, 23rd June, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

In acknowledgment of the reference of the Baroda letters made to me by your Secretary, Mr. Grant, on the 17th instant,² I have the honour to observe that the letter from Raoji contains to my confined judgment marks of great insincerity and shuffling. It makes a false apology for past silence and an indistinct promise of more explicitness in future. The letter from Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan speaks him the member of a cabal and as little open as Raoba, whom he so strongly recommends. His letter betrays, in my humble opinion, too decided an interest of his own, for him to have much cordial concern for ours. He affects to hold out confidence on affairs, which he nevertheless, by his confessions in this letter and in the third to Aga Muhammad, shows to be seriously threatened. In short, the whole

Crow's
opinion

1. It ought not to be *brother's* but her *cousin's* cause. (Note added in the Diary)

2. See Section B, entry Bombay, 17th June.

correspondence proves, I think, that the officers introduced by Govindrao have acquired an undue influence in the State ; they are conscious of it and of the danger which threatens them, and to avoid it may court us, but except under that necessity are not likely to show much candour or cordiality. I respectfully conceive that to increase alarms and break the pride and reserve and style they maintain, it might be most political to refrain from honouring the letters at present with a reply ; but in presuming to offer such an opinion I trust I shall not be deemed guilty of impertinence.

Raoji and
Gajrabai

P. S. Gajrabai has just received, I learn, a letter from Raoba, remonstrating upon the residence and intimacy she is adopting, assuring her of the restoration of all her jagirs and obedience to her wishes if she will return ; and at the same time admonishing her that his letters likewise are gone to Bombay, that her hopes from our connexion are empty, and that without timely recurrence to reason she may lose the advantage of the offers he now makes her. She expects a full and satisfactory communication to-morrow from Shivram, commandant.

Kanhoji

There is [a] report that Kanhoji has been carried off from Ranpur, and Gajrabai says she should not be surprised to see him suddenly appear here.

1801 *Bombay, 29th June, 1801, (1801 F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Instructions

I am particularly anxious to be favoured with Your Lordship's instructions in regard to the affairs at Baroda as already applied for, and also lest the opportunity should be lost, that now seems to present itself, for our attaining the object of an enlargement of territory round Surat.

1801 *Bombay, 1st July, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)*
James Grant to Nathan Crow.

Delay

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo. As you have been confidentially advised of the principal reason for the Governor's wishing to suspend any determination on the Baroda question at present, he trusts you will be able to keep Gajrabai in humour during the monsoon, or until matters are ripe for an ultimate decision and for more active measures being adopted.

1801 *Bombay, 1st July, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Raoji
unwilling

I have the honour to forward the copy of another letter, dated 23rd June, received yesterday from Mr. Crow, on the affairs of Baroda.

In explanation of the subject of the late confidential communication from Raoba, which was forwarded for Your Lordship's notice in my letter of the 29th ultimo, it may be proper to state that soon after his possessing himself of the authority of government in the Gaikwad territory, I caused to be intimated to him through Muncherji Desai (one of the Parsi revenue officers of that State, but who also depends essentially on the Company for ultimate protection in his employ) that I expected he would now fulfil the engagement Govindrao had entered into by his letters to me whilst last year at Surat, the more especially under the sense that he (Raoba) had appeared to entertain of their definitive import, in so much that through the same Muncherji he had, previous to his own elevation, suggested to Mr. Seton, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of Surat, the expediency

of his proceeding to realise the grant and concession, which were comprehended in that correspondence, by taking (as he then advised) immediate possession of the pargana of Chorasi and by sending away the chauthia from Surat. But, although these circumstances were, I say, duly brought to Raoba's recollection by Muncherji, the latter could not obtain any satisfactory answer ; for, the situation of the things being now altered, Raoba began to feel for the interest of the State of which he found himself at the head, and appeared accordingly disinclined to any immediate or unconditional admission of our pretensions.

Under these circumstances I signified to the vakil of Muncherji, who was in attendance here, that, as his Master's intervention appeared to be of so little avail, there was no occasion for his prolonging his own stay at the Presidency ; upon which he took his leave about the beginning of May. But both he and his Master, feeling interested that their mediation might not appear inconsequential, the vakil was sent on from Surat to Baroda, where his residence and verbal urgency, joined perhaps to Raoba's beginning to find his own situation not quite secure, have produced the secret letter from the latter, which has been recently submitted to Your Lordship's notice.

Raoji threatened

But to this I shall defer, as long as I can, any reply, as well in the hope of being favoured with Your Lordship's instructions as in view to the further changes that from Mr. Crow's present information seem impending in the affairs of the Gaikwad Government.

Delay

Surat, 30th July, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

The reports from Baroda are not distinct. Some assert that Kanhoji has made his escape by the aid of the Dewan Raja whose seat is on the Mahi river ; and that Kanhoji himself was wounded in the struggle. Others refuse credit to the account and maintain that he is in status quo.

Rumours

I had the honour of mentioning in the former letter, about ten days ago, the arrival of one Ganeshpant, who called himself Kanhoji's Diwan and claimed protection. He set forth that he has many things to represent in private, which I encouraged him to do, and found that they consisted of the same tenor as Gajrabai's application, but not so definitive nor zealous. I put him at ease respecting some apprehensions, either pretended or real, which he manifested lest I should give him up on any demand from Baroda by assuring him that nothing but orders from you should disturb his peaceable residence within the limits of this jurisdiction ; and I recommended to him to unfold himself fully on any and every occasion to Mirza Qurum through whom he had sought his introduction to me.

Ganeshpant

Gajrabai acknowledged that he was diwan to her brother, but maintains that he was a traitor ; and certain it is that there is not even a form of friendship between them, a circumstance rather puzzling. Ganeshpant now makes offers of sacrifices of territory to the Company as great as Gajrabai's ; but they are only come forward today, and he makes himself as incapable as she of producing any documents of commission.

Should Kanhoji effect his escape, which I am inclined to think he will do, if not already accomplished, his application for aid will be distinct. Perhaps he may succeed in reaching this place himself, to which there will be little doubt he will endeavour to come.

Kanhoji

Ganeshpant Ganeshpant tells me to-day through the vakil of the former Peshwa's chauthia, a relation with whom he is living, that Raoba is greatly alarmed at his having come here, and that he has put a chauki upon his house at Baroda, and employed some people to assassinate him. Raoba's alarm, he says, is greatly aggravated by consciousness of his having broken his engagements with you and by his harkaras being lately dismissed by you. I am disposed myself to believe that Ganeshpant is, what Gajrabai asserts, a spy. But whether he be so or not, is immaterial. If he should hereafter do no good, I will make sure that in the meantime he does no harm.

1801 *Bombay, 5th August, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

Delay It seems still so doubtful which interest will prevail at Baroda that our policy must in the meanwhile be to keep the door open for negotiation with both ; in which view I have returned Raoba's messenger with a very short letter, merely in acknowledgment of his, and expressive of my forbearance from discovering of anything that he may hereafter write to me.

Approval I cannot of course decide between Ganeshpant and Gajrabai, but your treatment of both appears proper ; and if the former should really turn out to be a spy, your prudence will, I doubt not, sufficiently guard against his machinations ; and otherwise I see no objection to his continuing to reside peaceably in Surat, till we see what turn things may take in the Gaikwad Administration.

1801 *Surat, 20th August, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

Kanhoji's Agents Being very much at a loss how to act, I take the liberty of submitting the following intimation to you privately, that you may give such orders as appear to you necessary.

Enclosed is [a] reply and translate of a letter from the Gaikwad's sarsubah, brought to me by Shaikh Gulab and Dulabram on the part of Jayram Kashi, chauthia. Their information in substance is as follows that certain persons have come into town of late, *viz.* Gajrabai, a daughter of the Gaikwad Fatesing, and a man by name Ganeshpant, and others residing in Surat, *viz.* Shaikh Lalchand, writer, and Ganpatrao. All these agents are in the interests of Kanhojirao of Baroda. They assert these people are advancing money for gunpowder and warlike stores, and raising men to send to Kanhoji, and they require me to turn them out of town in point of the friendship subsisting between the Company and the Gaikwad. In this respect I cannot conceive I am authorised to act without your orders, and that is what I have told them again.

Murarr I am informed from the best authority that one Murarrao, an illegitimate son of the late Govindrao Gaikwad, is come down the ghat with a force of 300 sepoy and 2,000 Bhils commanded by Sidi Ambar with a view of going to try his interest to displace Anandrao, the present lawful Gaikwad. Murarrao, it is said, intends coming here. If he is admitted to come in town, the disgust this will give the Gaikwad Government must necessarily be great.

Instructions My authority you have circumscribed as to the admission of strangers into town ; nor do I conceive at present I am authorised to order obnoxious people, in a political sense, out of town, so that I am necessitated to call

your attention to these points, more particularly as I believe you are inclined to keep on the best terms with the present Government of Baroda. Burjorji Desai has just been sent to by the sarsubah. Had I waited for your orders, before I wrote in his favour to Baroda, the man would have certainly been killed.

Bombay, 29th August, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)

1801

Jonathan Duncan to Daniel Seton.

It will, I think, be proper that you take no particular notice for the present of the letter to you from Sakharam as transmitted in yours of the 20th instant ; but, if the parties be pressing for an answer, you may verbally signify to them in words the most polite and conciliatory that, as the Baroda Government are already on terms of amicable correspondence with the Governor of Bombay, it is most suitable that matters of the kind thus referred to should be adjusted between me and it, of the propriety of which they cannot themselves be ignorant. Delay

Bombay, 29th August, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)

1801

Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

I send enclosed the copy of a letter from Mr. Seton and of my answer, by which you will, as far as it is necessary, be governed, taking care of course neither to encourage nor admit of any armed force from either of the parties coming within your jurisdiction ; to prevent which you know the recourse that may prove eventuality necessary ; but I rather rely with pleasure on my belief that your management (which I have not intimated anything about to anyone else) will keep things far from coming to any such extremity. Instructions

Colonel Palmer wrote me by last post from Poona that Kanhoji has escaped ; but were this true, you would have been able ere now to report it. Should he, however, be able to get away and adopt the measure of seeking refuge in Surat, he may be allowed it on the same footing at first as Gajrabai, but not to come in but with at most about 50 or 100 followers. Kanhoji

Ajmal Khan means (I hear from Colonel Palmer) to take this route on his return from Poona to Baroda. I daily expect explicit terms from Raoba ; but I shall, as I have hitherto done, keep myself clear of positive entanglement with either party, till the business be ripe for closing with the one or the other. Raoji

Surat, 7th September, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

I am honoured with your letter of the 29th ultimo, and shall preserve the utmost vigilance on the subject of its contents. I have never had more than the interview, I formerly mentioned, with Gajrabai, nor seen Ganeshpant oftener than twice ; nor is there any greater frequency of messages of compliments between me and them than with other inhabitants or strangers, who may from rank be as much entitled to it. I have not only avoided a partial intimacy, but practised an indifference on the subject of the Gaikwad affairs, whenever they have become a subject agitated before me. I feel satisfied, therefore, that the prevailing party has no just cause of disgust, nor the rival one any fixed hold for expectation from any conduct of mine. They are both left, as policy demands, sufficient room respectively, the one to indulge [*in*] hopes, the other [*in*] fears. On the fence

*Request
refused*

I was applied to about a month ago by Jayram Kashi to put Ganeshpant and Gajrabai out of the town. I affected in my answer the utmost readiness to indulge him as far as respected myself, but told him that in all countries subject to our Government the traveller and sojourner were welcome; that the persons he alluded to owed their admittance to this general principle of liberality; and that it exceeded the powers of my authority to expel them, unless they infringed the laws or broke the peace of the city; and if their remaining in, or changing their present residence was an object of any importance to him, which I could not suppose, he must refer it to you.

*Anand Rao's
letter*

About the same time I received a letter from Anyabarao, brought to me by Dulabram, the chauthia's karkun, and Shaikh Gulab, to which I wrote an answer of mere words, and to the above arguments an assurance that, as my station exposed me to many visitors, my ear might be once assaulted, but I should not be twice, with anything unfriendly or disrespectful to a State, which harmony had made one with the Hon'ble Company.

*Crow's
views*

I have the honour to enclose original and translate of Anyaba's letter in respect to the raising of men and the purchase of arms, etc.¹ I can positively assert that the former fact attaches to the chauthia himself, but not to Gajrabai or Ganeshpant. Several muskets have been stolen lately from the battalion, and one of them has been found in the guardroom of the chauthia's jamadar. I have a person now in the jail on this very subject, whom I shall hand to the Sitting Sessions. My belief is that the cry against Gajrabai is an intended feint of Jayram and his household to prevent a charge upon themselves; but of this I am positive that, be it as it may, the degree is too trifling to create any alarm.

Town-gates

I have looked much more seriously lately at a number of new ill-favoured faces, that have got into town in a great measure through the chauthia's means; for he is excessively unreasonable and frequent in his applications respecting egress and ingress, and our indulgence to him opens a door to many perhaps that he no more owns than myself. The gates of this city are a subject of consideration upon which Mirza Zokam and myself have often consulted, and upon which something must positively be done, as well for the police as the revenue. The secret history of the knavery and extortion of the darwans and mehtas at these places, he has promised to find out; and till then I shall not repeat the subject, for it is as painful to me as it can be troublesome to you to take up your time with crudities or trifles. For this reason I never handed to you before a letter I received from the sarsubah above two months ago on the subject of the plunder of the Pathan, Meetha Khan, upon which I was directed by Government to make inquiries.

1801 *Surat, 24th September, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

*Surat
news*

Reports are again strong in town that Kanhoji has been assassinated at the instigation of Raoba, but I do not believe the fact, though it is far from inconsistent with the policy as perhaps with the conscience of the latter.

1. See Section B, entry : Baroda, 7th August, 1781.

The sincerity of Ganeshpant's character is cleared up in Gajrabai's eyes ; and Gajjar, the Brahman, has joined their coalition. In a day or two the junta will, I believe, address you.

Surat, 19th October, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)

1801

Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

I have lately received letters from the Gaikwad, Sakharam Chimanji, one of his sarsubahs, and Jayram Kashi, his chauthia, all breathing such a spirit of discontent at sundry persons, supposed agents of Kanhojirao, being allowed to reside in town, that I deem it my incumbent duty to transmit translations of them. I have followed up your instructions and endeavoured to soothe them, but all seems in vain, further than they smother their dissatisfaction with a polite return of speech. As I referred them to you, agreeable to your desire, in points which I think of consequence from their communications to me, I offered to transmit any letters they might wish to address to you. Thereon they showed me a packet with letters to you from the Gaikwad and Raoji Appaji, which, they said, they were ordered to send express from themselves. I also have done everything to conciliate Jayram Kashi, but he persists in saying [*that*], as I will not arrange matters in conformity to the hitherto mode observed to the chauthias in Surat, he will remonstrate to you. I told him that he wished me to act in a manner which much exceeded my authority, and therefore referred him to you.

*Baroda
discontent*

Bombay, 4th November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

I have the honour to forward a continuation of the correspondence I have held since the 1st of July last with the Gaikwad's officers at Baroda and with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle, and the Magistrate at Surat respecting the object of Your Excellency's instructions for procuring to the Hon'ble Company some extension of territory in that vicinity ; and when I receive the expected answer to my letter of the 5th of October, they shall also in due course be submitted.

*Letters
forwarded*

On the whole I have little doubt of being able to effect the desired acquisition as well as of improving our connection with the Gaikwad's Principality into almost any degree of its dependence on us, that may be deemed desirable to obtain, if favoured which Your Lordship's instruction on the progress hitherto made.

*Duncan's
hopes*

Surat, 12th November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

The disposition of both the Baroda parties in Surat ferments to an irritability that makes longer temporising more and more difficult ; and should decision be much prolonged on our part, it is not improbable that the dispute may be settled independently of us by Murarrao's success in some daring invasions he is making, or by Raoba's complete overthrow of him. Jayram Kashi and the partisans of the reigning Administration have manifested lately a presumption and boast, which so filled Gajrabai and Ganeshpant with consternation, that they were ready to fly from Surat ; but within these two or three days the alarm is turned, where it will work much better, I should think, towards our purpose. I am not able to proceed with this letter, but will resume the subject to-morrow.

*Rival
parties*

1801 *Bombay, 16th November, 1801, (1801 F. P. 16).*
James Grant to Daniel Seton.

*Delay
advised*

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th ultimo, and to acquaint you that, as the Baroda Government have requested leave to depute 3 agents to Bombay to settle all the points referred to in that address, you are to assign this as a sufficient reason for not entering further into the subject of it at present, since every adjustment will no doubt be happily effected in the channel they have themselves thus suggested.

1801 *Bombay, 16th November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

*Duncan
protests*

The vakil of Muncherji just now informs me that 31 people belonging to Gajrabai and Ganeshpant went from Surat, and seized in my (the Governor's) name on the karkun of Bhatta, and have kept him prisoner there. In this they are said to be abetted by 3 Parsis, viz. Burjor Dalal, Burjor of Nawsari and by Dossabhoy Modi. I relate the circumstances merely as represented to me; but it is very proper you should so far interfere as to prevent an undue use being made of my name or of the English influence, and particularly to guard against help being sent from within the town or our limits in favour of either party.

1801 *Surat, 16th November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

*Rival
parties*

I had the honour last post of transmitting a hasty advice of the state of the Gaikwad parties in Surat and its vicinity, a subject upon which, with some others of moment, it now becomes my duty to address you more diffusely; and I shall endeavour, therefore, to submit them all before your view in a narrative of occurrences which have taken place since the Diwali.

*Crow and
Kanhoji's
party*

Just before the commencement of these holidays an alarm had been created in the minds of Gajrabai and Ganeshpant, partly from the delay of any specific answer to their expectations, but more from the haughty language held out by Jayram Kashi, chaauthia, and the conspicuous adherents to Raoba, and from a supposed or real countenance given to them by the Lieutenant-Governor's household. They were earnest, therefore, in availing themselves of the occasion of offering the compliments of the season to obtain another interview with me, which I otherwise should have been glad to avoid, knowing that I must encounter much importunity without other means of satisfying it beyond general and vague excuses, for which long suspense left them little relish. I was concerned to find their despair greater than even I had apprehended. They spoke plainly their apprehension that they were detained merely to terrify the opposite party, and that after being made subservient to this purpose they would be discarded. They were desirous, therefore, of having unequivocal assurances of aid from you or permission to dispose of themselves as they might think proper. To restore them to confidence I exerted ingenuity in excuses and found it necessary at last to hear without absolute rebuff a proposal from them to be allowed to communicate by their emissaries with Murarrao and try some small enterprises in the parganas. This was absolutely necessary, they asserted, to give them spirit and keep up that of their own party, which

began to despond at their inertness and the neglected condition in which they appeared to be.

The argument had some speciousness, but one of greater solidity weighed to justify me, I thought, in your superior wisdom ; which was the good effect of creating alarm in the opposite party ; and therefore, after Ganeshpant's pledging himself to me that he would not either in men or materials carry on any hostile preparations within the city, I told him that I should not extend my inquiries without. It has satisfied them ; and Murarrao has been, and is, molesting the parganas, some say with success, and some that he is become a captive. Thus I have the honour to submit my conduct and the principle of it to your judgment. If wrong, I beg for instructions ; if right, I wish the Lieutenant-Governor and Lakshman not to counteract it by an intimacy with the other party, which can in no ultimatum, I humbly conceive, be beneficial, but on the contrary inconsistent with final advantage from either side. This opinion I have long had, and a letter, intercepted on Friday last by Ganeshpant's people outside, from the chauthia here to the sarsubah confirms it. Jayram Kashi says, "it does not appear the English (speaking in allusion to you and your Government) have sided either way, but Crow certainly" ; surely it would be better for your public views that he should write, "Crow seems disposed to side with Gajrabai, and I am afraid he has too much authority for it." He proceeds to add, "he [Crow] has heard of Murarrao's depredations at Chikhli, and I will furnish him (the sarsubah) in the course of the day with some ammunition ; but the look-out is so sharp as to make it difficult." The next morning, which was Saturday, the police-reports informed me that Jayram Kashi had got two of Mr. Seton's sepoy's at his door for additional guard. I sent a chobdar to inquire what cause of alarm he had. "None," he very politely returned, "the sepoy's were in attendance for the purpose of being sent with letters to Baroda". But I inclined to think that he had obtained them on some pretext or other to assist the forwarding of the ammunition promised the sarsubah the day before in his letter, and I have more than conjecture in the assertion of the darwans of two gates, who have passed out lead and gunpowder, they say, for the sarsubah's troops of Navsari.

Crow justifies himself

Saïd Muhammad Edroos was true to his appointment, in spite of the morning's threat.¹ The Brahmans attended and were much comforted by the Saïd's interests in their affairs. A fresh proposal with increased advantage to us was settled to be drawn out, and Saïd Muhammad Edroos will soon, I hope, submit it to you and afford full satisfaction respecting his influence, wherever it can turn to account.

Saïd Edroos

Bombay, 23rd November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

1801

My letter of the 16th will in concurrence with my former advices have intimated to you that it was not my wish to countenance any open hostility between the parties at present of such a nature as might subject us to the imputation of taking a direct part in favour of either side. Your last signification to Ganeshpant was, therefore, exceedingly proper ; and he

Duncan's policy

1. This relates to some opposition to Saïd Edroos's prosecuting an intention of paying a visit to the Governor of Bombay, against which an anonymous letter has been addressed to him. (Note added in the Diary)

must strictly adhere to it or forfeit forever any protection I can extend to him.

Of this I send one copy our own kasids and another by Muncherji's agent, and will write you separately by the former.

1801 *Surat, 23rd November, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Peace at Surat I am not in a condition of health to write much, but a few lines are incumbent. Gajrabai has at my injunctions suppressed the commotions which were agitating in the name of Murarrao and herself, and in which she has, I am afraid, so very imprudently committed herself that her enemies might without difficulty fix them upon her as the author. I have put a stop to them as soon as publicly made known to me, and this was my answer to Muncherji Desai, who brought me your letter of the 16th instant, the day before yesterday, and was very desirous that I should immediately take up Dossabhoy Modi and the two Burjorjis, against whom he has great personal inveteracy, and put them into confinement. Application will, I have no doubt, be made for the delivery up of Gajrabai, Ganeshpant, Gajjar, etc., and I anticipate no evil from it, if made immediately to you by Raoba, but through no mediums in Surat.

Bombay's attitude It concerns me to observe that Muncherji Desai, as well as others, does not appear to revert even in imagination to the possibility of your espousing Kanhoji's cause, and I am humbly of opinion myself that some confidence of this nature is communicated by private and sinister interests here to Raoba's adherents ; which makes him so dilatory in coming to a satisfactory explanation with you.

1801 *Bombay, 30th November, 1801, (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

Instructions I lose no time in replying to your letter of the 26th of November. Whatever be the issues of the negotiation with the Baroda people, it is clearly contrary to expediency and exceeding my powers to wink at and still more to authorise any recourse to hostility by the people of Gajrabai or Ganeshpant whilst living within our jurisdiction ; and I cannot but regret that you ever gave even the negative permission of it, that may be said to result from the conversation you reported in one of your late letters to have had with the latter. I have, therefore, no objection to your proceeding on the overture made to you by Shaikh Gulab, and most particularly am I bound to prohibit all future attempt at force by these refugees, who must be content to wait the slow operation of negotiation, or otherwise take their leave of Surat.

I have heard from Sorabji, the vakil of Muncherji at this place, that grain is already rising in Surat from the merchants not bringing it in so freely as they would in time of profound tranquillity ; and we cannot be ignorant how much the present Baroda Administration have it in their power to distress in this way, a consideration which points to the urgent propriety of your keeping on good terms with the chauthia and showing those in possession of the administration at Baroda that we are not so decidedly averse to them as they may now from appearances suppose. In fact I mean in future to let the business rest as it is, unless the Diwan Raoba shall find it for his own interest to come forward, as I think it

probable he will, without any violent exertion on our part, by our waiting a little to observe the course of events.

Surat, 30th November, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

Shaikh Gulab brought me yesterday two letters from Baroda : one from Anyaba, and another from Raoba, both informing me that they had opened a subject to you through the Lieutenant-Governor, Daniel Seton, in which they solicited my cooperation. The bearer told me that the preciseness of the contents of the letters was of little consequence ; for that their importance was entrusted to his communication, and that he was commissioned to request the intervention of my good offices to perfect an adjustment of the claims of Gajrabai, for which finally he would undertake to pledge himself that the chauth should be relinquished as a compliment. I answered with significance that I should be happy to be instrumental to such views and particularly so to meet the wishes of Raoba ; but the subject was of that weighty and delicate nature that I would recommend his declining my medium here, and appointing a fit and confidential envoy from himself to settle it with you in person and with as little delay as possible ; and that, though he (Shaikh Gulab) might without danger trifle with me in his offer and propositions, I hoped the person deputed to you would be more serious, or it might be a cause of repentance. I find upon investigation that Gajrabai has not committed herself so imprudently as I at first apprehended. I think our expectations from the Gaikwad's affairs must soon come to some crisis. I do myself the honour of addressing you on the subject in a desultory manner as circumstances arise, and trust that I am not indulging in too much freedom by the ease of address.

Crow refuses to interfere

Bombay, 2nd December, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

1801

My last was per express under date the 30th ultimo, and founded party on a very strong letter from Raoba, charging us with exciting troubles in the Surat athavisi to the damage to his Master, the Gaikwad, (as he roundly and no doubt very exaggeratedly stated) of lakhs of Rupees ; and as I know that his side of this family question is supported at Poona, it became expedient that we should as well from motives of policy as consistency be able to keep ourselves free from imputations of such petty conduct as can in fact lead to no good end, whilst they are calculated to involve you and me in a greater responsibility than it is desirable that either of us shall in such a cause incur.

Neutrality advised

But since then, Raoba has written to me in terms of recurrence on certain conditions to what I originally wanted of him, and without renewing or probably further thinking of the athavisi business, which I nevertheless had much rather had not taken place ; but still his present letter is a sufficient salvo, I think, to the past ; and I have written by express to Poona for the opinion of Colonels Palmer and Close on his present propositions.

Poona consulted

Meanwhile let Ganeshpant remain, if he likes, in Surat. Indeed I had much rather he would, provided he ceases to instigate hostility without ; and the same is my sentiment respecting Gajrabai ; at the same time that (although you are not to give any positive assurance on the head) it will in that case be my object that, whatever side we adopt, they shall not be

Ganeshpant and Gajrabai

abandoned, but taken care of, as far as I can, notwithstanding that even now Raoba makes their being expelled from Surat a condition of the good thing he offers us. But from this, I dare say, he will be brought to depart, provided we keep them from doing him mischief.

Vakils P. S. If Raoba's vakils arrive at Surat on their way hither, let them, as far as depends on you, be treated with all consideration.

Gajrabai If this excites Gajrabai's jealousy, you may tell her that she is welcome to depute some person hither on her part, if she be not satisfied with the Edroos, who seems already in her interest.

1801 *Bombay, 2nd December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to Colonel Palmer.

Raoji's proposals From the enclosed correspondence with Raoba of yesterday and to-day you will observe that he is now pretty well disposed to let us have possession of Chorasi and to relinquish the chauth, provided we will assist him in a great emergency that he appears to be apprehensive of.

Advice needed Colonel Close being in possession of all my correspondence with this Diwan and his Master, the eldest son of the late Gaikwad, I have to request as a particular favour that you and he will consider and write me whether you think it consistent with His Lordship the Governor-General's views and intentions that I should now take any active step in this impending contest. All we could at the utmost do, would be to send 500 or 600 men from the garrison of Surat to Cambay with some artillery, deputing at the same time Major Walker either to command or at least to direct this force, and taking care that it should not move out of the bounds of the Cambay territory till I obtained His Lordship's assent. But it seems not improbable that Major Walker could, under the appearance of this degree of advance on our part, maintain the present Government at Baroda; and I do not apprehend any serious danger to our authority in Surat from this diminution of our force, especially as in that case it would be right, and His Excellency probably would not under the present general aspect of affairs disapprove that we shall immediately take measures for raising another native regiment.

Alternative scheme But perhaps the better way might be, before ordering any advance of our force even as far as from Surat to Cambay, or concluding any permanent agreement with Raoba, to depute Major Walker to Surat and Baroda to the end that he might ascertain upon the spot the state of affairs there and be able to report on the respective strength of the several parties engaged or likely to take part in this contest.

Waiting for advice Yet even this much I do not wish to take on myself or to propose either of the alternatives to the adoption of the Government here, until I be favoured with the advice of yourself and Colonel Close, the more especially as, notwithstanding the first instructions of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council of March, 1800, appear to extend to the authorising this Government to conclude without regard to the Peshwa's sentiments a separate agreement with the State of Baroda for the purposes which Raoba seems now willing on certain conditions to concede to us, and although I have also been about a twelve months ago advised in an unofficial form from His Lordship's then Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick (as copied in the collection of papers with Colonel Close) of its being His Lordship's intention to interpose in this concern of the Gaikwad's

succession to the full, as far as existing treaties could bear us out in, and have also some reason to believe that it is an object with Government at home to extend our territorial influence and possession in Gujarat, still, under His Lordship's long silence on my frequent reports of the progress I have been uniformly endeavouring to make towards the attainment of the object of his first official instructions above referred to, I feel apprehensive lest in any measure I might now pursue I should be deviating in any degree from His Excellency's subsisting views of expediency, and cannot but therefore be particularly anxious to hear from you and Colonel Close on the preceding suggestions, for which purpose this letter may, notwithstanding the form it has been begun in, be considered as coming to you in the nature of an official communication.

Surat, 4th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

Your honour of 30th ultimo reached me this morning at sunrise, and to some points thereof I conceive it my duty, both in explanation of my own conduct and in due report of the impressions of my own observation here, respectfully to make a reply.

Explanations

My conversation with Ganeshpant and Gajrabai, from which he might have deduced perhaps more license than expressed or intended, was, as I have had the honour before to state, conducted by me upon a principle of not adding by the rigid severity of pointed restrictions to a despair with which the boast and confidence of the opposite party had filled them, but rather, if possible, of mitigating the one and sobering the other by a seasonable countenance and gentleness to the weaker. The presumption, that has been built on this, has received no public support from me, but on the contrary an unequivocal check as soon as made known. I see no evil that it, has created, nor will it, I trust, be found a cause of any regret. I have reason to be hopeful that it will prove the means of bringing the present Administration of Baroda to some final close of the negotiation so long impending with them; if not, I feel emboldened to say, it will be the fault of other interventions than mine between you and the Gaikwad Government; for I can with truth assert, what few of the mediums I see can do, that I have neither passion, interest nor vanity in the issue of the affair. I have no personal intimacy with any of the parties' prospect of self-aggrandisement, nor a want left by the distinction with which you have honoured me for recommending myself. To give satisfaction to you in the department assigned me is an object of no small ambition and ample occupation for much greater pretensions of character than mine.

Gajrabai and Ganeshpant

With obedient acknowledgment of the propriety of that harmony with the chauthia and the Gaikwad Government, which, amongst other expedien-
 cies, the supply of the city requires, I beg respectfully to remark that the sale of the harvest is urgent to the Marathas, though certainly not so immediately as the consumption is to the inhabitants of Surat. The late rise in the price of grain here has been the consequence of a deficiency in the sea-importations of wheat and jawari to the better market that Bombay has lately held out for the former species, owing to a disgust the river-merchants have conceived from the suspension of some indulgences in the makta, which they enjoyed formerly, and not owing to the interruption of the tranquillity of the parganas, to which Muncherji Desai and all the antagonists

Causes of scarcity

to Kanhoji's adherents are assiduous to ascribe it. The jawari fields have sustained some depredations, I have no doubt, but more from the sarsubah's men and horses than from Murarrao's destruction.

*Cause of
delay*

In respectfully receiving your admonition to show the present members of the Gaikwad Government that we are not decidedly adverse to them, I beg leave to observe that from every view I have been able to command here I am humbly of opinion that the obstacle hitherto to a distinct and successful termination of your objects with them, has been a confidence instilled (by those who wish to flatter them) that it is not in your option to be adverse to them; and they have, I have heard, been positively told by people taking upon them to quiet their alarms that the Court of Directors' injunctions are positive not to enter into any disturbance with the Maratha States, and that it exceeds your powers to undertake any hostility against them. Truths are not always to be told, and neither policy nor faith, I conceive, warrant the revealing this, if it be one.

*Crow's
proposals*

It is unnecessary to say that I shall most scrupulously obey, as far as I am concerned, the spirit of your commands; but I beg once more to repeat the conviction with which I am impressed that it is only fear that will bring Raoba to quit prevarication and delay and come to final adjustment, and that this fear can only be worked by holding out a countenance to Kanhoji's party and a possible support to their views. If you think this statement of the case has any correctness, it would perhaps be most eligible that I should remain separate as the medium of Gajrabai's interest, taking care, as you enjoin, that no act secret or open of theirs be chargeable with hostility, and that Raoba's affairs pass through another medium. His alarm will then be kept up. If it be your pleasure that I should receive the latter's application, it would be better, I think, if he knows; as it is at present, an advantage is taken, I think, of playing off time through one and another channel. Precision is evaded, and conclusion baffled.

1801 *Surat, 7th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

*Situation of
rival parties*

I was yesterday honoured with yours of the 2nd. For the quiescence of Gajrabai and Ganeshpant I can safely take upon myself, I think, to answer. They have always professed a perfect obedience and resignation to the protection upon which they have thrown themselves, and they have been seriously enjoined by me since the late disturbance (of which the latter and not the former appears to have been the active instigator) to be scrupulously careful of refraining from any similar attempts, direct or indirect, in future. Mukundrao, I hear, meditates annoyances from his quarter. They will in some measure excuse what has taken place here and by increasing the distraction of the Baroda Government dispose it the sooner, I hope, to come to explicit terms with you. Gajrabai paid me another visit yesterday and showed me a letter to her from Raoba, received a day or two ago, in which he endeavours, both by reproaches to her want of dignity in the refuge she has taken and [by] assurance of indulgence to her wishes at Baroda, to induce her to return, and offers the guarantee of the Arabs for his faithful treatment of her, but her mother by a secret note warns her not to trust his sincerity. Gajrabai applied to me to know what answer she would write. I asked her if, altogether hopeless of any support or protection from us, she would put herself into Raoba's hands on this

invitation. She said, "No." Then she could not, I told her, have any doubts of style to render dictation requisite. Muncherji Desai and Shaikh Gulab have both openly said before me that, in whatever overtures Raoba had to make to you, he was prepared to satisfy in the first place the feelings of honour and humanity excited by appeal to our protection, and to grant almost our own terms for the fugitive, but I should not be surprised at any equivocation from these parties; for they appear to me men of dark, double and corrupt intrigue.

Poona, 8th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
William Palmer to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

I have repeated my application to Gopalrao for the Peshwa's acquiescence in the Gaikwad cessions, who tells me that, if the Governor-General will conclude the treaty on the proposals now offered by His Highness, not only those cessions will be acceded to, but the commutation of the Peshwa's chauth on Surat also will be agreed to. *Poona's consent*

I have put the papers relating to the affairs of Baroda into Colonel Close's hands in order to our consulting on Raoba's last proposals to you, but the Colonel has not yet found leisure to consider them. My own opinion is that, as we are guarantees for the preservation of the Gaikwad's rights from injury or encroachment by the Peshwa, we should be strictly justifiable in protecting the established and legal Government from subversion. *Raoba's proposal*

Bombay, 9th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Daniel Seton.

1801

I have been favoured with your letter of the 4th, and shall be happy to see Kamal-ud-din, to whom I approve of your intention to give a cruiser and expect in consequence to see him here daily. *Kamal-ud-din*

I hope we shall then be able to see clearly through the Gaikwad's expectations.

N. B. You may tell Jayram Kashi that I have his interest at heart, and shall certainly object to the restoration of the former chauthia, to his prejudice, especially as the party in question was turned out for misconduct towards us. *Jayram Kashi*

Bombay, 9th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

1801

I have just time to acknowledge your letter of the 4th of December and to add that I approve of your remaining principally connected with the party of Gajrabai without allowing her, however, or Ganeshpant to avail themselves of their situation under our protection to commit any disturbances, as before. I trust that by next post I shall be able to advise you of something definitive being determined on, in this long protracted cause, which however it ends, you will well be entitled to a due proportion of credit for the zeal you have manifested in the promotion of our public objects in regard to it. *In charge of Gajrabai*

The other party have intimated, rather than strongly complained of, your having admitted into the town their late rebel, Sidi Ambar. I said I would write to you on the subject; which appeared to satisfy them. Let me know, therefore, how this matter stands. *Sidi Ambar*

1801 *Poona, 9th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
William Palmer and Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

Letter We have taken into serious consideration the subjects of your letter to Colonel Palmer, dated the 2nd instant, and on which you desire to receive our joint opinion and advice.

Three views It appears to us, that there are three points of view, in which the justice and propriety of your acceding to the proposals of Raoba, the Gaikwad Minister, may be considered. The first of which is the right which the Company has acquired to interpose for the preservation of the possessions and authority of the lawful succession of Fatesing in the Gaikwad Government by their guarantee in the treaty of Salbai. The next point is your existing instructions from the Most Noble the Governor-General on your acceptance of the cessions promised by Raja Govindrao. And the third consideration is the consequences which may result from the Peshwa's opposition to these cessions or to any interference of the Company in the dissensions of the Gaikwad State.

Salbai On the first point we think you would be perfectly justifiable in furnishing the military aid required by Raoba for the security of Anandrao's authority, who is the undoubted lawful heir of Raja Govindrao, since it is reasonable to conclude that, if the Company is bound to guard the rights and possessions of the Gaikwad sovereignty from encroachment or diminution, still more is it incumbent upon them to prevent the subversion of his Government.

Calcutta consent With respect to the second point of consideration, we are of opinion that you are authorized by the Governor-General's instruction to accept the cessions offered by Raoba and to obtain them by the means proposed, as no expectation can be entertained of either Raoba making the transfer without receiving the assistance required, or of the Peshwa's acquiescence in it without such concession from the Company as we have no reason to suppose will be made. We infer from Lord Wellesley's silence on the subsequent information, which you have transmitted, that His Lordship has not found in it any circumstance which should induce a change in his instructions, and they consequently remain in full force.

Peshwa's opposition unjust We do not apprehend that any considerable embarrassment would result from the Peshwa's refusal to sanction any transfer of the Gaikwad property or possessions, nor are we certain that His Highness possesses a paramount authority over the Gaikwad State to this extent ; but admitting that such authority has been established or exercised, it is clearly invalidated by the principle of the Company's guarantee in the treaty of Salbai as well as by the natural right which the Raja must possess of conceding a part for the preservation of the whole ; and at any rate we conceive that the effects of the Peshwa's unjust resentment are not to be brought into competition with the benefits which the Company would derive from the acquisition in question.

Conclusion We are apprehensive that the deputation to Baroda for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the parties would excite an alarm, which might be prejudicial to your views ; and this is a point which we suppose may be ascertained by other means. Of your ability to supply a force adequate to the attainment of the objects proposed, without risking others of more importance, we cannot presume to judge. But admitting under this con-

sideration circumstances to be favourable, we have no hesitation in giving it as our decided opinion that you should avail yourself of Raoba's offers with as little delay as the nature of the case will admit.

Bombay, 10 December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to William Palmer.

1801

I have this morning been favoured with your letter of the 8th December. I had strong hopes it would have brought me Colonel Close's as well as your opinion (for the latter of which I feel much obliged) on the subject of Raoba's last application, which he has since himself written to me, as per copy herewith transmitted. I shall, therefore, feel much gratified by your showing this last paper also to Colonel Close and getting me his answer as speedily as possible on the subject, in view to which I send this by express and shall hope your and Colonel Close's answer by the same quick conveyance.

Advice
needed

Poona, 12th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
William Palmer and Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

We have attentively perused the letter addressed to you by Raoji Appaji under date 24th Rajab, of which you have been pleased to transmit a version to Colonel Palmer with a reference to our opinion in the proposals which it contains.

Assistance
justified

Admitting the claim of the Gaikwad Government on the Chief of Kadi to an annual tribute or nazranah to be fairly established, on his failure of payment and seizure of the Gaikwad's possessions, as asserted by Raoba, to be clearly proved, we conceive that no just objection can be brought by the Peshwa's Government to your affording the aid solicited by the Gaikwad for the recovery of his rights, and obtaining satisfaction for the aggressions of the Kadi Chief. It appears clear to us that principles and reasonings contained in our joint letter to you of the 9th instant are strictly applicable to the case in question.

Surat, 14th December, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

1801

I am honoured with yours of the 9th instant, and am sensibly gratified by the idea of any labour of mine proving instrumental to your views, or any occasion offering of evincing my faith and indulging my gratitude. Since I had the honour of reporting Kamal-ud-din's arrival, I am at a loss to discern what he is about. Instead of coming to me the next morning, as he himself appointed, the night changed his purpose, and he went to Mr. Seton, and I have never seen him again.

Kamal-
ud-din

I think I perceive a good deal of conflicting interests amongst Raoba's own party. He himself wishes, I believe, for the introduction of an English force, and his adherents deprecate it as the death of their own consequence. Muncherji Desai cares little, I think, with whom he sides, if the war is but against Kanhoji. Raoba, I am authentically assured, suffers much durance and insult from the Arabs, and is not a little threatened by Malharrao, who has already taken Patan and Visnagar.

Dissensions
at Baroda

Sidi Ambar, it is very certain by many accounts, is in the city, but his entry was in disguise. Sidi Ambar was a slave, is a eunuch and, from all I hear from those who know him, possesses no personal advantages whatever ;

Sidi
Ambar

and I can assure you that his coming into the city was a circumstance destitute of any encouragement or connivance whatever from me.

Murār Murarrao is at large at Baroda and, it is intimated to me by Gajrabai, meditates an escape thither, if certain of admission. I have told her that is more than I can promise ; and if it be necessary to quench the hope altogether, I beg that you will be kind enough to apprise me, or I otherwise may be put to a serious puzzle.

No. 4. BOMBAY DECISION

UPON the arrival of Raoji's delegates, entrusted with the formal deed of cession of the Surat chauth and the Chorasi pargana, the Bombay Government determined to lend their support to the party in power at Baroda, Anandrao Gaikwad and his minister. By that time the leadership of the opposing party had devolved upon Malharrao of Kadi, with whose entrance into the lists Kanhojirao had rapidly faded into insignificance, and had become as much a figure-head as Anandrao.

As the Bombay Government had secured the territorial and financial advantages they were after, they were now anxious to bring about a peaceful settlement between the contending parties. With this end in view an expeditionary force was dispatched from Bombay to Surat, in the hope that their mere presence might overawe the disputants and induce them to bury the hatchet.

The following are the main points touched on in the documents here recorded : the cession of the Surat chauth and of the Chorasi pargana, the Bombay decision to support Raoji against Malharrao, the Bombay attempt to bring about a peaceful settlement between the rival parties, the Peshwa's opposition to Bombay's interference, the dispatch of a military force with Major Walker in command, Duncan's resolve to proceed to Surat.

DOCUMENTS

Bombay, 25th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Delegates' arrival.

1801

The vakils from Baroda, Kamal-ud-din Khan and a confidential kar-kun from Raoji Appaji, arrived yesterday from Surat by sea and visited the Governor to-day. Little passed of course as to any points of business. They delivered their letters from the Raja Anandrao and from Raoba. *Delegates*

Strife in Baroda They denied the reported defeat of Babaji, but admitted that Shri-mant had joined Malharrao, whose forces of all descriptions might, they said, be from eight to ten thousand people. They stated that Babaji had advanced by the latest accounts and with at least an equal force to give battle to Malharrao, and that the latter was by no means in possession of Ahmadabad.

1801 *Bombay, 25th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Instructions asked Notwithstanding the forward state to which this negotiation has been brought by the arrival here yesterday of the vakils of Anandrao with authority to cede the pargana of Chorasi and to relinquish the chauth, in the hope no doubt of thereon obtaining our assistance against their internal enemies, which, from the opinions with which I have been favoured by Colonels Palmer and Close, I have no strong reason to hesitate in believing that Your Excellency will approve of, being under all the circumstances of the case afforded in support of the legal Government of the Gaikwad, still I cannot but feel particularly anxious to be favoured with Your Lordship's more precise instructions as to the length we may proceed as well as concerning the conditions that are proper to be exacted for our influence and aid in restoring peace amongst the members of the Gaikwad family.

Necessary action Meanwhile Your Lordship may rely that I shall endeavour to act with the utmost caution and rather as a pacificator and umpire between friends that have differed than to exact anything by mere force, especially before I hear from Your Lordship. But, although Malharrao's means of aggression are not, as far as I can learn at present, very formidable, yet were this Government to continue entirely inactive until I can be favoured with Your Lordship's answer, it is, I think, to be apprehended not only that the difficulties of our arbitration would thereby become considerably enhanced but [*that our arbitration*] might, by matters coming intermediately to a final decision between the parties themselves, be no longer desired as of consequence to either side, as it certainly is at present to both; and thus we should let the opportunity escape both of securing that extension of territory round Surat, which Your Lordship has desired, and of introducing eventually our influence into the Gaikwad's Government as far as Your Excellency may deem it advisable to carry it.

Raising troops Thus situated I may, in the reliance I place in Your Excellency's concurring in the view taken of this subject by both the Residents at Poona, think it my duty to propose to this Government to begin to mediate in favour of the permanency of the administration of Anandrao connected of course with the diwanship of Raoba, and to support that mediation with preparations for the equipment of a force not exceeding fifteen hundred sepoys with a proportion of artillery and about 100 European infantry, most of which may be furnished from Surat; in view to which I have already desired the commanding officer of the forces to instruct the senior officer there to raise 250 additional sepoys for each of the 2 native corps now doing duty; which will enable us to detach one thousand or twelve hundred men from that garrison without risk to the interior peace of the place; and if they should not be wanted for the service in view, these five hundred recruits can be dispersed without loss to the Company for the purpose of filling up the vacancies in the several corps of the army.

These eventual arrangements may, I trust, appear the less objectionable as from the latest overland accounts and other local circumstances it does not appear probable that we shall be here called upon, for at least some time to come, to afford any further force in view to the Portuguese garrisons in our neighbourhood, whilst, in proportion as we establish ourselves in Gujarat, we shall exclude the French, either in peace or war, from availing themselves of this, now so nearly the only part of the coast of India, which lies open and convenient to their ambition or hostility.

Reasons for doing so

It is not, however, my design to take any step till we be in possession of our immediate territorial object ; nor shall I proceed under any circumstances otherwise than with the general concurrence of your Resident at the Court of Poona.

Poona Resident

I hope, therefore, for Your Excellency's approbation and have the honour to be with great respect.

Bombay, 25th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Kamal-ud-din's second visit.

1801

Mir Kamal-ud-din Khan came to-day and paid his 2nd visit with the karkun. They delivered the order for the relinquishment of Chorasi and the chauth as per translation.

Cessions

Letter from Anandrao to Sakharam Chimamji, sarsubah, dated Baroda, 6th December.

Kamal-ud-din Khan Bahadur is dispatched for Bombay to wait upon the Hon'ble the Governor Duncan on the business of Government, empowered to treat of and settle several points and articles interesting to this State ; and he will adjust the same with the Hon'ble the Governor, and will write you accordingly, forwarding at the same time this letter, in conformity to which the pargana of Chorasi and the Surat bunder makta mahal you will relinquish and cede to the English Company Bahadur without waiting for further advice. Know ye this. What shall I say more ?

Chorasi and chauth

Baroda, 25th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Kamal-ud-din's observations.

1801

Kamal-ud-din further explains that Malharrao, who now appears to be fighting for Kanhoji, has nevertheless written more than one letter, which is in their possession, expressing his entire approbation of his having been put under restraint, and that in fact his only motive for his present rebellion is because he was called upon for five years' arrears of his peshkash that were due from him.

Malhar's policy

Kamal-ud-din adds that the cause of their long protraction in delivering the deed of cession, as promised by the late Govindrao, was that there were 2 or 3 among the councillors that opposed it, and that the Governor never wrote till latterly in terms sufficiently firm and explicit in demanding the fulfilment of the original stipulation ; which enabled at length Raoba to enforce on the opposers the necessity of yielding to the requisition.

Cause of delay

In consequence of its having this day been reported to the Governor that Malharrao's force now amounted to about forty thousand men, he very seriously questioned both Kamal-ud-din and the karkun on that subject, pointing out to them the glaring impropriety of their seeking to deceive him in a point of such moment ; upon which they both solemnly assured the

Malhar's force

Governor that to the best of their knowledge all the forces of Malharrao did not exceed from 8 to 10,000 men ; but that, as they had heard that he had sent to Sind for a reinforcement, they were not aware what that might amount to, or even whether any success had attended his application.

Duncan's declaration.

No obligation

When the Governor received the writing of relinquishment for Chorasi, he clearly and distinctly announced to Kamal-ud-din and to the karkun that its delivery imposed no obligation on this Government or on the Company, and must be understood as merely a compliance on their part with what Govindrao had before promised, and by no means as any consideration for the assistance that might eventually be afforded to them in their present circumstances, and to this construction they both unequivocally assented before the Governor.

1801 *Bombay, 26th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to Robert Holford at Cambay.

Malhar's force

The Gaikwad family having applied to this Government to interpose for the adjustment of their present interior dissensions, I am very desirous that you should transmit to me as soon as possible an accurate statement of the force now under Malharrao with such an explanatory statement as you possess of his objects and progress ; and in the event of Mr. Crow's addressing you on the present subject, I request of you to pay the like attention to his intimation, as if immediately addressed from myself.

I need not recommend to you the strictest secrecy on this occasion, and rely on your zeal for promoting the object of a general pacification of the existing troubles in the Gaikwad State, as far as may be in your power.

1801 *Bombay, 26th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

Peace with Malhar advised

The mention in your last of Malharrao's supposed disposition to listen to my advice, in respect to the war he is now waging, induces me very earnestly to desire you will promote that object through Ganeshpant and Gajrabai by every means in your power. In short, if you can prevail on all the present malcontents against the existing Administration to desist from hostility and abide by my umpirage, I can promise them that it shall be founded on equity and a due consideration of all their rights. Hence also would, I have no reason to doubt, ensue in a short time the liberation of Kanhoji. But it is necessary a cessation of hostilities should as soon as possible take place, or otherwise the Company may be under the necessity of acting decidedly in favour of the legal head and representative of the family, who is certainly Anandrao, in pursuance of the stipulations to that effect in the treaty of Salbai.

Letter to Cambay

In view to this last necessity, which I do nevertheless very anxiously desire to avoid, the accompanying letter under a flying seal for your inspection has been written to Mr. Holford. You will be so good as to forward it to him by express with such instructions as you may find suitable to the occasion after sounding the refugees at Surat, to whom the Said Edroos will also write by the post to the same effect.

Bombay, 26th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

1801

Since writing to you last night, we have determined to equip a force as large as our present means will admit to give weight to our arbitration. It is to be under command of Major Walker, in whose circumspection I have great confidence, and his as well as my object is that he should as soon as possible quit the military character to become our Resident at Baroda. From every motive, therefore, he will be as disinclined, as I can be, to push things to extremity ; at the same time that by annexing the civil to the military authority in his person I think he will have more weight. I wish you and him to correspond and to act together with the same cordial unanimity that I have done.

*Major
Walker's
mission*

It will, I trust, be greatly in your power to bring Malharrao to a right way of thinking through Gajrabai and Ganeshpant, to both whose interests as well as to all the parties every attention shall, you may depend on it, be paid in the adjustment, if they will only act reasonably ; which I rely altogether on you for getting them to do ; and although our equipments are going on, we have adopted no side, but mean merely to act against the refractory or those who will not listen to a fair termination of the present disputes under the Company's guarantee, I trust that not even Malharrao will prove so unreasonable. Major Walker will leave this [place] on Wednesday with the material part of the equipment.

*Directions
to Crow*

P. S. The Saïd's letter towards the pacification will come to-morrow, but you will not wait for that to dispose everything to the best with Gajrabai, etc. I now send an ordinary letter to his family. Meanwhile you should take care not to let the family of Mukundrao, etc. leave Surat. It is well we should have them at our disposal.

Bombay, 26th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

1801

I have the honour to forward the copy of a letter I addressed yesterday to His Excellency the most noble the Governor-General in continuation of the reports I have already so frequently made to His Excellency on the subject of the Baroda negotiation.

*Close
informed*

You shall be kept regularly advised of the future progress of this business, and I need not assure you, Sir, that your advice and opinion will always have the greatest weight with me.

Bombay 27th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)
Bombay resolution.

1801

The Board, having duly deliberated on the subject of the recorded correspondence, are of opinion in concurrence with the sentiments already expressed by the Residents at Poona that it is consistent with the spirit of the treaty of Salbai and with the purport of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General's sentiments, as expressed under date the 26th October, 1800, through his Secretary, Colonel Kirkpatrick, that we should assist, as far as may be in our power, in maintaining the integrity of the Gaikwad Government now threatened with subversion through the dissensions among the members of the ruling family, one branch of whom, to wit Malharrao and his adherents, is in actual rebellion against the undoubted legal head and true heir of the late Govindrao, whom the Company's Government stand bound by treaty to support ; the urgency of which may

*Supporting
Anandrao*

prove the greater from our having information before us that Malharrao is endeavouring to introduce a foreign force, the operation of which might completely counteract that of the Company's right to interpose for the preservation of the integrity of the Gaikwad Principality, which we may conclude from the information before us that His Lordship the Governor-General will by no means be disposed to admit.

Under which circumstances this Government think it their duty no longer to defer taking a decisive part towards the support of Anandrao's Administration ; meaning, however, to prefer in all respects the line of pacificatory mediation to the having recourse to actual force, unless the obstinacy of any of the parties interested in the present contest shall unavoidably lead to such an extremity. It is, however, obvious that to give weight to their mediation such military preparation must be made as may tend to overawe the refractory and, if necessary, ultimately to compel their submission, with which view the following resolutions are now passed.

These resolutions ordered the immediate formation of a detachment for field-service, and Major Walker to command.

1801 *Bombay, 27th December, 1801 (1801, F. P. 16)*

Bombay Council to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Governor-General informed

The Governor has lately laid before us the whole of his correspondence and proceedings in respect to the Gaikwad Government from March, 1800, up to the present date, including the several reports he has made Your Excellency of the progress of his negotiations and a joint letter thereon from the late and present Residents at Poona, containing their opinion as to the line which this Government ought to pursue in support of the lawful reigning authority at Baroda.

Concurring as we entirely do in the reasoning and sentiments of this letter and the propriety of the measures adopted by the Governor as being founded on the obvious spirit of the treaty of Salbai and the corresponding import of Your Excellency's instructions of the 10th March and 26th October, 1800, we beg leave respectfully to submit to Your Excellency a copy of our proceedings this day held on the subject ; and as our reasons are therein fully detailed for the measures we propose pursuing towards the support of Anandrao's Administration as connected with our own permanent security and the attainment of Your Excellency's views in that quarter, we have only anxiously to hope that they may be favoured with Your Excellency's approbation ; observing that our President has from time to time kept Your Excellency fully advised, by copies of his private proceedings, of the progress of the Baroda negotiation, we take this opportunity to forward a transcript of the few additional remarks that he had thus committed to writing between the date of his late letter to Your Excellency of the 25th instant and the present day.

1801 *Bombay, 27th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

The following acknowledgment is written to the last letters from the Gaikwad and his Diwan.

Letter to Anandrao Gaikwad.

Chorasi chauth

On the 25th of December Saïd Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur and Gopalrao arrived here in good health, and yesterday at their visit

they delivered in the paper of relinquishment of the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat in fulfilment of the written engagement of the late Govindrao, and this document shall be transmitted to-day or to-morrow to Surat to be carried accordingly into effect.

And having in this way obtained a satisfactory mark of your execution of preceding agreements, I am now heartily disposed to attend to the heads of application that may be preferred by the Khan and the Rao, your agents; and if it please God, having deliberated with the Gentlemen in question on the means of confirming your raj, the victorious troops of the Hon'ble Company shall proceed with the necessary stores and ammunition to Cambay, respecting which there remains no other delay than that a provision should be made for the pay of the troops, in like manner as Raoji Appaji has written me the promise of; now the Rao and the Khan having consulted on this subject will set forth the particulars to-morrow. For the rest you are to consider me as your friend and the Hon'ble Company as the true protector of your sarkar on the footing specified in the treaty of Salbai, as to which you need entertain no doubt.

*Promise
of help*

Letter to Raoji Appaji.

The same to Raoji Appaji with the difference only that instead of "your raj" 'the Gaikwad Anandrao's' is specified.

Letter to Surat.

This evening letters were dispatched to Surat from Kamal-ud-din Khan to the sarsubah of the athavisi, advising of the intention to dispatch to him to-morrow the formal order for giving up the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth. These have been forwarded under cover of a letter from the Governor to Mr. Galley, the Collector, advising him to appoint Muncherji, the Desai of Navsari, to the charge of kamavisdar or collector of Chorasi till further orders, and to give him warning of this intention in his favour: the motive for which is that from his superior attachment to, and ultimate dependance on, the Company, being at the same time in the service of the Gaikwad, he is the fittest to conduct the transfer of authority without detriment on either side.

*Surat
informed*

Surat, 29th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Raoji Appaji to Sorabji.

Please to know the welfare of this place, and continue to write your welfare. The two letters you obtained and sent from the Hon'ble the Governor, dated 18th December, one in Persian and the other in Hindi, came to hand on the 24th December. Its particulars were duly observed, and from hence its answer in one letter has been forwarded, which will reach on the 30th December. Bhai Khan Saheb (Kamal-ud-din) and Gopalrao Baba are embarked on board the ship and should have now arrived there. By them you would have come acquainted with the particulars. The Hon'ble the Governor had been pleased to answer our letter in Persian and Hindi language, the reply of which in full particulars is sent to His Honour inclosed in a letter to Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur; therefore you get the letter delivered to Khan Sahib, and in his company you are to deliver it to His Honour.

*Answer to
Duncan*

If the battalion is dispatched, very well; if not, endeavour to send soon; which is the success of your service; the Hon'ble the Governor is

*Request for
troops*

favourable in every way ; the business has come upon a point, therefore whatever is to be done, get soon done ; particulars are mentioned to Khan Sahib. I have left off the fear of Shrimant Pant Pradhan and that of Shrimant Alijah Bahadur, and upon your often writing have held the Government or protection of the Hon'ble Governor alone. If now the rope will be cut, and leave me alone, I have left no place in the world to show my face. Sorabji, you must not bring anything in your mind on account of my having sent Khan Saheb in this manner ; you continue to write, and do get sent the battalion soon with a good commander, who must not be fond of money, but must be a brave man, get dispatched ; Shrimant Sindia Alijah Bahadur has written letters, promising to send battalions for assistance. This particular I have communicated unto the Hon'ble the Governor and also to Khan Saheb. If His Honour will get his business done, and will loose me from his hand (protection), and will never send the above required battalion, in that case please to advise me instantly, that I may get brought assistance from Sindia Alijah Bahadur. Full particulars you will know by Motiram's letter.

Enclosure, being from Muncherji's wakil at Baroda to Sorabji.

*Need of
troops*

Brother, the above papers, if [it] appears to you proper, you may get read unto both, and keep harmony's use for such words as will succeed in the business. He writes respecting Sindia's troops, also the assistance of Bhattawala Khojia. If this comes to pass, then we will lose our greatness. Diwanji [*Raoji*] has still not wrote them, though they have offered the assistance ; therefore please to write our protectors that, if Diwanji writes, they will send him assistance ; that it must be so contrived that our assistance to come sooner and our putting feet first ; afterwards everything will come to right ; but if Vudodiawala will call assistance from thence, then they have no occasion of us, by which business will spoil ; and Bhattawala Dassuwala will reproach us for having deceived, and Munjiwala will laugh at us. Therefore you all [*being*] employed to consult together, if any pargana and anything else is to be given for assistance, it may be settled, instead of [*in*] one day, in one hour ; it has put me in consideration, therefore have now dispatched this express. In the interim I expect in God to receive your answer of good news. Further you to acquaint our protectors that one Yadav Bhaskar was first diwan of Fatesingrao ; him Murarrao put in prison. When Govindrao Maharaja came, Diwanji got him released and dispatched with credit, and [*I*] suppose at present he [*is*] gone to Poona. That man assisted him very much and got the business, he was gone upon, succeeded. Now if Diwanji writes, he will readily assist ; but his dependence is entirely on you, because, whilst he is assured from such great power, why [*is*] he to look anywhere else ? Sir, by the letter received in the last post from Sorabji we became little settled ; do, Sorabji, look for time, and make your application to the Hon'ble the Governor of the necessity of immediate support, as everything God will settle well, but support must come soon.

1801 *Bombay, 30th December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

*Resident's
protection*

Kamal-ud-din and Gopalrao, the wakil here of Anandrao Gaikwad, have requested of me to enclose under cover to you the accompanying

letters from the said Gopal to Govindrao, their Master's wakil at Poona ; requesting that you will be pleased to favour him with your protection and countenance in the event of his appearing liable (as they seem to think possible) to any personal insult or injury for the part Anandrao is now taking in cultivating our goodwill, contrary to the injunctions that had been transmitted to him from Poona. Your sending, therefore, for this Gopalrao, and speaking to him, and letting him occasionally visit you, and encouraging him to represent what he may have to say, may prove very useful.

Surat, 31st December, 1801 (1802, F. P. 16)

1801

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

I was yesterday morning honoured with your instructions of the 26th instant, and obediently thereto in the evening invited Gajrabai and Ganeshpant to an interview, and impressed them with the propriety and policy of a strict conformity, on their own parts [and] those of all the well-wishers to the prosperity of the Gaikwad State, to your pacific dictates. With every respectful and, I believe, sincere acknowledgment of unequivocal dependence on your pleasure they have promised to dispatch their injunctions to-day to Malharrao to desist from further invasions, but assert at the same time that he is not carrying them on at their influence or instigation, but absolutely under the express approbation of Anyaba himself under his own handwriting ; in support whereof they adduce two facts : first that Shivramrao and other old chiefs and adherents with the principal part of the relations of the family of Govindrao are repairing to his standard, secondly that no force has been deputed against him, Anyaba resolutely refusing to give an order for the purpose, though much urged thereto by the Minister, who indeed personally seems to be the object of the reigning discontent, and not any doubt of the right of the present occupier of the masnad. The hopes of Gajrabai and Ganeshpant, have uniformly been not for the elevation but the release of Kanhoji, that he might protect, instead of invade, Anyaba in his lawful inheritance of the throne, which Raoba by his machinations has usurped and converted to the riot of himself and his rabble. My visitors yesterday evening were figuring to themselves, as a sanguine wish of their minds and a test upon which they would rest all their title to your cordial support, that a deputation should be sent by you to Baroda to ascertain from Anyaba himself whether Kanhoji was a servant of his choice in preference to any other, and whether he wished him to be released, and to inquire again whether the disposition of the people was favourable, and in what degree, to Kanhoji. The resolution, therefore, which I have the honour to learn to-day from your letter of the 27th, will be highly grateful to them, when known.

*Interview
with Gajra-
bai*

No. 2. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Malharrao, dated 30th December, 1802
1801.

Having at this time heard that by reason no doubt of some cause of displeasure, of the nature of which I am not fully apprised, you have assembled troops, and that marching with them from the fort of Kadi you have levied war in the Gaikwad dominions, and have even sent for aid from the country of Sind, it is, therefore, fit you should be apprised

Warning

that, according to the treaty subsisting between the Peshwa's Government and the Hon'ble Company respecting the security of the regular succession in the Gaikwad government, the Hon'ble English Company can never approve of injury to, or the subversion of, the government of the sarkar of Anandrao Gaikwad, who is the heir and successor of the late Govind-rao, nor can you even flatter yourself with success with such an object.

Advice But, if anything or event shall have occurred of which you have just reason to complain and to be irritated by, I invite you to advise me of the circumstances thereof, to the end that effectual means may be applied to rectify the same according to justice and right, since the Hon'ble Company have no other view than that all the members of the Gaikwad family may each remain in their respective places according to their several prescribed degrees and places, and that the administration of that State may proceed in a state of requisite and desirable permanency and prosperity.

Threats Wherefore if (which God forbid) anyone shall oppose and resist in these respects what is just and regular, or counteract the rightful succession of the late Govindrao's heir, it will hereafter be incumbent on the servants of the English East India Company to take measures for the maintenance thereof, and effectually to overcome and suppress the proceedings of the refractory.

Friendship Let not this, therefore, prove the cause of umbrage between us, since I have sincerely at heart your good and welfare, in proof of which I have written to you on the present occasion as the means of conveying to you my best advice, and the rest you will become advised of (as will also the lady Gajrabai) from the writing of Said Edroos, who happens to be here at present.

No. 2. Form of a letter to be written by Said Muhammad Edroos to Malharrao Gaikwad.

Desist from warfare At this period that I am arrived at Bombay, I have heard of your martial operations in Gujarat and towards the city of Ahmadabad. Wherefore I think it consistent with the true regard I bear towards you as well as with my own character to ask of you to what end are all these offensive acts, this destruction of the country and distress to individuals, which, as far as I can judge, must be productive of a serious misunderstanding nay of a complete breach between you and the English. It, therefore, becomes your prudence and wisdom to make no delay in returning with your army within your own limits ; for I can assure you that the victorious forces of the English Company are here preparing, and will soon be in that quarter, where undoubtedly they will bring to chastisement whoever they may find exciting disturbances ; whence I can foresee nothing but bad consequences that can follow ; and as, therefore, the most serious ill effects must attend the persevering in such a course, I, who am a general well-wisher to mankind, write these few friendly lines in view to your good and advantage, founded upon the intimate acquaintance which during my visit here I have attained of the English affairs ; all which convinces me that for the general benefit, inclusive even of the release of Kanhoji Gaikwad, and the security of the administration in that family, there is no preferable course to be pursued to what I have here pointed out, viz. that you should march back with your forces to your own districts,

write an account of your situation to the Governor, advising me also thereof ; whereupon you may rely that, if you are suffering under any injury, I will not fail to exert my best means and faculties in your behalf, so as that the due adjustment thereof shall be made through the English Government. My friend, the sooner you favour me with an answer to this letter, so much the better ; nor ought [you] to consider my present communication in any other sense than that in which it is written, which is literally for your good ; design therefore to give its import your most mature consideration.

No. 3. The Saïd Edroos's letter to Gajrabai, dated 30th December.

Since my arrival at Bombay I have heard of Malharrao's marching with troops towards Gujarat, and whilst here I have been an eyewitness to the military preparations that are on foot, and the stores and ammunitions that are collecting in the sole view of extinguishing this fire of civil and interior discord and of thence advising the real good and prosperity of the Gaikwad family, inclusive of the release of Kanhojirao and the corroboration of the permanency of the Gaikwad State. On this occasion, therefore, I have addressed a letter on my own part to Malharrao Gaikwad ; and as this is the first time that a correspondence by letter has ensued between me and Malharrao, it is necessary that you should accompany mine with a letter from yourself, urging to him the conduct he ought for his own good to pursue and, having desired him to write a proper answer, that you should forward it to me.

*Gajrabai
to write*

No. 4. The Saïd Edroos's letter to Ganeshpant dated 30th December.

Your letter to the Governor, which came enclosed in yours to me, I have received, and your arzi has accordingly been presented to the Governor ; but, my friend, by reason of the intelligence arriving of the war levying by Malharrao, military preparations are also here pursuing, and very speedily their troops will march to that quarter ; circumstances which on witnessing here, it has occurred to me that Malharrao's hostile exertions can be only productive of an increase of mischief, tending evidently to bring on a war between him and the English Company, which must be the ruin of your hopes. Therefore I have by using every argument and exertion in my power with the Governor prevailed on him to write a letter to Malharrao, accompanied by a separate one from myself, a copy of which is sent in mine herewith to Gajrabai, from perusing which you will be fully advised. I have, therefore, to desire that you will enclose my said letter to Malharrao in one from Gajrabai, and dispatching it with all expedition let me have the answer to it. Let me, my friend, recommend to you at the same time to use the utmost exertions in your own person towards the happy realisation of the measures that the Governor has devised for the general good, whereby you will not fail to attract towards yourself the favourable disposition of His Honour, and to promote likewise more effectually than through any other course the liberation of Kanhojirao. Thus, by following the line I recommend, you will without difficulty gain both your immediate ends, inclusive of your own future prosperity. In short, your own advantage as well as that of Kanhojirao consists in this that whatever commotions have arisen in the Gaikwad country, be wholly suppressed, so as that no vestige thereof remains, but that general conciliation may cheerfully succeed.

*To act as
peacemaker*

1802 *Bombay, 1st January, 1802 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Duncan's Minute.

*Unruly
Arabs*

After the preparation of these papers, the vakils of Anandrao produced a letter just received from Baroda, threatening fresh commotions there through the intrigues of certain of the jamadars of the Arabs.

*Letter to
jamadars*

It happened that, on the receipt of this letter, the Saïd Edroos, who is supposed to have considerable influence over them, was gone into the country ; and as under these circumstances Anandrao's vakils thought that a letter from me to these jamadars might prove of considerable utility by impressing them with awe and at the same time removing their apprehensions from our interposition, in these views I put my name, after some explanatory addition, to the draft of a signification to them, prepared for my signature ; leaving to Raoba to deliver the original or to withhold it as he might find useful on the spot ; after which, on the Saïd Edroos returning home at night and being applied to, he also annexed his exhortation to them in the Arabic language.

*Discontent
allayed*

And as immediately thereafter the vakil of Muncherji received accounts intimating that the apprehended discontent of these jamadars had been appeased, it may be hoped that no serious bad consequences will ensue from this sudden cause of alarm.

No. 1. Letter from Mir Muhammad Husain Khan, brother of Kamal-ud-din Khan, dated Baroda, 23rd December, and received on the 31st December.

*Arab
danger*

At this time several of the Arab jamadars, considering that you have proceeded to Bombay to bring English troops and that, after settling the business with Malharrao, it would next become an object to get rid of them, have therefore conspired that before the coming of the English they should seize on Appajirao and fix Kanhojirao on the masnad of government, and thereon settle the affairs of the Raoji as they think fit, so as that the English may not obtain a footing in their country or establish an interference in this State, an event which they consider as exposing their own permanency to the utmost hazard. Therefore they deem it proper to remove in the first instance him whom they look upon as the author of the innovation, i. e. Raoji Appaji, to the end that they may not lose bread by the arrival of the English. On this account there cannot be too much expedition used in the battalions marching to this quarter with their ammunition, because, on hearing of the English troops coming, these people will be overawed, and they will hesitate in the perpetration of the evil designs they are meditating, and refrain therefrom.

*Raoji's
request*

Raoji Appaji sent for me on this occasion and said : Write to the Khan to represent to the Governor that I am not a claimant to the sovereign power in the Gaikwad State, but desire only from an impulse of loyal wishes for its prosperity that its administration may be settled and confirmed on a desirable footing, views which constitute my only motives for the present application to the Governor ; or otherwise there are many servants far better than I ; and what I am, therefore, chiefly anxious about is that I may escape the imputation of being or proving the occasion of the very reverse of what I am labouring for, by the ruin of the Gaikwad State happening under my management ; and as from former time this

Gaikwad Principality has been in the habit of receiving support from the Hon'ble Company's Government, so am I now solicitous that the same be extended in the present instance ; in which view the sooner that troops move, it will be the better ; and it is my wish that these troops may march by the way of Baroda, by which these conspirators will be overawed and impressed with fear. For the rest I have no other object than that the friendship and ties between the two States should daily go on increasing. The army of Babaji is as before.

No. 2. The Governor of Bombay to the jamadars and officers serving under the Gaikwad Government.

Whereas it has been understood that sundry ill-wishers to the said Government have concerted several evil acts, you are, therefore, certainly to know that, as there has long subsisted a friendship between the Hon'ble Company and the State in question, which does now continue with the Government of Anandrao, Senakhaskhel Samsheer Bahadur, whoever has been or shall be faithful and obedient to that Government, will act in conformity to the goodwill and satisfaction of this State and of Anandrao, whereas those who shall act contrary to the welfare of the said Raja's State may and must be sensible that they are acting adversely and to the dissatisfaction of the Hon'ble Company, the effects of which are as obvious as their extent. At this period the victorious troops of the Hon'ble Company have set out from Surat for the expulsion of the disturbers of the peace, and may be considered by you as good as arrived ; and others will also soon set out from Bombay. What more need be written than that the friend of this, is the friend of that sarkar, and that you may rest satisfied that your condition shall not be prejudiced

*Peace
advised*

P. S. The object of this Government is the due arrangement of the administration of the Gaikwad and the repulsion of the enemies thereof, to the end that all, being placed in a satisfactory state, may remain in perfect security, and also that no injury may be experienced by any one.

No. 3. Saïd Edroos to the Arab jamadars.

I write this from Bombay, and I am well ; do you also abide in welfare and increase therein. Oh, my friends, I let you know that you should not be anywise uneasy, but remain with your heart at ease. The English harbour no evil intention or idea of injury to any one, but only the protection of the Gaikwad State. God knows that I am on your side, and if it please God, will follow. Do not you oppose Raoba and Anaji ; nor will they commit any injury towards you. Whatever is your accustomed situation will not be altered ; nor will there occur any enmity between you and the English ; neither let any excess be committed on your part to give occasion thereto. Your affectionate regard is all I desire, and the further particulars you will learn from my 2nd letter.

*Assur-
ances*

*Bombay, 1st January, 1802 (1802, F. P. 16)
Proceedings of the Hon'ble Governor in Council.*

1802

Recorded the following letter from the Lieutenant-Governor on the same subject.

G

Letter from Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan, dated the 27th December, 1801.

*Letter to
and from
Malhar*

On the 4th instant after repeated solicitations from the Baroda Government through the chauthia, Jayram Kashi, I wrote Malharrao Bahadur the following letter which I did not then think of sufficient importance to communicate, it being wrote with the view to meet the wishes of Anandrao and to give Malharrao a caution not to molest the Gaikwad's districts in which we have an interest. Nor is it material now, further than to introduce copy translate of a letter from Malharrao, received last night, which may be worthy of notice in the present stage of your negotiation with the Baroda embassy.

No. 1. Letter from Daniel Seton to Malharrao, dated 4th December.

*Peace
advised*

I am concerned to hear you are taking by force several of the Baroda Government's places. I have to observe to you this is wrong. As the Maratha States are at peace with the English sarkar, Anandrao Gaikwad is in friendship with the Hon'ble Company. I recommend you making up your difference and preserve peace in the country.

No. 2. Letter from Malharrao to Daniel Seton, dated 12th December and received at Surat on the 26th December, 1801.

*Raoji's
usurpation*

Having been honoured with your letter, and the contents thereof observed, kind Sir, the story is this that on the demise of the late Govindrao Gaikwad, his eldest son, Anandrao Gaikwad, assumed the gadi, but who is inactive and insensible to carry on the affairs of the government, the management of which was bestowed on his brother, Kanhojirao, who accordingly carried on the business for four months. For some time he admitted the advice of the Raoji Appaji, and at last Kanhojirao through his ability took on him the entire management, which act much offended and displeased Raoji; on which Raoji united with the Arabs by giving away to them in presents considerable sums from the public toshakhana or treasury, as also several villages etc. in inams. They consulted and determined to seize Kanhoji. They at last succeeded in seizing and confining Kanhojirao, and Raoji took out from the toshakhana sundry valuable precious stones and numerous rich articles, some of which he gave to the Arabs and the rest retained for himself. Thus he (Raoji) possessed the government. As to Anandrao Gaikwad Samsher Bahadur, he kept as a prisoner. Raoji does whatever he wishes to be done. The troops and the retinue of the late Govindrao Gaikwad are thus destroyed by him under false pretences. Raoji raised troops of his own and new ones. Besides these, there are several sons of the late Govindrao, Mukundrao, and others; all [of them] he has brought to a very distressed situation, even for maintenance, who, when quitting Baroda, came to me. Their adherents Raoji brought and reduced to extreme distress, and he became thus the master of the government.

*Malhar's
doings*

Having, however, at last been induced, kind Sir, to raise troops around, and having held 40,000 in readiness in different places, writing parwanahs to assemble themselves, I expect them shortly. Considering the person who assumed the gadi (Anandrao) has but little sense and is not capable, his brother, Kanhojirao, is fit to manage, but is in confinement, thus having his fortune destroyed.

My Government and that of Baroda are not separate, nor are the children of Govindrao and mine ; so hoping by the help of God Raoji Appaji will be punished, and release Kanhojirao from the custody of the tyrants, and deliver him up to Anandrao Samsher Bahadur, I have thus determined and nothing else. I have taken the fort of Visnagar, which fort was proclaimed in Anandrao's name; and such other places, that shall hereafter be taken, shall also be proclaimed under his name. I hope you will please to order out your four battalions to this side to punish the ungrateful and, having Kanhojirao released, confirm on him the management of the government under Anandrao, by which the fame of the Hon'ble Company and your good name shall be spread throughout Hindustan. I wished to communicate the circumstances to your notice, but have been prevented sending harkaras from the impediments of the road. I also wished to depute a pandit by sea, but the pandit did not agree to go by sea-conveyance. Dadi Gajrabai, my cousin, and Ganeshpant (Kanhojirao's manager) who are now living in Surat, I have wrote to wait upon you, kind Sir, who will communicate it to your goodness. I am sure you will admit it. My harkaras go entrusted with this letter dispatched on the 12th December, 1801. It is fit for you to answer expeditiously.

Malhar's request

Daniel Seton's observations, dated 27th December, 1801.

I shall not write an answer nor admit of any communication to me from Gajrabai or Ganeshpant ; but, as instructed by you, I will preserve a good understanding with the Baroda Government. I mean to remain passive, until I may receive any orders you may have to give.

Conduct followed

Jayram Kashi has this instant left me. He noticed that the Arabs had been demanding money of Raoji, that he had pacified them, and all was quiet.

Other items

Surat, 2nd January, 1802 (1798-1802, F. P. 16)
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

The new equipment from Bombay is become a subject of general report here, and so exultingly assigned by Muncherji Desai to the cause he espouses that the rude boasts of his people have excited the most cruel terrors in Gajrabai. In the violence of dismay and despair she has conceived a determination to leave the city or poison herself ; but I have no doubt of making her more reasonable and have pleasure in saying that I have found Ganeshpant very much so on the occasion. Notwithstanding that my motives in becoming medium of the interests of these people have been purely public zeal, devoid of any personal advantage whatever, immediate or remote, except the honour of co-operating in your views, nevertheless I should be more dead to private feelings than any virtue could justify, were I insensible to the issue of concerns, in which I have taken so intimate a part, and of which I have been such an ostensive friend. As my individual implication has been to promote the public benefit, I trust therefore that it will have a title to public care, and amongst the many causes of congratulation to myself on my fortune in serving under your auspices it is not the least at this moment to be able to refer the sensations of my own honour to such a breast as yours.

Gajrabai's fears

*Ganesh-
pant's
request* To calm the fears of Gajrabai, I have told her that, whatever force may be preparing, is not, I am sure, directed to the service of any party, and that I apprehend it is your intention to distinguish by closer inspection the real merits of all, before siding with either. The just and temperate, therefore, would have no cause of alarm. This has had the good effect which I had the honour in my last to anticipate to such a construction ; for it tallied exactly with the wishes she had herself expressed ; but Ganeshpant has started one anxiety, deserving, I humbly think, of notice ; which is that Kanhoji's friends should have as fair an opportunity of being heard as Raoba's, now or on any future investigation of their discordance. I have given him to hope that so just an expectation will not be disappointed, and that he may himself, as it seems to be much his desire, be able to plead his Master's cause.

1802 *Poona, 2nd January, 1802 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

*Protecting
the vakil* In consequence of your dispatch of the 30th ultimo I sent for Govind-rao, the Gaikwad vakil here, and delivered to him the Marathi papers you enclosed for him.

He perused them with apparent solicitude, but did not manifest any apprehension of being exposed to much personal inconvenience from the approaching arrangements they announced.

Having been previously honoured with the dispatches of your Government, dated the 28th ultimo, I made such communications to the vakil as I thought requisite to enable him to meet with force any objections or menaces which this Court may be induced to oppose to the objects about to be obtained by your negotiations.

Being fully confident that the whole of your proceedings and intentions in relation to the Gaikwad Government must entirely accord with the views and wishes of the Governor-General, I sincerely hope that the late appearances at Goa will not create any material impediment to reinforce Raoba for the purpose of relieving his administration from the pressure of so many opponents.

*Peshwa
informed* Conceiving that your negotiations are now so far advanced as not to be liable to material obstruction from this Darbar, it is my intention, as being most manly and consistent with the principles and spirit of our general policy, to inform the Peshwa forthwith of the cession of the Gaikwad chauth at Surat and of the district of Chorasi.

1802 *Surat, 4th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

*Placating
Malhar* I am duly honoured with your advice of the 30th ultimo, giving cover to two letters for Malharrao, which I shall forward without delay and follow up the contents with all the means I possess, and I trust with effect. The first and principal use I shall make of the occasion of your letter will be to introduce myself to his acquaintance and commend my character to his confidence as publicly committed and personally interested in the success of the cause [*Kanhoji's*] he espouses ; by which I may hope to be trusted with his disposition and designs, and at least shall have a specious ground for offering wholesome counsel to him, and I shall pass the dispatch through the Resident at Cambay to accompany it with his

compliments likewise, if he thinks proper. The intimations of Gajrabai and Ganeshpant, written in consequence of your last commands, will, I am inclined to believe, produce the desired cessation of hostilities ; but, should they not, or even the dispatch of your letter fail, I have no doubt of bringing Malharrao to a just sense of discretion and obedience by a joint deputation to him, from Gajrabai and myself, of the person who has been employed between us here, of whom she has [a] great opinion herself, and who is still more entitled to our faith. Indeed I think it eligible, at all events, to get him insinuated in this private manner—not likely to raise either the suspicion or else the exultation that it would, if originating in so high a source as your proposition,—into Malharrao's camp, which Shivrām Gardi and others of consequence have absolutely joined. The force under Malharrao amounts, I have heard, to twenty thousand men, and he has written for mercenaries to Cutch and Marwar.

A report prevailed very strongly in town yesterday, which, not gaining force, is not, I hope, true, namely that the Arabs in Baroda had seized and deposed Raoba from his ministerial office and were about to release Kanhoji. This, if really the case, would be an awkward shift of the scene and would puzzle our part not a little ; but I have always been humbly of opinion that such a change was not much to be apprehended from the Baroda actors being at that kind of dead-lock which prevents one moving for fear of the blow of the other ; and I am still inclined to think that they must remain stationary until foreign intervention part them ; at least I trust I shall not have to report any disappointment in this calculation. Certain, however, it is that the introduction of the English must create a despair in the Arabs, that might urge them to any extremity, without the exercise of some authority or persuasion like that of Saïd Edroos ; and his is, therefore, most seasonably applied. Not less than five hundred [Arabs], I believe, have arrived here from Baroda within the last month, and the greater part have taken their departure to their own country or other places, satisfied with the Raoba's late payment of two lakhs of Rupees in part of their arrears, or tired of his service.

P. S. By the zealous exertion of my humble faculties to their fullest extent I shall endeavour to evince the faith of my devotion to, and pride of, co-operating in your views.

Bombay, 4th January, 1802 (1802 F. P. 13)

1802

Letter to the Company.

1. In the accompanying separate proceedings we have the honour to lay before your Hon'ble Committee a series of correspondence and negotiation carried on by our President with the Gaikwad Government at Baroda from May 1800 to the present date ; and which, from the turn it has now taken, we think it our duty to submit to your Hon'ble Committee's particular consideration.

Events

2. We shall briefly premise the present remarks by observing that our right of interposition in behalf of the Gaikwad Government is founded on the 8th article of the treaty of Salbai, and that our right in this respect is fully understood and admitted by the Poona Government, stands very unequivocally ascertained by the proceedings of Sir Charles Malet at Poona in the year 1793, as narrated in his letters of the 13th September and the 3rd of December of that year, on the occasion of the Peshwa's

Company's rights

Arab mercenaries

restoring the instrument by which the late Govindrao had been led to submit to a dismemberment of his patrimony.

*Duncan's
negotia-
tions*

3. The circumstances which led our President to Surat in May, 1800, have been already explained to your Hon'ble Committee, and the result of that visit fully detailed in the arrangements which ensued with the Nawab. One article of the Governor-General's instructions to our President, on which the latter acted on this occasion, was to come to a separate agreement with Govindrao for any exchange of territory or for the relinquishment of his interests in Surat, without regard to the issue of concurrent negotiations that His Lordship had at the same time directed to be carried on with the Peshwa for his part of the Surat chauth. These instructions had in view our obtaining from the Gaikwad the pargana of Chorasi, a tract of country which surrounds Surat for the space of 12 miles, and which, it has ever been thought, would prove from its situation and products an acquisition of the greatest importance to our local interests in that quarter.

4. Shortly after the Governor's arrival at Surat, two vakils from Govindrao Gaikwad (the successor of Fatesing) were presented to him on the part of their Master with letters, which contained professions of sincere attachment to the Company's Government and some intimation of the warfare in which he was then engaged with Shelukar, one of the Peshwa's officers of Ahmadabad. The opportunity appeared favourable for the intended negotiation with Govindrao ; but, as the vakils had no powers to relinquish what it was our object to attain, the Governor deputed a native agent to Baroda with instructions and powers to negotiate for the surrender to us of the pargana and chauth, either as a voluntary grant in consideration to former friendship and services rendered, or in exchange for equivalent payments and sources of revenue in their places.

5. Govindrao, however, most readily agreed to give up the pargana and chauth without stipulating for an equivalent, and only requested a reference might be made to Poona for the approbation of his Superior, the Peshwa. Of the sincerity and cordiality of Govindrao in respect to this cession no doubt can be entertained. Aga Muhammad's reception at Baroda [8th June 1800] and the report of his several interviews with the Gaikwad fully substantiate the fact ; but it is at the same time natural to conclude that Govindrao had also in view some return of benefit from this testimony of attachment and regard towards the Company, of which intimation is contained in Aga Muhammad's afore-mentioned report ; so that, after the latter's return, one of Govindrao's vakils was again dispatched to the Governor at Surat and explicitly solicited assistance in troops to enable his Master to prosecute the war against Shelukar with more effect, and to reduce the fort of Ahmadabad, for which Govindrao asserted that he had the Peshwa's authority, although he was ostensibly attacking the officer of his, or at least of Nana Fadnavis' appointment. However this may have been, all that the Governor felt himself authorised to promise on this head was to submit the question for the Governor-General, and in the meantime to offer a party of about 100 sepoys to serve as a body-guard to Govindrao at Baroda, if that would answer his wishes.

6. In this stage of the negotiation it appeared to the Governor advisable not to precipitate the proposed surrender of the chauth and pargana, lest it might not only embarrass the Gaikwad's interests at Poona, but (which

he deemed of special consequence) obstruct the renewed negotiation of great importance that the Governor-General had announced to us he was then carrying on with the Peshwa, and which our President had then reason to believe to be in a very formal state of successful progress, a result which might the more especially be apprehended from the appearance of our troops at Baroda ; whilst, as to the small number first offered, they could hardly be with due consistency refused, had the Gaikwad expressed a reliance on their coming, after forwarding, at all risks of the Peshwa's displeasure, the deeds of the proposed cession. Under these circumstances it was deemed most prudent to proceed no further in urging the Gaikwad on the subject, but to let the matter take its own course ; and the more particularly as the sincerity of Govindrao's intention was not to be doubted, and the cession of the chauth and pargana again repeatedly declared to be a voluntary act, for which an equivalent was neither expected or desired, so that the grant seemed easily obtainable, whenever we ourselves might be desirous to accept it.

7. Here, therefore, the negotiation rested, on the Governor's quitting Surat in July, 1800, to return to the Presidency, where shortly after his arrival he received a letter from Govindrao announcing the fall of Ahmabad, and that Shelukar, the author of the disturbances in that quarter, was become his prisoner. This complete termination of the war rendered unnecessary the aid of our troops ; and partly perhaps on this account, but principally, we apprehend, on account of a disinclination at Poona to approve Govindrao's cession, the negotiation remained suspended until the period of his death, which ensued in September following.

8. Anandrao, the eldest legitimate son of the late Govindrao, succeeded to the gadi or masnad of his father, but being or reputed [of] weak intellect, another son, called Kanhojirao, seized the diwanship and exercised the power of the State for some months. This administration, however, appears to have been marked with violence and severity, and in January, 1801, he was in consequence surprised by the concurrent act of nearly all the late Gaikwad's officers, headed by Raoji Appaji (one of Govind's former ministers), made prisoner, dispossessed of the diwanship, and is still confined under a strong guard in a fort at a small distance from Baroda.

*Kanhoji
deposed*

9. Raoji Appaji, commonly known by the name of Raoba, has ever since been in possession of the office from which he displaced Kanhoji, and is the acknowledged minister of Raja Anandrao, the lawful successor in the dignity of Gaikwad. After Kanhoji's confinement, another illegitimate son of the late Govind's, named Murarrao, appeared in arms to oppose the authority of Raoba ; but Murarrao's party was very speedily defeated, and himself made prisoner, and carried to Baroda in November last.

*Murar
defeated*

10. There are two other sons of Govindrao still alive, as will appear from the enclosed statement of the principal actors in the present scene. Of the adherents of the dispossessed party there are some now residing in Surat, headed by a niece of Govindrao, called Gajrabai, who, from views of policy fully explained in the extracts, was about the end of May last admitted to the Company's protection and to a temporary monthly allowance for the support of herself and partisans, but on the express condition of not exciting disturbances in any part of the Gaikwad dominions.

*Gajrabai
in Surat*

*Raoba's
request*

11. The residence of these persons in Surat has always been viewed with jealousy by the reigning party at Baroda, and the open opposition and secret intrigues of the other partisans of Kanhoji have proved a further source of apprehension and uneasiness; and these combined causes have very probably confirmed in the Minister, Raoba, the wish, which we believe he sincerely feels, to accommodate himself to the views of the British Government and to ensure their aid in support of his own authority.

12. Your Hon'ble Committee will accordingly perceive in the accompanying voucher a series of correspondence on this subject from the commencement of his administration of the Baroda State, in which his own wish of confirming the cession by the late Govind of the chauth and pargana is manifest, although these objects have latterly been impeded, partly by dissentient opinions among the Gaikwad officers, and partly by intrigues at the Poona Darbar, where the cession appears to have met considerable opposition.

*Choice
between
parties*

13. In the series of correspondence, above adverted to, your Hon'ble Committee will also perceive that the displaced party have with equal solicitude entreated the aid of the Company's Government, represented Raoba's ministry as an unjust usurpation, and offered on repeated occasions for the restoration of Kanhoji to power the surrender of the chauth and of the Chorasi and Chikhli parganas.¹ But of the parties to be supported it may be observed that the reigning Power is unquestionably the rightful authority; and though Anandrao be deemed incompetent to the personal exercise of the government (a circumstance rather favourable than adverse to the introduction of our influence), he has a son² reported to be about 11 or 12 years of age, whose right of succession seems indisputable, but which might be materially endangered by the restoration of Kanhoji. The Minister, Raoba, [who] is likewise as well inclined as can be, desired to promote our views and permanently to lean on us for support in his office, as the whole course of the correspondence, above adverted to, will sufficiently illustrate; and the Arab troops in the Gaikwad's service, who now actually guard the gates of Baroda, may be considered as in a considerable degree at our devotion through the means of the very extensive influence of Saïd Edroos, the Mussulman head of their faith, whose situation is particularised in the accompanying statement. Thus circumstanced, it is moreover to be hoped that the mere appearance of our troops will be found an adequate support to the reigning party, which is likewise in possession of the resources of the country, while the reinstatement of the other might be questioned on the principle of justice, and would probably involve effusion of blood without the prospect of equal advantages to the Company, since Kanhoji, it will be observed, when holding the reins of authority at Baroda after Govind's death, positively rejected a proposal made to him to confirm his father's cession in favour of the Hon'ble Company; and though his partisans at Surat have since offered it in his behalf, there is no reason to expect that Kanhoji would under any circumstances be impressed with that favourable disposition towards the Company's Govern-

1. Per annum : Chauth 35,000 Rs. Chorasi, 90,000 Rs. Chikhli, 12,000 Rs. (Note added in the Diary)

2. We were not then aware of this son's illegitimacy. He is now dead. (Note added in the Diary)

ment, which is believed to exist on the part of Anandrao, the lawful Gaikwad, and his principal Minister, Raoba. Kanhoji has moreover no positive claim of right, being only an illegitimate son of the late Gaikwad, Govindrao.

14. The whole of the Governor's proceedings on the conduct of this negotiation having been regularly reported to the Governor-General, it is a source of great regret to us that His Excellency should never yet have favoured us with precise instructions as to the adoption of the offers of either party, and the more particularly as matters have lately tended towards a crisis of great importance to the existence of the Baroda Government. In November last, Malharrao, 1st cousin of the late Govind, and possessing a jagir of about 4 lakhs near Ahmadabad, espoused the cause of Kanhoji. His force is variously stated at from 10 to 40 thousand men; the former is the more probable number; but his avowed object is the restoration of Kanhoji and of course decided enmity to Raoba. So formidable an opposition to the existing authority has of course materially added to their former apprehensions, and induced still more pressing entreaties for the Company's aid. Under a want of instructions from the Governor-General at a period that admitted not of delay, our President, as the only resource left, accordingly referred the case to the joint opinion of Colonels Palmer and Close, the late and present Residents at Poona, both being minutely informed of the particulars of it, the former, Colonel Palmer, by his preceding correspondence with the Governor, and the latter, viz. Colonel Close, who had just passed through Bombay, and during his short stay here had perused the whole record of this important subject. The opinions of these two Gentlemen are accordingly submitted to your Hon'ble Committee as being decidedly in favour of acceding to the proposals of Raoba, which now included not only the surrender of the chauth and Chorasi pargana, but the offer of a subsidy for 4 battalions of our sepoys; and the Residents explicitly profess their joint recommendation to be founded as well on the stipulations of the treaty of Salbai and the import of the original instructions of the Governor-General of March, 1800, confirmed in their opinion by his subsequent silence, as on the further very material consideration of its being, as they declare, of little consequence whether our proposed interference in behalf of Anandrao and his minister be or be not a source of displeasure to the Peshwa.

Malhar enters the lists

Poona advice

15. Under these circumstances, and as Anandrao had lately deputed a vakil (Kamal-ud-din Khan) to Bombay to urge in still more pressing terms the necessity of immediate aid to oppose the insurrection of Malharrao, it became necessary, however much we desired the previous sanction and instructions of the Governor-General, to take an immediate active part in support of the integrity of the Gaikwad Government, thus threatened with subversion; and we have accordingly ordered a force equal as per enclosed statement to about 1,200 men to act in support of Anandrao's forces under the command of Major Walker, proposing that the whole should proceed either to Baroda or Cambay, as may be found most advisable, in the course of a few days. It is our intention, however, to prefer in all respects the line of pacificating mediation rather than have recourse to actual force, unless the obstinacy of any of the parties, interested in the present contest, shall unavoidably lead to such an extremity. The present detachment is, therefore, more calculated to give weight to our pro-

Troops sent

posed mediation between the parties than to act offensively against either ; and it is, as your Hon'ble Committee will perceive, greatly within the numbers required of us by Raoba, which indeed the reduced state of our garrison renders us totally unable fully to supply.

*Chorasi
and
chauth*

16. It remains, however, to be observed that, on the arrival of Anandrao's vakil at this place, one of the first acts of his mission was voluntarily to accede to the surrender of the chauth and Chorasi pargana. These, we have accepted under a declaration, which the Gaikwad ministers clearly understand and acquiesce in, that they are cessions wholly unconnected with the aid required of us, and only to be considered as a confirmation of the late Govindrao's grant.

*Bombay
free
to act*

17. The proposals, therefore, of Raoba for subsidising a military force from this Presidency constitute a distinct consideration, and as such are submitted with our further proceedings to His Excellency the Governor-General as per letter of the 30th ultimo, to which we beg leave to refer your Hon'ble Committee ; and this day we have received a further communication from Colonel Close, urging us in strong terms to proceed in support of the administration of Raoba, as being consistent with, what he declares himself fully convinced, to be the wishes and views of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, who nevertheless maintains hitherto silence on the subject ; the latest intimation we have received of his Lordship's sentiments being under date the 26th of October, 1800, wherein our President was advised that it was by no means His Lordship's intentions to waive the Company's right to interpose for the preservation of the integrity of the Gaikwad Principality, and that in the meanwhile the leading members of it might be permitted to hope for His Lordship's protection to the extent compatible with the treaty of Salbai, and under such condition as might be necessary to give effect to His Lordship's intentions.

Delay

18. Our President, at the same time being advised that he might expect to receive very full and very early instructions on this subject, has ever since continued, in the daily expectation of receiving them, to keep up such degree of an interposition among the contending parties, as might leave an opening for the operation of His Excellency's orders, whenever they should arrive. Under this impression, for the public advantage, he has thus been led on from step to step, till the rebellion of Malharrao necessitated his having recourse to what must be deemed the next best advice to His Lordship's in the person of His Excellency's representatives at the Court of Poona.

*Bombay
defence*

19. We shall, therefore, only add that in the measures pursued throughout the course of this negotiation we trust it will appear that we have been purely actuated by a desire of promoting what appeared to us to be His Excellency the Governor-General's views in respect to Surat and also towards the Gaikwad's State, and as the scene has latterly expanded, of ensuring to the Hon'ble Company the political and commercial advantages, which must obviously result from our obtaining a predominant influence in Gujarat. So favourable a combination of circumstances will perhaps not again recur. We are solicited by both parties, and both will probably feel the benefits of our interposition. By the treaty of Salbai and our former connections with the Gaikwad State we are moreover

bound to guard the possessions and authority of the lawful successors of Fatesing. The object of that guarantee is now specifically demanded of us ; and to withhold our assistance under existing circumstance seems to the full as liable to objection as to proceed under a defective sanction. Endeavouring, therefore, as we have done, to act for the best, we have only to express our anxious hope that your Hon'ble Court and His Excellency the Governor-General will ultimately approve as well of the justice as of the policy of our making the Gaikwad's present offers the channel of extending our possessions and influence into a country, we are in fact bound to defend, and which is also connected by the most intimate ties with the trade and prosperity of this place ; besides which, we have some reason to believe that your Hon'ble Court will be satisfied with any advisable exertion, such as we hope the present may be deemed, that shall have for its object not only the obtaining of a suitable circumjacent territory for your city of Surat and freeing it at the same time from the burthen of the chauth, but shall likewise further tend to establish in your behalf a degree of influence in almost the only part of the coast of India that now lies open to the intrigues or invasion of our enemies, the French, or hereafter of your other European rivals.

P. S. Since closing this address a letter has been received from Raoba, *Sindia* again urging in earnest terms the immediate dispatch of our troops to the assistance of the Gaikwad, and adding that Sindia has offered his aid to settle the affairs of that Government, an interposition, which, we have reason to think, would prove so little acceptable to his Excellency the Governor-General that he may thence in all probability be additionally induced to sanction the measures we have thus adopted ; nor can we suppose that His Lordship would ever admit of Scindia's interference in the present instance.

Cambay, 5th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Robert Holford to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I am very sorry to be obliged to represent a late and unwarrantable act of the Gaikwad's deputy chauthia residing at this place in his having seized twenty buffaloes belonging to Muhammad Amir, as he was bringing them into the city, at the same time inflicting a most severe corporeal punishment on the unfortunate owner, although he repeatedly declared that you, Hon'ble Sir, had written to the Nawab to allow him to purchase and export his buffaloes to Bombay. Immediately this disagreeable affair was made known to me, I requested His Highness the Nawab to interfere for the restitution of the buffaloes, and to warn the deputy chauthia of the bad consequences that would attend his assuming in future such authority ; but from the answer I have received, I find I am not to expect the least assistance from His Highness. *Hostile activity*

Bombay, 5th January, 1802 (1802, F. P. 16)
Four letters from Kamal-ud-din.

1802

No. 1. *Translation of a representation from Kamal-ud-din Khan.*

A true and faithful relation of the course of events at Baroda from the death of the late Govindrao till the imprisonment of Kanhoji. *Prior to Raoji's arrival*

The Raja, Govindrao, died after midnight early in the morning. Mangal Parekh, who had been much in trust with the deceased, and Samal

Parekh, who is the vakil of the 2nd risalah, sending for me and Babaji, desired us to join them in the settlement of the town. I accordingly proceeded thither along with Babaji, the brother of Raoji. The women were there all assembled. The widow of the Maharaja (the late Govindrao) whose name is Gahenabai, wished to burn along with her husband, but we all joined in prohibiting her. She replied that, if we all were determined to maintain her honour, credit and influence to the same degree as during her husband's life-time, it was well, or that otherwise she would die and preferred to burn. Everybody agreed to her proposal, but she further said that, without the Muhammadans [*swearing*] on the Koran and the Hindus similarly engaged, she could not be easy; and we accordingly stipulated to do as she herein required. She then put the holy Koran in our hands and took an equivalent sanction from the Gentoos, binding us to fidelity. I then assembled the jamadars and told them all to concur in engaging to act together by common consent in all matters that occurred; which was agreed to accordingly. After this the Maharaja's corpse was carried to be burnt, and I was left by common consent with Anandrao, the new Raja. Babaji then began to conduct the current business with the privity of the aforesaid bai and of the Raja.

*After
Raoji's
arrival*

And Raoji Appaji shortly afterwards arrived from Ahmadabad in about a week. He then, addressing himself to the civil and military officers (parekhs and jamadars), observed to them that they had indeed settled the business of the town, but that Kanhojirao, who had three times raised disturbances in the time of his own father, would not now remain quiet. The jamadars and others assured him however that there was no room for apprehension, as their guards were steady and watchful. Raoji Appaji advised that something separate should be settled for him, and security taken that he would set up no new claims on the government nor create commotion. But to this they all replied that, as Govindrao had also several other sons, this example would induce them all to form similar pretensions, and it would become necessary to divide in equal proportion the raj with the legitimate son who was at Daur. Therefore it was deemed advisable that, fixing one or two thousand Rupees above what the late Raja, his father, had fixed for him, an adjustment should be made with Kanhoji on this footing after the lapse of the ten days mourning.

*Kanhoji's
usurpation*

Meanwhile Kanhoji was not idle in intriguing and giving money on all sides, which he had even begun, before the breath was out of his father's body. He, therefore, bribed two of the jamadars' vakils and two jamadars themselves, and through their sufferance got into the town one night in disguise. He proceeded directly to Anandrao, and falling at his feet, said, "I am but your servant, and am ready to show forth my obedience, and will not do any thing amiss." Then the same night he placed forty principal people in irons; and Babaji being here present did as Kanhoji signified to him. About midnight he sent his compliments to me by a jamadar, announcing his arrival and explaining that, if he had sent for me immediately, I should have been alarmed, but that he would call me in the morning. The same night also he sent to Maharaja Anandrao that the apartment he was in, being very narrow and incommodious, he would proceed to another, as he did accordingly with his own establishment.

In the morning I was waiting to be called, but no one came for me, and the 2nd day I heard that my people were debarred from going into the inside ; and on [my] asking why, Kanhoji answered that some one must have said so through mistake, and that in future it should not be so. The 3rd day Maharaja Anandrao sent word to Kanhojirao to have returned to him the keys of the fort and the seal of government, or to repair to his presence and to conduct the affairs of government with his knowledge ; to which Kanhoji answered that he did nothing without consideration ; ordering at the same time that no one should go to Anandrao, becoming likewise estranged from Raoji, the cause of which was the advice of several of his counsellors insinuating that he was nearly connected with me, who being so with the Hon'ble Company, it was not therefore proper to be guided by his advice. For five or six days he did not see us ; but afterwards, sending for Raoji, the matter was made up, and he meant to have honoured my house with a visit, nay his retinue was prepared for the purpose, when those that were the advisers told him to beware of treachery, for that there were people ready posted to confine him, which he was to consider. This suggestion made him stop his visit, for which he made me an awkward apology. I then applied for leave to quit the service ; which made his jealousy of me increase ; and thus the matter continued till twenty days thereafter, when he called me to him through the medium of the jamadars, and overpowered me with civil expressions, and placing his sword and buckler before me, declared there was no difference between us, and that his head and his sword will be at my service ; declaring also that the Maharaja was the malik or master, and he only a servant like the others ; wherefore there should, he said, be no difference between us. I replied : " If you, Sir, be inclined to deal fairly with me, neither shall I be guilty of any deviation ; but, if you harbour any doubts of me, my great desire is that I should be permitted to separate." Upon this he was lavish in his expressions and offers of encouragement. At my next visit to him after this, I referred to the Hon'ble Company's business as per letter on that subject addressed to the late Maharaja, which had been answered, but that a subsequent one from Aga Muhammad to Ajmal Khan had not yet been so, wherefore I asked his pleasure in that respect ; advising also that to keep the English contented was highly advisable, as his late father had no doubt concurred when he wrote the letters he had done, conceiving the terms thereof as tending to the promotion of friendship ; all which Raoji enforced by throwing in his word. But he (Kanhoji) plainly replied by asking what kind of friendship that was which took a man's house from him in the way of amity ; adding that he supposed the same game was to be played here as at Surat. I replied that he was the master to do as he pleased, and that I left it to him to consider and determine on the line that was best, at the same time that for me it was sufficient to have once set forth what appeared to me advisable. I then took my leave, as did also Raoji ; and afterwards at my 3rd visit, when I mentioned the letter I had received from Mr. Ramsay, the judge at Surat, for the liberation of Muncherji, the Desai of Navsari, and pointed out the impropriety of that procedure, and hinted at its effects, and thereon desired him to write to the sardar of Surat that it was not known that Muncherji enjoyed the English guarantee, he answered : " These people are zamin-dars indebted to us, and I cannot comprehend how such people should

*Kanhoji
and
Kamal-
ud-din*

have obtained a foreign guarantee ; but I will write to Mr. Seton on the subject of the copy of the deed of guarantee he has transmitted." In short he would not give a clear answer further than that he would consider and reply. At that period the by-standers pointed out to him how those connected with the English sought to raise their character and consequence at the expense even of their own government. He thus became more than even indisposed to me, and I was debarred from visiting him : and he meditated to get some voucher of mine in his hands whereby to ruin me. In this view he used to open and peruse all the letters from Surat and Poona, and the people insinuated to him that Raoji and I had concerted together, and written letters to Bombay, and were providing for ourselves ; and accordingly the manner in which he has treated Raoji will appear on inspection of the remarks on the letter from Malharrao.¹

*Arrests
made by
Kanhoji*

At length the oppression greatly increased, and he went one night to the house of the widow of the late Maharaja and seized on all her wearing apparel, the jewels and plate, and whatever she had as well as upon all the ready money and jewels of the late Raja, confining the princess at the same time as also Raja Anandrao, as is particularised in the remarks on the letter of Malharrao.

*Angry
jamadars*

Upon this extraordinary violence having taken place, the jamadars, etc. joining together came and said : "Of all this person promised us, viz. that Anandrao should be seated on the masnad, and that Raoji should be the Minister, and he (Kanhoji) the Naib, no iota had taken place ; but the very contrary, which had entailed on them the shame and obloquy of appearing to have confined their Master, contrary to the tenor of their oaths to the Bai ; wherefore they thought it incumbent on them to vindicate their reputation. I answered by asking them why they had not given me timely advice ? They replied that they were not then present in person, but only some of their brethren and chouses. They then placed the Koran, again on their heads to show the sincerity of their asseverations. I gave these officers kind assurance, and reported what had happened to Raoji ; and he came into the measure, which was likewise conformable to the pleasure of Raja Anandrao, as is known in the remarks.

*Kanhoji
arrested*

The jamadars joined therefore, and determined by oath to imprison Kanhojirao, and to release Anandrao, and place him on the masnad, assigning the ministry to Raoji and to his brother. There was one principal jamadar and adherent of Kanhojirao, and who had under him a body of a thousand men, respecting whom the other jamadars being sensible, if they were compelled to hostility, the town would be sacked ; it was therefore agreed to buy off his people ; which Raoji agreed to, and thus everything was arranged with the advice and privity also of Mangal Parekh. On the 12th of Ramzan 1215, or 27th January, at night,² Kanhoji's house was surrounded, and after some hostility he was seized the same night and brought before Dadasaheb (Anandrao), who disarming Kanhoji put him into confinement and ordered him to be put into irons : all which took

1. The remarks, here alluded to, follow immediately after this document.

2. It was on the night of the 26th January according to our mode of computation, because the Muhammadans reckon the 24 hours from the night preceding the day. (Note added in the Diary) The 11th Ramzan is mentioned in Kamul-ud-din's letter of the 12th February, 1801.

effect. On that occasion all the servants and officers of Government, both great and small, were present. Whatever was the truth has been represented.

No. 2. Kamal-ud-din answers to the letter of Malharrao to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of Surat.

Malharrao writes that "on the death of Govindrao, Anandrao, his eldest son, succeeded him on the masnad, but he is senseless and altogether without capacity for the government ; wherefore, he committed all the duties of the administration to Kanhojirao, his brother, who considered Anandrao as his Lord and Master, carried on the public business creditably during a period of four months, and would so have continued".

*Kanhoji
loyal*

Answer. Let it be ascertained whether Kanhojirao obtruded himself into the administration through the collusive sufferance of 2 Arab jamadars, or that Anandrao sent for him ; and whether he came into the town privately or publicly ; and if he had really looked up to Anandrao as his Lord and Master, why should he have thrown the latter's servants and officers into irons ? and why should he have separated the females of Anandrao from his person and confined them apart, leaving him in all no more than 2 menials of his own, whom he placed about Anandrao's person ? and why further did he beat and confine the brother-in-law of Anandrao ? procedures that had such an effect on the last mentioned prince that he abstained for 3 days from all nourishment, till, as he desired, his people should be released and sent to him ; which produced however no other effect upon Kanhoji than to induce him to expel the several persons he had thus taken into custody, excluding Anandrao's brother-in-law from the town.

*Kanhoji's
cruelty*

Removing at the same time Anandrao himself from his father's palace into the house of Manaji, where he was detained under the strictest watch so as to prevent any one having access to him, he also, after shutting the gates of the town, proceeded to the palace and took thence whatever there was in jewels, money, effects, etc. ; and making some pretence to send for the widow of Govindrao, he placed her alone in another fort, which is within the town, confining likewise within the walls of the same place the widow of Fatesingrao and of Manaji, and the daughter of Fatesingrao, whose name is Gajrabai. He at the same time sent the sister of Anandrao to the fort of Beara, thus confining all the family, and sequestering the assignments allotted for their subsistence, and stripping the ladies of their ornaments and jewels to the last article in their possession. He also affixed without ceremony the Government's signature of authority to all papers that he chose. Anandrao, being thus reduced to the greatest straits of necessity, withdrew one night by stealth from his abode, and came to the house of Amin jamadar to set forth the difficulties he was suffering under. It had previously been rumoured that the jamadar in question was in understanding with Anandrao, and accordingly several of the other Arab jamadars sent the same night to the house of Amin to ascertain this point, when it so happened that at that very moment Anandrao arrived in his house ; whereupon the jamadars taking hold of him carried him back to his abode, and, shutting up all avenues to his presence, they placed him under the strictest confinement, carrying their resentment so far against Amin that they expelled him [from]

*Treatment
of Anand
and others*

the town. If Kanhoji really considered Anandrao as his Lord and Master, could these things have been done?

*Treatment
of Raoji*

2nd. Malharrao writes that "during a few days or for some time Kanhoji consulted with Raoji Appaji, but at length thought it best to be guided by his own counsels"; which also is altogether untrue; for Raoji Appaji was not consulted in a single instance, but on the contrary all his people were set aside even down to his menial servants, and everyone was prohibited from resorting to him. He also appointed people to watch and bring him word who they were that went to Raoji.

*False
charges*

3rd. Malharrao writes that "Raoji has purloined lakhs of Rupees and quantities of jewels, which he has distributed amongst his people and himself embezzled". Wherefore let it be considered how a person like Raoji, forlorn and in destitute circumstances, could possess himself of either the treasury or the jewel office. The judgement and good counsel of Kanhoji may also be estimated by his thinking fit to imprison and bring away Muncherji's family, although his safety had been guaranteed by the Hon'ble Company, and notwithstanding the repeated letters from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle, he only answered that they were his subjects and accountable, and desiring to see the deed of guarantee, that he might reply to it; and when the copy thereof was forwarded, he remained silent and would give no answer.

4th. Malharrao writes that, "Raoji Appaji, having confined Anandrao, has become himself the master of the raj and does whatever he pleases"; as to which I assert that it is a thing notorious that without the authority, sanction and signature of Anandrao no matter or business is transacted, in so much that even the keys of the gates of the city and of the jamadarkhana, etc. remain all with Anandrao, without whose order even the gates of the town are not opened; and if his orders extend to such things, how can he be supposed regardless of others?

5th. Malharrao writes that "Raoji has on various pretences got rid of the old commanders and of the risalahs long established in the service of Govindrao, and has substituted new commanders and new corps more agreeable to his views"; all which is mere imputation and calumny, since on the contrary Kanhojirao confined Kishen Rao, an old commander, whereas Raoji Appaji by expending ten lakhs of Rupees paid up the arrears of all those who had 3 years' pay due to them, and satisfied everybody, as is known to everyone in that country.

6th. Malharrao writes that "the other children of Govindrao, being reduced to distress for a livelihood, have repaired to him, and that Raoji has at their expense and the desolation of their dependants made himself master of the raj". Let it be then inquired what or whose dependants Raoji has desolated; for in truth he has on the contrary released all persons of this description, that had been confined by Kanhoji, and restored to them their means of support. Consider, therefore, to which side the imputation of intemperate procedure will justly attach; and even with respect to Mukundrao and his fleeing from Baroda, let it be investigated what ill-usage he experienced to give occasion on his part to such a step, which he did on pretence of proceeding to the temple of Dakor to pray, whereby he went off with jewels and valuables to a considerable amount; notwithstanding which, I addressed a letter to Mukundrao, re-

monstrating with him as to the impropriety of his conduct, but promising him on his return to continue unimpaired to him the full amount, as the same had also hitherto remained untouched, of whatever had been assigned for his support. This, however, he would not listen to, but sent a quite contrary answer, and began to excite still greater disturbances; wherefore troops were sent to punish him, which they did, and he thereon fled into the Kadi territory, where he remains under the protection of Malharrao.

7th. Malharrao writes that "he has been reduced to the necessity of raising forty thousand men, and that he has circulated orders to various places, and, if it pleases God, they will soon arrive". What construction is to be placed on these lies? If he has really 40,000 men with him, and that others be also coming, what occasion has he to desire from you only 4 battalions? The truth is that by this mode of writing he only exposes his own vain self-conceit and disposition to exaggerate.

8th. He (Malharrao) writes that "when he took the fort of Visnagar, he proclaimed Samsher Bahadur (Anandrao) as the sovereign thereof, as he will, he adds, in the case of all his other successes and reductions of places". Hence it would seem that he is labouring for the arrangement of the affairs of Anandrao; but, if so, why has he seized on the shroffs at Visnagar and sent them off prisoners to Kadi? And why does he plunder the country? Circumstances that sufficiently manifest the falsity of his pretensions.

9th. He writes that "his (Malharrao's) object is merely to release Kanhoji from the hands of his oppressors, and to deliver him up to Anandrao". But it is here proper to consider that the imprisonment of Kanhoji was not the sole act of Raoji, which alone he was, of course, quite unequal to; but the thing took place through the good pleasure of Anandrao and in concurrence with the advice and consent of all the head-men and jamadars, who were driven to this step from observing the faithless character of Kanhoji and the necessity they were thence under of providing for their own reputations; and [I] must have a very treacherous memory if there be not at Baroda letters of congratulation from Malharrao on the occasion of the success of the very measures he now thus affects to lament and reprobate, as shall be proved to you by my sending for the same, and exhibiting them to you.¹ As a proof also of Raoji's moderation I shall here add that, when Kanhoji was confined, the great enemy of Malharrao, by name Bhaput Sing Koli, was then at Baroda, whither he had been sent for by Kanhojirao to be employed against that very Jagirdar of Kadi. And as this Koli happened to be taken also into custody at the same time with Kanhoji, Raoji thought it best to enlarge him on his giving security for his good behaviour, lest he should from future resentment proceed to attack Malharrao's country. Let it thence be estimated what kind of good understanding subsisted between Kanhoji and Malharrao, and whether the latter be not more indebted to Raoji than to the former, in return for which he now vapours about bringing that ungrateful person (meaning Raoji Appaji) to punishment.

1. Only one letter is recorded in the documents. See No. 2. *Kanhoji's imprisonment*, 28th January, 1801.

No. 3. Translation of a letter from Kamal-ud-din to his brother at Baroda dated the 3rd January, 1802.

Kanhoji

The Governor has impressed to me his particular anxiety lest any fatal end should befall the person of Kanhoji, explaining that his apprehensions arise from the alleged tyrannical character of Raoji Appaji, as if he could be supposed capable of affecting the said Kanhoji's life. I have replied that there is not the smallest ground or colour for such surmises, in so much that Kanhoji is not even at any inconvenience as to the food he lives on, and far less is there any design to strike at his life; in both which respects I have desired the Governor to set his mind at rest. I leave it therefore to you to intimate this much to Raoji in such an advisable way as he may not be hurt or alarmed.

No. 4. Letter from Kamal-ud-din to his brother at Baroda, dated 31st December, 1801.

*Letters to
jamadars*

The Governor having learnt the contents of your letter, I send you one from him to the jamadars together with a copy for your information and that of Raoji. If it be thought suitable, it is to be delivered or otherwise not, but it appears to me advisable that it be delivered, representing at the same time to the jamadars that, Kamal-ud-din having proceeded to Bombay to get assistance from the Governor, the latter had written thereon to the Maharaja and also to Raoji, but that, as I (Kamal-ud-din) had likewise set forth that there were four principal officers there, who should likewise require to have a separate assurance, therefore this much had been written to them.

1802 *Bombay, 5th January, 1802 (1798-1802, F. P. 16)*
At a Consultation.

Troops

In order to strengthen the force about to proceed to Baroda it is resolved that two companies of the Fencibles' Regiment be joined to it, to be placed equally with the rest under the orders of Major Walker.

1802 *Bombay, 5th January, 1802 (1798-1802, F. P. 16).*
R. Richards to Robert Holford.

*Letter for
Nawab of
Cambay*

It being determined in pursuance of the Governor's letter to you of the 26th ultimo, of which an attested copy goes enclosed, to send a small force by way of Cambay to join Raja Anandrao the Gaikwad's army in Gujarat to act together in the maintenance of peace, but without any hostile intention towards Malharrao, unless he shall obstinately persist in his present insurrection against the lawful authority of the Gaikwad Principality, I am directed to forward the enclosed letter from the President to the Nawab of Cambay to apprise him generally of the probable speedy arrival of our detachment, and to desire he will be pleased, in pursuance of the intimate good understanding between him and the Government of the Hon'ble Company, to provide a suitable spot for their encampment during the short time they may halt within his limits, as you will more fully perceive by a reference to the letter itself, which is accompanied by one from his own wakil and by translations of both for your inspection.

*Assurance
to Nawab*

The Governor-in-Council recommends to you at the same time, in this and all other occasions, and particularly in the present one, to culti-

vate with the Nawab the greatest harmony, to be moderate and even forbearing in the assertion of our factory privileges ; which he considers as the likeliest and most advisable way to corroborate and strengthen our general useful exercise and enjoyments of them, and to endeavour more specially in the present instance to satisfy His Excellency's mind that no prejudice will accrue to him from the short stay of our troops in his territory, since everything wanted will be paid for according to the fair market price, and he is too well acquainted with the constitution and discipline of our troops to fear any abuse of their power.

What you will have chiefly to provide is a bazar for the Europeans and sepoys and followers, and to provide for the cattle ; and if you can meet with from three to four hundred bullocks, partly draft and partly pack, it may materially assist the movement of our detachment, as they will not carry above 800 bullocks from the Presidency. *Needs of troops*

The whole of this detachment is placed under the command of Major Walker, with whom you are instructed to correspond. He will first land at Surat and may thence perhaps proceed in person to Baroda, joining the troops by that route at Cambay, in which case they will go on from Surat under the immediate directions of the senior officer ; the movements will depend on future circumstances, of which Major Walker will keep you from time to time duly advised. *Movements of troops*

No. 1. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to the Nawab Najim-ud-daulah, Nawab of Cambay.

I have been advised and fully satisfied by Colonel Palmer of all the particulars of your attachment and friendship. Besides which, Jawalnath, your vakil, has been also verbally giving me assurances to the same effect ; and as you are thus a real well-wisher to the Hon'ble Company, I have no hesitation in communicating to you as a friend that existing circumstances induce me to advance through the route of Your Excellency's country a party of the Hon'ble Company's troops, with stores, ammunition, cattle, etc. in the view of their thence proceeding further on. But, as it is possible that these troops may also make some halt in the Cambay district, which I consider in the same light as the Company's own country, it will therefore be suitable to the unanimity between us that you should give orders, previous to the arrival of the detachment, which will speedily be with you, for selecting with the privity of Mr. Holford a proper spot, such as may have a due command of water for it, to encamp upon ; and as the munshi now in my service¹ recollects, from having been along with Colonel Keating in the year 1775, that the English army under that officer took up their ground on the open spot contiguous to the tank of Naranseer, whilst the garden of Meher Ali Khan was assigned for the accommodation of the head-quarters, I leave therefore to you and Mr. Holford to fix upon these places again if there appears no particular objection ; recommending also that, until the arrival of the detachment, nothing be said of their coming. The rest you will learn from the writing of your vakil. *Duncan's request*

1. Mohsin-ud-din, a worthy man, if ever there was, and about whom there are not two opinions. Peace to his shade. (Note added in the Diary)

No. 2. *Letter from the vakil, Jawalnath, to his Master.*Nawab's
request
granted

Yesterday, being Saturday the 29th, on my waiting on the Governor, a conference took place, when, after making the kindest inquiries after your health, he said that he was fully convinced, by the letter of Colonel Close as well as through my verbal representation, of your sincere regard and attachment, and that, if it pleased God, your (the Nawab's) request being speedily and desirably settled, I should shortly have leave to depart, and that such an arrangement would take place as should be gratifying to Your Excellency and adjust your complaints.

Bombay
plan

The Governor further signified that, as at this period civil dissensions and internal warfare had broken out in the Gaikwad's family, and as the father and ancestors of Raja Anandrao, the present Gaikwad, had from former times evinced their attachment to the Hon'ble Company, it had therefore been determined, in compliance with his application to the English Government for support, to endeavour to settle their family differences so as to provide thereby for the maintenance of the Gaikwad Government, including the liberation of Kanhoji and the reasonable satisfaction of Gajrabai, and that Malharrao also may proceed in a reasonable course of conduct without deviating into excess. For these purposes it is intended to afford assistance ; and accordingly 2 or 3 corps are about to proceed to that quarter to inspire awe.

Bombay
request

Wherefore the Governor desired me to write to you in his name, and that he desired you to choose some open spot well supplied with water for the temporary encampment of the British detachment ; assuring you at the same time that there is not the least cause herein for alarm or apprehension on your part, since in not so much as to the value of a blade of grass shall you or your grounds or your subjects suffer loss or prejudice from the troops ; adding that there was a probability he (the Governor) would himself follow as far as to Surat, in which case His Honour invited me to accompany him, observing that there would be no great difficulty in making such an arrangement with the Gaikwad against any undue encroachment by the latter on the Cambay territory. To all this I replied that I wished in the meanwhile to have leave to depart and to take my route for Cambay by the way of Poona and Nasik ; where after making my report to His Excellency, I should thence again wait on his Honour at Surat. This much has passed in discussion, and I am hopeful that I shall soon be dismissed with your business settled in a proper way. The Governor further recommended that you should use the utmost diligence in pitching on a proper spot for the encampment, and likewise this : you should keep secret the views herein imparted, and neither before or after the arrival of the detachment the contents of the present letter should be divulged.

1802 *Poona, 5th January, 1802 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

Poona
opposition

After having intimated to Govindrao vakil the favourable issue of your negotiation with the Gaikwad Government, it was my intention to have made a similar communication to this Darbar ; and I accordingly sent a message to Gopalrao munshi that it was my wish to have an interview with him. He replied that he would pay me a visit without delay ;

but, although I have since repeated the message, he has postponed the interview till to-morrow or next day; meanwhile this Darbar shows much solicitude from the result of your negotiation. The Gaikwad vakil has been interrogated by the Peshwa on the subject of his late meeting with me, and warned of the serious consequences that must result to Raoba from his having presumed to conclude a separate arrangement with the British Government without even the knowledge of his State. After having thus manifested his displeasure to the vakil, the Peshwa caused a dispatch to be sent off to Raoba, conceived in terms of strong displeasure and calculated to induce him to desist from further intercourse with your Government and, if possible, annul the points which have been already negotiated. In order to strengthen the effects of this reprimand the Peshwa intends to send immediately for Fatesing, the second legitimate son of late Raja Govindrao, and use him as an instrument for fermenting new intrigues against the reigning Prince and his minister. These articles of information I lose not a moment in communicating, as they tend to suggest the expediency of your being prepared for the anxious opposition which the final adjustment of your late negotiations is likely to meet with from this Court.

Bombay remarks.

Whilst the Government express their regret at the appearance of such a strong degree of opposition on the part of the Peshwa to the negotiations between the Gaikwad Government and the Presidency, they have nevertheless the satisfaction to reflect from the opinions before them of the late and present British Residents at Poona that Colonel Close may be able to counteract this opposition or at least to guard against its proving prejudicial to our general interests in India, which it is by no means the wish or view of this Government seriously to implicate by any measures of theirs that can under the most rigid construction be deemed in the least objectionable; more especially when at all deficient in the most formal sanction of the Supreme Government; which they must admit to be in strictness the case with the present advanced stage of their proceedings, although originating and plainly arising out of the instructions of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and since formally declared to be still within the fairly construable limits thereof and to be otherwise, in the judgment of his own political officers more intimately acquainted than we are with the general politics of India, highly expedient, to be pursued to their ultimate object, which is (as explicitly announced both to Colonel Palmer and Colonel Close) the success of the negotiation committed to us by the Governor-General, the support of the integrity of the Gaikwad Government as required by the treaty of Salbai, and finally the beneficial consequences expected to result to the British influence in Gujarat from this justifiable interposition in the affairs of it; in the course of which our President has announced in his last letter to the Governor-General on the subject of the 25th ultimo that, until favoured with his own instructions, we would be careful that none of our acts went beyond the concurrent opinion of Colonel Close, His Excellency's Resident at Poona, who having since been advised to the same effect, it must be concluded that in nothing that has yet taken place have we exceeded Col. Close's views of propriety.

*Reasons for
interference*

*Duncan
to proceed
to Surat*

What we have now therefore chiefly to advert to, from his communications of the 5th instant, respects the expediency of our being prepared for the anxious opposition which the final adjustment of our late negotiation is likely to meet with from the Court of Poona; on which the various correspondence, recorded within these last six or seven days, concluding with the letter from Mr. Crow above recorded, points so evidently to the doubts and distractions that may be excited in Anandrao and Raoba's minds through the misconstructions or misrepresentations of the several opposing interests, which may be affected by the part we may be expected ultimately to pursue, that there clearly appears to this Government no more efficacious medium of maintaining the present Government of Baroda firm to the recourse they have had to us, notwithstanding any threats on the part of the Peshwa, and for conducting to an honourable conclusion with the least counteraction or effusion of blood the objects of our present interposition in support of the Gaikwad Government than that in this emergency, when the existence of the said Government is at stake, and the British interests in that quarter of India so intimately implicated therewith, the Governor should himself proceed to Surat and take the local direction either there, or at Cambay, or even at Baroda, or in any other part of the Gaikwad territory where his presence may be likely to prove useful, for bringing the subsisting views of the British Government in that quarter to a happy termination; for which several important purposes, as well for regulating on the spot such concerns of the city of Surat and neighbouring territory already in our possession, as may appear to him to require it, it is resolved that he proceed thither vested with the full powers of Government in his own person within and throughout the limits aforesaid, as he possessed and exercised on the occasion of his deputation to Surat in 1800; which is to be communicated to Major Walker, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle, the Commanding Officer of the forces there, all other heads of Departments.

*Major
Walker*

The preceding resolutions are not to impede the departure of Major Walker, who will accordingly proceed, as before directed, with all expedition to Surat, and there hold his force in readiness, and await the arrival of the Governor.

*Governor's
vessel*

Resolved that the Military Board be immediately required to put on board the *Drake* cruiser a complete set of tents for the use of the Governor and his suite and a proper number of tent-lascars.

The Superintendent of Marine will also hold the *Drake* in immediate readiness for the Governor's accommodation, and procure another vessel for that of the Baroda vakils, with three or four boats for the Governor's baggage, horses, etc.

*Poona &
Calcutta*

Ordered that letters to the effect of the preceding minutes be prepared for the information of the Resident at Poona and of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, and that both letters be accompanied, with all our intermediate proceedings on the subject since the date of the last letters to each.

1802 *Bombay 7th January, 1802, (1802, F. P. 16)*

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, letter dated 29th December, 1801, received the 5th January, 1802.

Excuses

In respect to what you notice in terms of displeasure at my having

delayed the journey of Kamal-ud-din Khan Bahadur on receiving the senseless letter from Poona, the case is that, as both sarkars are as one and the same, and no difference between either, it therefore appeared incumbent on me and suitable to this intimate relation cordially to advise you of whatever occurred; nor could my proceeding be founded on any other ground or motive.

In other respects I feel the greatest satisfaction in your having sent for Mir Kamal-ud-din, since in that respect and by reason of your having called for his attendance you will certainly arrange the business in agitation in such a manner as may be pleasing to the Maharaja. Night and day am I on the anxious look-out for the time when the Khan, having terminated his business, may get your leave to return hither. *Hopes*

The state of Babaji's army is this: On the 27th of the present month, (an error is here probably made, as to the date or month) having marched 9 kos, he advanced to the attack of the enemy, and accordingly an engagement ensued with guns and rockets, etc. at the village of Taku, which is near Bhimapur; and on one side, where there was a large body of their cavalry, the Pindaris of our army having charged them brought off 40 or 50 horses, and the evening then arriving, both armies retired to their respective encampments. *War in Gujarat*

Jonathan Duncan's remark.

On the subject of this letter the Governor begs leave to refer to his letter to Mir Kamal-ud-din on the records to show the terms on which he may be said to have desired or invited him to come on from Surat. At the same time it is evident that this letter was not the cause of Kamal-ud-din's taking the resolution to embark, as he did, from Surat and come down to Bombay, since that event took place before the arrival at that city of the Resident's letter to his address, which accordingly came back to Bombay by the post and was delivered to him here by Muncherji's vakil a few days after his arrival. *Correction*

Bombay, 7th January, 1802 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1802

We have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the sequel of our proceedings in respect to the Baroda negotiation, subsequent to the date of our address of the 27th ultimo; including a letter this day received from Your Excellency's Resident at Poona,¹ which contains rather an unexpected account as to the degree of apprehended opposition, on the part of the Peshwa, to the measures we are now pursuing with the Gaikwad Government. It is satisfactory however to us to reflect from the opinions on record (which we have already transmitted to Your Excellency) of the late and the present Residents at Poona that Colonel Close may yet be able to counteract the opposition or at least to guard against its proving prejudicial to our general interests in India, which it is by no means the wish or view of this Government to implicate by any measure that can under the most rigid construction be deemed in the least objectionable, more specially when at all deficient in point of formal sanction from Your Excellency's Government, which we must admit to be in strictness the *Bombay policy*

1. See letter from Barry Close, dated Poona, 5th January, 1802.

case with the present advanced stage of our proceedings, although deriving from Your Excellency's instructions, and still deemed by your Lordship's agents at the Court of Poona as well as by ourselves to be in due consistence with their letter and spirit, a construction which we shall certainly be very happy to have confirmed as soon as possible from Your Excellency ; meaning in the meanwhile to continue to carry on our proceedings to their ultimate objects with as much caution as possible in the interim of being favoured with Your Lordship's further instructions ; till when we shall endeavour in all essential respects to regulate the progress, which our very limited means may enable us to effect, in concurrence with the views of propriety and expediency, which the correspondence of the present Resident at Poona may indicate, in like manner as we have already had the honour of intimating both to Your Excellency and to Colonel Close.

What we have therefore chiefly to advert to, from Colonel Close's communication of the 5th instant, respects the expediency of our being prepared for the anxious opposition, which the final adjustment of our negotiations is likely to meet with from the Court of Poona, respecting which the various correspondence, herewith enclosed, points so evidently to the apprehensions and doubts that may be excited in Anandrao's and Raoba's minds through the threats of the Peshwa and the interested representations of the several parties likely to be affected by the part we have hitherto adopted and may be expected ultimately to pursue that there clearly appears to us no more efficacious medium, for maintaining the present Government of Baroda firm to the recourse they have with some hesitation been finally induced to have to us, as well as for conducting to an honourable issue with the least counteraction or effusion of blood the objects of our present interposition in its behalf, than that, in this emergency, when the existence of the said Government is at stake, and the British interests in that quarter are so intimately connected therewith, the Governor should himself proceed to the northward to make a narrower inspection into the local circumstances, and thence be able the more advantageously to direct in person the further measures which it may be found necessary or expedient to adopt, by which we may also hope to exercise our influence in that part of India and to exclude in particular Sindia from that participation in the affairs of the Gaikwad, which the latest advices from Baroda impart their contingent reliance on, in consequence of some overtures made to them, and also their intention to avail themselves of it in the event of our not affording to them the requisite aid ; which we cannot but suppose Your Lordship will consider as a strong additional motive for our present interposition.

It is our President's intention to depart for the northward on the 9th or 10th instant at farthest, and as Raoba will be written to to-night by express, we know of no more powerful means we can apply to secure his steadiness under the apprehensions that may be excited in his mind by the threats of the Peshwa.

1802 *Surat, 7th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

*Letter to
 Malhar*

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter, I have written to Malharrao, as nearly as Persian idiom will admit, and have the pleasure

to report the good humour both of Gajrabai and Ganeshpant. The principal topic of the town is your approach, and the relief is in every respect as seasonable as grateful.

*Translation of Nathan Crow's letter to Malharrao, dated Surat, 5th January, 1802.*¹

It is with much pleasure I embrace the opportunity of forwarding the enclosed letter, arrived at this time to your address from the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, to open a correspondence of friendship with you, in whose wishes and concern, as connected with those of Gajrabai and Ganeshpant, I cannot from the earnest and public part I have taken in their affairs but feel a sensible interest. I have exerted myself to promote their objects as founded on the prosperity and permanence of the Gaikwad State, with which the friendship of the English is ancient and sincere, and for the protection and security of which they are by treaty pledged; and I have much satisfaction in assuring you from my own knowledge of the just and benevolent intentions of the Hon'ble the Governor that my hopes and those of our friends, as far as they may have the above basis, will not be disappointed, if the direction of their conduct keeps pace with the generosity and power of his will to aid and adjust their wants.

The support of the masnad and its lawful inheritor I understand to be the principal of your, Gajrabai's and Ganeshpant's expectations; and I am certain that it will find the approbation and efficient preservation of the Company, the guaranteed protectors of the Gaikwad State; but it will be absolutely necessary to the success of these expectations that all attempts at force be suspended and [a] peaceable appeal made, and obedience shown to the dictates of the Hon'ble the Governor's wisdom and justice. On these, therefore, I exhort you to repose, and refrain immediately from all hostility. In this advice I give you the best proof of my friendship, and I shall continue to apprise you from time to time of whatever counsel I may see eligible to your affairs, which I may indeed call my own; and should I think it necessary hereafter to a better communication of what concerns our interest, I shall not hesitate to depute a confidential person to your presence.

Bombay, 7th January, 1802 (1802, F. P. 16)
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

1802

I am coming up to Surat and shall set out in 2 days. Meanwhile the aspect of affairs at Poona are so lowering that it will be very necessary for me and you, too, to show no strong appearances against Raoba, lest he fly off from us, as he is now very strongly urged. In short, let the opposite party be satisfied that I am coming and will in time listen to them, but they must not be immediately forward for marks of my countenance, until I see how things are on my arrival. I shall be at any house the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle may have taken for me, till I look about.

1. This letter accompanied that written by the Governor to Malharrao on the 30th December, 1801, and recorded on the 1st January, 1802.

1802 *Poona, 8th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

*Bajirao
appeased*

For a time Bajirao showed great uneasiness at the successful issue of your conferences with the agents of the Gaikwad State; and at the instance of Balaji Kunjur, went so far as to make use of some intemperate expressions. Through different authentic channels, however, I learn that Gopalrao's ministry has lately succeeded in pacifying the Peshwa to a degree that has induced him to determine to soften his tone and observe a moderate conduct towards the reigning Prince and his Minister for the present.

*Fatesing's
future*

This has been particularly confided to me by the Gaikwad's vakil, who paid me a visit this morning; and with the Peshwa's concurrence proceeded on a visit to young Fatesing this evening, in company with a celebrated guru lately arrived from the Gujrat province. The vakil at parting told me that, having opened a communication with the Prince, it would be his care to arrange so with Raoba and the Poona Darbar that this legitimate member of the family should be allowed to return to his brother on terms of amity and perfect reconciliation.

1802 *Bombay, 8th January, 1802 (1802, F. P. 16)*
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

*Overtures
to Fatesing*

In reference to the subject of your advices of the 5th, which have been yesterday acknowledged in the letter from the Board under the Secretary's signature, I take this early opportunity of informing you that Fatesing, the youngest legitimate son of the late Govindrao, is so far from an object of the jealousy to Raoba that the latter has expressed his wishes in the course of his vakil's present communications to have him vested with the authority of the administration, the said Raoba remaining under him the Diwan, whilst the gadi or masnad, by which is to be understood the ostensible superior authority, may vest in Anandrao, which joint government of the 2 brothers seems nowise repugnant, but rather congenial in practice to the Gaikwad constitution, inasmuch as there is an instance of it in the concurrent administrations of Sayaji and Fatesing.

I mention this, as it may enable you seasonably to convince Fatesing that we are by no means indisposed to his views of advancement, unless he shall himself disincline us by acting a part equally inimical to his own welfare and to our wishes.

During my intended visit to Surat I shall hope for the favour of your communicating with me as frequently as possible on the subject of the Gaikwad negotiation and on any other, which it may be interesting to me to be made acquainted with. I purpose sailing on Sunday.

1802 *Bombay, 9th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

*English
prepared*

I shall certainly sail on Monday evening from Mahim as well as the Gaikwad's vakils. Major Walker is already gone with the men that can be spared from this [place] and all the ammunition and bullocks, and now that our reinforcements have been happily received at Daman, and as they will, I likewise trust, be at Diu, I shall be able to draw between one and two hundred more men from these garrisons, so that we

shall have full 1,500 fighting men to act with the Gaikwad's army, if necessary ; but that this may not prove so, I have still more confidence than when I wrote you last from the tenor of our advices to-day from Surat.

Surat, 9th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Edward Galley¹ to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 2nd instant of your orders of the 29th ultimo, through Mr. Secretary Rickards by express enclosing Kamal-ud-din Khan's, the Gaikwad's wakil, and Gopalrao's orders to the sarsubah of the Surat athavisi, and accompanied by an order from the Gaikwad himself for the relinquishment of the pargana of Chorasi and the chauth of Surat in perpetuity to the Hon'ble Company, and directing the delivery of the said three orders, and [the] appointment of Muncherji Desai as kamavisdar or amil on the part of Government to receive possession of the pargana. Cession
orders

Having caused copies of the three above-mentioned orders to be made, the originals were the next morning forwarded to the sursubah at Navsari ; and on the 6th instant, at night, I received a letter from him, enclosing an order on the Pandit of Velachha for the immediate delivery of the Chorasi pargana to the Hon'ble Company and another order on the zamindars to obey them. And I have the satisfaction to inform you that, due obedience having been paid to the said orders, the English colours were hoisted at the thana at Velachha about noon the following day.

No regular sepoy were employed on this occasion ; but Muncherji Desai being of opinion that it may be proper hereafter to station a few at Velachha or the head-cutchery, I shall apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for a small party, whenever the Desai may inform me it is required.

Agreeably to the reference to the sarsubah, Muncherji informs me that he has received from him an order on Jayram Pant to give up to the Hon'ble Company the Surat chauth, accompanied by a second order for the delivery of the Kamrej pargana, in case it should be preferred to the chauth, and that he has his directions to keep both orders until you, Hon'ble Sir, shall determine which of the two places you will accept. When that is made known to him, he is to return the rejected order, and deliver the other to me. Kamrej

I have communicated to Jayram Pant, the chauthia, what you directed with respect to accepting, till future arrangement, of the pargana of Kamrej in lieu of the income from the chauth, and agreeably to your orders no more payment shall be made on account of the chauth until I receive your further instructions.

Enclosed you will be pleased to receive the undermentioned papers.

Enclosures forwarded with Edward Galley's letter.

No. 1. *Letter from Anandrao to Sakharam Chimnaji, Sarsubah of the Surat athavisi, dated 6th December, 1801, received at Surat the 2nd January, 1802.*

Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur is with full power sent to the Orders

1. Edward Galley, Collector at Surat,

General Duncan Saheb for the sarkar's business, to whom a list of articles of the sarkar's business is given, he will make jabab sawal [*i.e. answer and question*] with the General, and write you, and also send this letter to you. You will agreeably thereto deliver over charge of the Chorasi pargana and the mahals and maktas of Surat, to such an amount as he may write to the Company Bahadur of the English, requiring no further letter.

No. 2. Letter from Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan to Rao Saheb, received at Surat the 2nd January, 1802.

Orders I set out from thence and arrived here in four days ; on the morning following I had the honour to see the Governor Saheb, who favoured me with great honour ; on my second visit, on the next day, I showed him the letter to you from the sarkar. The said letter, as I had informed you at my coming, is now going to you ; you will therefore get the charge of the Chorasi pargana and the chauth of Surat delivered over to the person the Company Bahadur may order ; in this respect you will make no objection whatever. What more ?

P. S. The letter from the Maharaj to you is herewith enclosed, also the letter from Gopalrao.

No. 3. Letter from Gopalrao Bapuji to Sakharam Bawa Diwanji, received at Surat the 2nd January, 1802.

Orders An order of the sarkar to deliver over charge of the two mahals¹ or the chauth of Surat and Chorasi pargana having been drawn in your name, and given to the Company Bahadur of the English, I and Huzrat Khan Saheb at the same time have already written you to give you previous notice ; as the Company Bahadur have now by their honest men sent the said order and letters from both of us to you, you will on the receipt thereof give orders to deliver up both the mahals. In this respect you will give orders, without hindrance being made to deliver over the charge, and take their receipt. What can I write more ?

No. 4. Letter from Sakharam Chimnaji, Sarsubah of the Surat athavisi, to Edward Galley, Collector, received the 6th January, 1802, at night.

Orders I have received the letter you sent me by Antoba, dated the 26th Shaban, which has afforded to me great pleasure. The order from my sarkar to deliver over charge of the Chorasi pargana and the chauth of Surat, therein mentioned, also the letters from Kamal-ul-din Husain Khan and Gopalrao, I have received ; and agreeably to your desire to deliver over the said mahals to Antoba, I now send you orders by him for the delivery of those places, the receipt of which you will acknowledge. Muncherji Desai will talk with you for your further information ; you will advise the General Saheb, Mr. Duncan, of the orders I have sent you. What can I write more ?

No. 5. Translation of a letter from Sakharam Chimnaji, Subahdar, to Bhaskarrao Bhawoo, received at Surat the 6th January, 1802.

Orders The mahal of the Chorasi pargana being ordered from the sarkar to

1. Chorasi and Kamrej.

the Company of the English, you will deliver over charge of the same and of the thana, and take receipt. What can I write more?

No. 6. Translation of an order from Sakharam Chimnaji, Sarsubahdar of the Surat athavisi, to all the zamindars of the Chorasi pargana, received at Surat the 6th January, 1802.

The pargana being ordered from the sarkar to the Company of the English, you will obey them. Orders

No. 7. Translation of a letter from Sakharam Chimnaji, Subahdar, to Jayram Pant Bhawoo, received at Surat the 6th January, 1802.

The mahal of the chauth of Surat being ordered from the sarkar to the Company of the English, you will deliver over charge of the same and of the thana, and take receipt. What can I write more? Orders

No. 8. Translation of a letter from Sakharam Chimnaji, Subahdar, to Ramchandra Pant Bhawoo, received at Surat the 6th January, 1802.

The mahal of Kamrej pargana being ordered from the sarkar to the Company of the English, you will deliver over charge of the said pargana and of the thana, and take receipt. What can I write more? Orders

No. 9. Translation of an order from Sakharam Chimnaji Sarsubahdar of the Surat athavisi, to the zamindars of the Kamrej pargana, received at Surat the 6th January, 1802 at night.

The pargana being ordered from the sarkar to the Company of the English, you will obey them. Orders

Poona, 9th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311).

1802

Govindrao, Anandrao's wakil at Poona, to Gopalrao, his relation and Anandrao's delegate to Bombay.

Happiness is preserved till this 2nd Ramzan or 7th January through our Parents' blessing. I dispatched a pair of express pattemars the day before yesterday, advising that a letter had been received from the kama-visdar of the Bilapur District, announcing that from Bombay, 2 battalions of the English army with ammunition and provisions were embarked on ships and proceeding to Baroda; from the knowledge of which intelligence and the arrival of the envoy at Bombay, the Shrimant here (*i.e.* the Peshwa) imbibed violent suspicion; and thereupon yesterday the 3rd, on Friday, in the forenoon, answering to the 8th of January, he expressly sent for me, Balaji Bawa and Gopalrao Baba, munshi, being present and sitting with Highness in a retired apartment called cham-pakhana. On my appearing before them, I was asked whether any letter had arrived from Raoba lately; in reply to which I said that for these 20 or 22 days no letter had been received. I was questioned again about my brother's going to Bombay, and asked whether he had arrived and had written to me; your letter having been hereon produced and shown to the munshi, announcing that you had an interview with the Hon'ble the Governor, and that whatever hereafter will take place shall be communicated, the Shrimant or Peshwa did thereon by his own mouth order that I should write as Gopalrao and Balaji Bawa might direct, and cause the same to be answered immediately. Afterwards Bawa and Baba came out Peshwa
favours
Raoba

and showed the Shrimant's order to write to Raoba and obtain his answer about the mission as to what purpose the latter [*the mission*] had been dispatched to Bombay, and requiring all the particulars to be detailed ; adding that Shrimant is favourably disposed towards Raoba and expects a suitable return from him, and that only after a deliberate consideration should the intended business be proceeded with ; the purport of the Shrimant's order is thus much ; and the answer to this letter is to be forwarded within the space of 22 days from the date and time mentioned at the top of this epistle.

1802 *Poona, 9th January, 1802, (1802 G. T. 311)*
Barry Close to the Governor-General.

*Poona
reminded*

Yesterday evening Gopalrao paid me his promised visit. After the usual complimentary inquiries had past, I reminded him of the several communications formerly made to the Peshwa by Colonel Palmer on the subject of Mr. Duncan's correspondence with the Gaikwad Government, and took occasion to observe that the present Raja had been pleased to confirm the act of his predecessor, Govindrao, by which the Gaikwad chauth at Surat and the district of Chorasi had been ceded to the Hon'ble Company ; and that his consistent and equitable conduct on his part promised to lead to an improved alliance between the State and the British Government.

*Poona
request*

Gopalrao replied that he had a distinct remembrance of the different intimations which had been given to his Court on the subject alluded to ; that His Highness the Peshwa had received information of what I had mentioned, and entertained a full assurance that Your Lordship would not authorise the adjustment of any arrangement with the Gaikwad State that should not entirely consist with the requests of the Poona sarkar and with the friendly relations which connect it with that of the Hon'ble Company.

1802 *Poona, 10th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

*Poona
favour-
able*

To show that a favourable change has been happily operated in the mind of His Highness the Peshwa, touching the objects which have been negotiated between the Presidency of Bombay and the Gaikwad State, I beg leave to refer to my letter to the Hon'ble the Governor, dated the 8th instant, and to the enclosed extract of my last address to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General.

From the circumstances of the Gaikwad wakil here having been permitted to visit Fatesing, and from the civil manner in which Gopalrao received my communication on the subject of the late negotiations I conceive there is now no reason to apprehend that in the final adjustment the Hon'ble the Governor will meet with any material hindrance from this Court.

Cambay, 11th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Robert Holford to Jonathan Duncan.

*Cause of
Baroda
confusion*

The confinement of Kanhojirao by the old Gaikwad's ministers, Raoji Appaji and his brother, Babaji, may be considered as the principal cause of the intestine troubles that now agitate against the Gaikwad State. These

men, who had long been accustomed to exercise the most unbounded sway during the lifetime of Govindrao, could ill submit to any diminution of that authority or to the dictatorial commands of a younger brother of the reigning Prince, Anyaba, who had, by the aid of a strong party united to his interests, succeeded in getting the reins of government into his own hands. Alarmed at this growing influence of Kanhoji's and at the tame and willing submission paid by Anyaba to his brother's will, these ministers resolved upon adopting some bold measure to recover their lost authority and to avert the destruction they were well aware awaited them. No sooner, therefore, had they gained over to their cause the major part of the Arabs in Baroda and some of the most opulent inhabitants than they resolved upon putting into execution those ambitious projects they had long had in meditation.

*Raoji's
conduct*

The confinement of Kanhojirao was the measure they first determined to effect ; in conjunction, therefore, with a strong body of Arabs and a few others of their adherents, they succeeded in getting possession of his person ; and which they had no sooner done than they sent him a prisoner to the fort of Ranpur.

Having thus gained the ascendancy over Kanhoji and his party, the ministers next proceeded to deprive Anyaba, who had openly declared in favour of his brother, and who evinced much uneasiness and regret at his absence, of all manner of liberty, strictly prohibiting those of his attendants, appointed near his person, from allowing him the smallest intercourse with any of his subjects living out of the fort, or who might not be duly authorised by them to have free access to the Darbar.

By these measures the ministers effectually removed every difficulty that before stood in their way. The confinement of Kanhoji, the entire subjection to their will of his brother, the Gaikwad, whose weak and immature judgment exactly suited their ambitious designs, conduced to exalt them to their present high stations and to make them the sole controllers of the Gaikwad Government.

The disgraceful and injurious treatment the brothers of Anyaba and his female relations have met with from these men is notorious and has been the means of exposing them to the just wrath of Malharrao, who, as being a powerful member of the Gaikwad family and particularly interested in its welfare and prosperity, could not remain a passive witness of the maladministration of these ministers and of their insolent tyrannical control over the reigning Prince, Anyaba. With the declared intention, therefore, of punishing Raoji Appaji and his brother, Babaji, for these several unwarrantable despotic acts and to reinstate the ill-used and dispersed part of the Gaikwad family in their just rights and privileges, has he [*Malharrao*] commenced offensive operations against these two ministers and their adherents.

*Malhar's
conduct*

The force Malharrao has now in the field amounts altogether to about 14,000 cavalry and 18,000 infantry. Shivram, an old officer in the Gaikwad service, disgusted at the conduct of the Baroda ministers, lately went over to him with a considerable body of troops, and it is the generally received opinion that several others, holding considerable commands, will follow his example.

*Malhar's
success*

Babaji is encamped at Shahi Bagh, and his advanced guard is at Kali-ka-kot ; Malharrao, with a part of his army is stationed near Kadi ;

and his brother Hanmantrao with the other division is encamped at Kalol, eight kos on this side of Kadi and about seven from Babaji's army. Three skirmishes have already taken place, in each of which Babaji has been disgracefully defeated.

The forts Visnagar and Vijapur have been given up by the respective commandants to Malharrao, both of which he took possession of on the 20th ultimo¹ in the Gaikwad's name. However he has authorised me² to inform you, Hon'ble Sir, that he shall merely act upon the defensive by continuing with his army at his present station near Kadi, without attempting to penetrate further into the Gaikwad's dominions, until he is honoured with a reply from you to his letter.

1802 *Surat, 14th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 331)*
Paper of intelligence from Daniel Seton.

Rival forces The Gaikwad army, commanded by Babaji, brother of Raoji Appaji, consists of 6,000 horse and 5,000 foot. These troops are in or near Ahmadabad ; the forces at Baroda are about 7,000 strong, horse and foot, mostly Arabs and in command of four principal officers by name, Sultan Jaffir and Hiah (Yehya) who side with Raoji, and Muhammad Mazkur and Muhammad Adud in the interest of Kanhojirao. About ten days ago a body of Malharrao's forces, say above 15,000, attacked Babaji's detachment, took many horses and effects, and drove them into Ahmadabad. This service was conducted by Hanmantrao, natural brother of Malharrao. Malharrao's forces are in all just now equal to 35,000 horse and foot in or about the district of Kadi. Father and son are also in Kadi, Hanmantrao commands in the field. Sindia's army about 15,000 strong are within 60 kos of Baroda, said to be waiting the event of affairs at Baroda. It is reported that Sindia has been written to by the Peshwa to interfere, provided our forces co-operate. Sindia himself [*is*] at Ujjain,

1802 *Cambay, 14th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
The Nawab of Cambay to Jonathan Duncan.

Request granted I have been favoured with your letter through Mr. Holford and have had the greatest satisfaction in the perusal of it, which has, together with the writing of my own wakil, put me in possession of your sentiments. You are pleased to signify that in view to our intimate connection you intend that a body of the English forces should land here in the intention of proceeding forward ; wherefore you are desirous that a proper spot, well supplied with water, may with Mr. Holford's knowledge be fixed upon, suggesting that, if the garden of the Meher Ali Khan and the free space in its vicinity be chosen for this purpose as was the case in a former instance, it will be preferable ; and as from days of old there is no difference between me and the Hon'ble Company, and that in truth their cause and mine is the same, the places you have pointed out are now ready for the reception of the detachment ; and in respect to whatever I can effect, I shall not be wanting in anything. God keep Your Honour always

1. It is probable that the ultimo refers to the month of November and not to December. (Note in the Diary).

2. This refers to a letter from Malharrao, recorded under date : Surat, 18th January, 1802.

in health, and the rest will be known to you by the intervention of my wakil, the answer to whom is herewith forwarded.

If, besides the place chosen formerly for a camp, Mr. Holford desires any other, I will give it and shall also attend to your instructions to keep secret the purport of your present advices.

Cambay, 15th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Robert Holford to Robert Rickards.

I lose no time in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant giving cover to sundry enclosures. After furnishing His Highness the Nawab with the Governor's letter, I requested him to allow me a personal interview, that I might impart to him the nature of my instructions contained in your communication relative to the providing a suitable spot with his concurrence for the reception of the detachment under the command of Major Walker, expected to land here from Surat. His Highness, on receiving my message, appointed the following morning for our meeting, and it is with considerable satisfaction I inform you that, during the conference I had with him, he readily consented to every arrangement I proposed for the necessary accommodation of our troops. I likewise succeeded in completely satisfying His Excellency's mind that not the smallest injury would accrue to him from the short stay the detachment might make in his territory. The enclosed letter from His Highness to the Hon'ble the Governor will, I am persuaded, fully corroborate what I have above represented. The spot of ground situated near the tank Naranseer, formerly occupied by Colonel Keating's detachment, I have fixed upon with the Nawab's consent as being the most eligible situation for our troops to encamp on ; indeed every preparation is making with all possible diligence both by the Nawab and myself for the reception of Major Walker and the force appointed under his command.

Arrangements for troops

No. 5. NEGOTIATIONS

(January-1802-February)

THEIR decision to support Anandrao and his Minister, Raoji Appaji, made it imperative for the Bombay Government to come to an understanding with Malharrao. But they were not anxious to have recourse to armed interference, and they tried their utmost to persuade Malharrao to put himself under the protection of the Company, and promised that he would receive fair treatment and impartial justice.

At the same time they took the necessary steps in case Malharrao should reject their peaceful offers. An expeditionary force was sent to Gujarat ; and Major Walker, who was in command, repaired to Baroda, ostensibly on a visit of condolence, in reality to secure the Gaikwad's official acquiescence in the venture, so as to warrant Bombay's military interference on behalf of Anandrao and Raoji Appaji.

The documents, as put down in chronological order in the Diary, contain such a bewildering mass of indigest information, overlapping events and clashing interests that for the sake of clearness they are here grouped into the following sections :—

Section A : Policy of the Bombay Government

Section B : The expeditionary force

Section C : Major Walker's mission

Section D : An unexpected ally

Section E : Raoji Appaji and the English

Section F : Malharrao and the English

Allusions occurring in any of those sections to letters or events should be looked for in the section under which they obviously fall.

Section A : Policy of the Bombay Government

The documents evidence Jonathan Duncan's anxiety to settle matters with Malharrao peacefully without having recourse to fighting.

DOCUMENTS

Surat, 21st January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Robert Holford.

1802

I strongly recommend to you to maintain the most perfect and cordial intercourse and communication with Major Walker, in whom I have vested as well the military command as the political authority as far as regards Anandrao and his Minister at Baroda ; and I trust that between you every subsisting difference between them and Malharrao will through your joint mediation be brought, under the Company's guarantee if necessary, to a speedy and happy accommodation, such as may enable me shortly to return to the Presidency.

Duncan's hopes

I will however take this opportunity to add that from various intimations, since I have been at this place, I have reason to apprehend that Samal Parekh, the Baroda shroff, whom at your suggestion I authorised to advance money to you for the purposes of the investment, is underhandedly adverse to the subsisting Administration at Baroda, and makes use of his influence in that respect with the party of the Arabs. I therefore wish you to write to him in such terms as may, without betraying that I entertain any suspicion of him, impress him with the approbation he will attract from me by a contrary conduct, that is, by conciliating all the Arabs to a cheerful and dutiful demeanour towards Anandrao and Raoba as his Minister for the support and maintenance of the Administration of Baroda as it now stands.

Samal Parekh

I shall write to Samal Parekh by Major Walker to the like effect.

Surat, 24th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Edward Galley.

1802

Having determined to fix on the acceptance of the Gaikwad share of the chauth in preference to the pargana of Kamrej, you will act accordingly.

Kamrej

Surat, 27th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Edward Galley to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

Having immediately communicated your determination to Muncherji Desai, he delivered to me the sarsubah's order to Jayram Pant Bhawoo, the Gaikwad's chauthia, to relinquish the chauth to the Hon'ble Company ; which being sent directly to the chauthia, he observed that, though the Gaikwad's seal was not affixed to the order, knowing of the alterations that had taken place, he should not object to it.

Chauth of Surat

1802 *Surat, 30th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

*Duncan's
hopes*

I have continued reason to hope for a peaceable termination on our part of the existing contest, though much will no doubt depend on the result of Major Walker's visit to Baroda under the instructions, which the papers now transmitted contain transcripts of, at length, for your information and that of His Excellency the most Noble the Governor-General, if you, Sir, will have the goodness in that view to forward them, it being my intention to address His Lordship as soon as anything decisive shall have been effected.

*Orders
expected*

Meanwhile I cannot sufficiently express my anxiety to be favoured with His Excellency's own instructions, the want of which increases of course my desire to avoid having recourse to extremities and to defer as long as possible the advance of our troops beyond the limits of our own Factories, the farthest of which is Cambay, to which place the detachment is now on its voyage and, when joined by a reinforcement on its way from the Presidency, will be in strength according to the enclosed return yesterday received from the Adjutant-General.

1802 *Baroda, 31st January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Alexander Walker to Robert Holford.

*Conciliation
policy*

Agreeable to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Governor I have to apprise you of my arrival at Baroda and to express my anxious wish to maintain with you the most cordial correspondence on the objects of my mission.

I am especially instructed to promote a conciliatory settlement between the parties engaged in the present contest ; and as most likely to produce this effect, it is in the first place necessary to induce them to suspend the prosecution of hostilities.

The Diwan, Raoji, assures me in positive terms that the strictest orders to this end have been issued to the army under Babaji and to all forces of the Gaikwad State. There is reason to believe also that Malharrao may have complied with the earnest entreaties of his friends on this subject, and that the minds of these rivals may be by these means gradually disposed to admit the Company's guarantee.

I shall be happy to co-operate with you in any manner that may best ensure this object ; and it appears to me that, if Malharrao could through any influence be prevailed on to withdraw his people from such part of the Baroda territories as he may have possessed himself of, it would be a strong earnest of his favourable disposition and a considerable step towards the re-establishment of tranquillity.

*Malhar's
danger*

It is evident that neither of these parties can gain anything by war, and the interposition of the Company's forces must effectually destroy whatever schemes Malharrao may have formed either of resentment or ambition.

Assistance

Captain Williams will apply to you for such assistance as the detachment may require on landing at Cambay, and I have the utmost reliance on your zeal and ability to forward the service.

*Surat, 5th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to the Court of Directors.*

1802

*Summary
of events*

I have the honour to forward a duplicate of an address from the Bombay Government under date the 4th of last month, explanatory of the circumstances that have led to our interposition for maintaining the regular succession and composing the differences that have arisen among the members of the family of the late Govindrao, the Gaikwad Prince of Gujarat, the integrity of which dominion the Hon'ble Company appears bound by the treaty of Salbai to maintain; whence also the Bombay Government became entitled, not only in our own opinion, but in those of Colonels Palmer and Close, the Residents at Poona on the part of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, to act upon the earnest entreaty of the subsisting Government at Baroda in support of Anandrao, the eldest son of Govindrao deceased, against the insurrection by Malharrao,¹ a collateral branch of the same family, which threatened to alter and in its consequences to subvert the regular Government, besides being attended with circumstances inimical to your interests in this part of India; whereas by our mere appearance in support of the legal Administration the career of Malharrao has already been checked, and he professes in common with Raoba, the Minister of Anandrao, a willingness to submit the differences between them to my advice and umpirage; which if both parties remain steady to, we may have the credit of amicably accommodating this family feud, without either taking an immediate part in the war ourselves, or suffering its flame to extend further among the parties immediately interested, between whom I have been able to effect a cessation of hostilities since my arrival here, whither I have come in consequence of a letter addressed to our Government by Colonel Close, Resident at Poona, in which, although he did not apprehend any serious, ultimate consequences from the part which in entire concurrence with his opinion we had thus adopted, he yet recommended to us, on the 5th of January last, to be prepared for the anxious opposition which the final adjustment of our negotiation appeared to him at that period likely to meet with from the Court at Poona; upon full consideration of which there seemed to Mr. Rivett Carnac and me (the only members of your Administration then at the Presidency) no more efficacious medium of maintaining the present Government of Baroda firm to the recourse they had had to us, notwithstanding any threats on the part of the Peshwa, and for conducting to an honourable conclusion with the least counteraction or effusion of blood the objects of our present interposition in support of the Gaikwad Government than that in this emergency, when the existence of the said Government was at stake, and the British interests in that quarter of India so intimately implicated therewith, I should proceed to this place and take the local direction either here, or at Cambay, or even at Baroda, or in any other part of the Gaikwad territory where my presence may be likely to prove useful in bringing the views of the British Government in this quarter to a happy termination; for which purposes as well as for regulating on the spot such concerns in the city of Surat and neighbouring territory already in our possession, as may appear to require it, I arrived here on the 17th ultimo.... Meanwhile

1. Kanhoji is no longer in the picture; his name is not even mentioned.

I learn from Colonel Close that the Peshwa appears to have no intention materially to obstruct our progress in the Gaikwad's affairs ; and in the event of Lord Wellesley's sanctioning the measures we have thus adopted under the fullest approbation and even strenuous incitement of his late and present Residents at Poona, there appears the fairest prospect of establishing the British influence in Gujarat to as great an extent as His Excellency may deem advisable ; and all this without drawing the sword or, at most, drawing it only against those who may swerve from their present professions and thus render themselves justly liable to correction and to be made to submit to the acknowledged Government of the Gaikwad's State ; for which our reward will, I doubt not, be adequate and permanent and has been already begun by our quiet realisation of the late Govindrao's concessions to me in 1800 of the pargana of Chorasi and of his share of the chaauth of Surat, yielding both together a revenue of about 1,50,000 Rs. per annum.

The detachment of British troops, intended to be employed on this service, are as per enclosed return, and must the greater part of them be already arrived at Cambay ; whence if necessary, they will soon advance under the command of Major Walker to bring Malharrao to reason, which I expect still to effect through that officer's agency without any open breach of the peace.

1802 *Surat, 7th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

*Malhar
tested*

With regard to the sentiments of Raoba respecting the supposed insincerity of Malharrao, it is not extraordinary that they should distrust each other, but this Jagirdar's real disposition will soon be put to the proof by the requisition and advice that he has transmitted to him on the 24th ultimo for his friends at this place to relinquish Visnagar and all other parts of the Baroda territory of which he may have possessed himself, which has, I hope, already taken place and will in that case prove a strong corroboration of the degree of favourable sentiments that Mr. Holford's correspondence has contributed to inspire me with respecting this member of the Gaikwad family.

Gajrabai

I have sent Raoji's letter to Gajrabai, and meantime the report brought to you by Muhammad Fazl-ullah, the son of Bapu Khote, and the other circumstances you have stated are so far satisfactory ; and I shall hereafter advise you, should any further proceedings prove necessary on the subject.

Approval

Your further letter of the 4th with its enclosure from Mr. Holford is very satisfactory ; and I trust ere now the expectation intimated in the letter, as to Malharrao's disbanding his forces and withdrawing his people from every part without his own boundary, will have taken effect.

*Letter to
Holford*

I enclose the copy of my letter of this date to the Resident at Cambay and shall furnish him with a copy of this to you, trusting thereby to ensure an entire harmony of operation between you in the great object of bringing Malharrao to a peaceable accommodation ; or otherwise it may, however reluctantly on my part, be necessary to pursue other means to bring him to reason.

Surat, 7th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Robert Holford.

1802

I am happy to find by the enclosures in your letter of the 3rd that at length both the commanders of the contending armies have acknowledged the requisition to them for a cessation of hostilities ; but, unless Malharrao has proceeded in compliance with the advice and requisition to him of Gajrabai, as originally forwarded through you under cover from Mr. Crow under date 24th ultimo, and afterwards noticed in mine of the 27th (which last letter I do not find you have yet acknowledged), it will neither be just nor practicable for me to withhold the advance of our troops in aid of those of the Baroda Government ; and Malharrao will in that case have only to blame himself for the consequence that may ensue for acting contrary to the sense you have expressed in your letter to Major Walker of 2nd instant, or the tenor of his late declarations to me, which you have forwarded ; and it will then become too apparent that a desire to obtain himself the management of the Gaikwad State, constitutes, as his enemies have all along asserted, the real motive for his present professed anxiety for the release of Kanhoji, which cannot immediately take place ; nor can he (Malharrao) more efficaciously promote this object, if he really has it at heart, than by proceeding according to the expectation, which your last quoted letter to Major Walker intimates that his friends expect and have earnestly solicited of him to perform.

*Malhar
tested*

Malharrao should also acknowledge or deny the letter he is said to have written to Raoba in approbation of the confinement of Kanhoji,¹ of which I forwarded a copy in mine of the 18th ultimo, and which you advised me you had sent on to him ; and he should likewise deliver a state of the arrears that he may admit to be due from him on account of his peshkash or revenue.

I enclose a copy of my letter of this date to Major Walker, and shall furnish him with a copy of this to you, trusting thereby to ensure an entire harmony of operation between you in the great object of bringing Malharrao to a peaceable accommodation ; or otherwise it may, however reluctantly on my part, be necessary to pursue other means to bring him to reason.

Surat, 8th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

I have the honour to forward copies of the most material parts of my correspondence since my last of the 4th instant, as per list of packet enclosed ; and the detachment being now arrived at Cambay, and Major Walker being to set out to-day from Baroda, to join it, the circumstances of my being still unfurnished with His Lordship's own instructions becomes every day a subject of increased solicitude and regret, as under this protraction the Baroda ministry are become impatient and disposed to ascribe it to my being too favourably inclined to the side of Malharrao, to whose party such a state of things cannot operate otherwise than favourably ; under which circumstances I have thought it my duty to write yesterday in terms to Major Walker and to Mr. Holford as must justify to every one in this quarter of India our proceeding to active measures against Malhar-

*justifies
himself*

1. See No. 2. *Kanhoji's imprisonment*, 28th January, 1801.

rao, if he shall not immediately vindicate his professions by his conduct in relinquishing the territory he has occupied belonging to Baroda Government and in disbanding his forces ; for there seems little or no doubt that personal ambition is the stimulus to the Chieftain's insurrection, whilst the assistance to Kanhoji is but a pretext ; and consequently in repressing his excesses we are acting strictly upon the principle of maintaining the regular order of the Gaikwad succession, as provided for in the treaty of Salbai, such as from the papers already in your possession there is reason to view as being in conformity with the sentiments of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General on the subject.

You will much oblige me to keep His Excellency advised of the contents of this dispatch ; and I hope that, before another week passes, I shall have the honour to acknowledge His Lordship's own directions respecting our future progress.

1802 *Surat, 9th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*

Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

*Babaji
imprudent*

Since writing you last on the 7th I have heard from Mr. Holford under date the 5th instant, and forwarded a copy of his letter and a translate of its enclosure, on which, without pronouncing the advance of Babaji to amount to an infraction of the truce, it may still be considered as an injudicious step on his part, militating against the spirit of my instructions ; since, if even he had occasion to move for forage, he might probably have done so in a direction less liable to misconstruction by the other party than by the route he seems to have preferred.

1802 *Cambay, 12th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Peace
enforced*

I have already represented to Raoba the advance of Babaji towards the territory of Malharrao and the fatal consequences that will attend the first hostile aggression of either party. This representation I had the honour to lay before you on the... instant.

It is to be apprehended that there are on both sides provocations, as will appear by the enclosed original letter from Kamal-ud-din to me, written at the desire of Raoba, and its two enclosures likewise herein transmitted.

I have enclosed a draft of a letter to Raoji Appaji on the subject of these communications. I have in concert with Mr. Holford availed myself of the latitude in your instructions, and opened a correspondence with Mr. Parker in the service of Malharrao ; a copy of this letter I do myself the honour to enclose.

Draft of Major Walker's letter to Raoji Appaji.

*Cease
fighting*

Raoji has been already informed of Mr. Duncan's wishes, and has paid attention to them by the orders he has sent to Babaji to remain on the defensive.

Raoji by pursuing this conduct may be assured that all his affairs will prosper, and that a contrary one in Malharrao will be the surest means of his ruin. Should Malharrao after all his promises deceive and be found false, the English are at hand to punish him. Should he be so ill-advised as to take Viramgam, what would follow? Let not Raoba be uneasy about this event.

Babaji's conduct is highly praiseworthy by not advancing farther, and Raoji will desire his brother positively to continue without committing any act of hostility, that is to say, remain in his own territory ; for, if Malharrao should be the invader, then all the world will see and commend the moderation of the Baroda Administration.

At all events Babaji must remain quiet until I join him.

Cambay, 12th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Robert Holford to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I should have sooner replied to your private letter of the 28th ultimo, had it not occurred to me that Major Walker, on his arrival, might materially assist me in forming an opinion on the suggestion you have therein submitted from the tenor of Malharrao's late representations and the desire he has evinced to submit every subject in dispute to your umpirage. Little doubt can be entertained that he will swerve from so commendable and prudent a resolution. All, therefore, that now appears to me necessary to be done is to induce him by fair promises of protection, etc. to personally attend you at Cambay. For this purpose I deputed to him the other day a person in the quality of a vakil, who has been instructed to urge the point to him in the strongest manner as the only alternative he could with propriety or with safety recur to for promoting an amicable discussion of the subsisting differences between him and the Baroda Government.

*Appeal to
Malhar*

Major Walker perfectly coincides with me in opinion as to the advisability of your immediately coming to Cambay, firmly believing that it would be productive of the most desirable consequences both in bringing matters to a speedy and happy issue and preventing the march of our detachment out of the Cambay territory with any hostile designs against either party at variance.

*Visit to
Cambay*

Cambay, 22nd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Letter from Raoji Appaji to Aga Muhammad, dated Baroda, 21st February.

1802

The Persian letter, which you wrote to me, I have received, and the contents thereof made me exceedingly happy. The many ways in which you have written to ease my mind, I have been sensible of. As for my part, all my trust and hopes are on the Governor ; all the jamadars' and Parekhs' intentions, as well as my own, are to come to his presence ; but, unless the troops move, the suspicion entertained by the people at this place cannot be removed, and on that account the important business of the dharna cannot be settled. The shroffs are not satisfied in their own mind as to the safety of the advances required from them. I have taken every pains possible to urge with them the necessity of the measure, but in vain ; and, since the Company's vakil went to Kadi, they are all sorry and suspicious ; therefore I request you will prevail upon the Governor to order the troops to march directly, which will satisfy and ease the minds of the people at this place ; and as soon as the business of the dharna on account of the arrears of pay due to the sepoys is settled, they will cheerfully accompany me to your presence. The people at Kadi with their talking and reasoning they only mean to gain time, they are not sincere, and therefore nothing will be concluded at last. They are a set of intriguing, dangerous people. I know them too well, and by experience ; and

*Raoji's
request*

the governor shall know them hereafter. I have sent you Samal Parekh's and Mangal Parekh's answer. What can I say more?

Duncan's comment on preceding letter.

Intrigues

*Raoji's
request
reasonable*

In addition to the preceding intelligence, it may be fit here to record. . . . that Sorabji, arriving yesterday from Baroda, reported to the Governor that a shroff, called Samal Bhakti (different from Samal Bechar) had been detected in offering one of the Arab jamadars a bribe of 2 lakhs of Rupees to place Kanhojirao on the masnad or in authority; and there is great plausibility at least, and [*there*] may be much reason in the pleas alleged by Raoba that our delays and proceedings expose him to the evils of, and dangers attendant on a feeble and tottering Administration, from the people with him being still uncertain how far we mean to espouse his side of the question, particularly since Mr. Holford sent an agent to Malhar-rao; which, although done without the positive previous knowledge of the Governor as to this particular step being about to be pursued, must be acknowledged to be sufficiently within the scope of Mr. Holford's general instructions to use all such means as occurred to him for bringing the said Malharrao to a peaceable submission and to a dutiful conduct towards the Government of which he is the acknowledged vassal.

*Malhar
obdurate*

But these efforts to reclaim Malharrao to a sense of his public duty have proved hitherto unsuccessful in the degree that Mr. Holford himself confidently expected; and this Chieftain now brings forward conditions that must appear unreasonable in respect to any one in his circumstances, particularly in remaining altogether silent about, and meaning consequently to keep possession of, his conquests or seizure of Visnagar and maintaining his force on foot during the proposed parley; both which, but especially the first of them, are points that (as the records will show) he has been repeatedly told and written to, could not be admitted of as the basis of any conciliatory process.

*Army
to march*

Under these circumstances the Governor trusts that under the urgent expediency of supporting on the one hand the legal Administration at Baroda and of checking on the other the present too lofty pretensions of Malharrao, His Excellency the Governor-General, the Supreme Government and his own Colleagues will do justice to his motives for venturing to direct the detachment to enter to-morrow on its march towards forming a junction with Babaji's army, to which effect he has accordingly instructed Major Walker, the commanding officer.

*Cambay, 22nd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.*

*Orders
to march*

The means, hitherto pursued, having, as you know, failed to produce in Malharrao a reasonable disposition, it is become necessary that you proceed to-morrow on your march to join the army of Babaji; and on your junction you will proceed according to the instructions which I shall have time to furnish you with, before that event can take place.

You will not fail to advise me frequently and minutely of your proceedings.

*Cambay, 26th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.*

The address from the Government of Bombay of the 7th ultimo [January 1802] will, in addition to my various previous dispatches, have put Your Excellency in possession of all the circumstances under which I left the Presidency; since which I have communicated my progress to Colonel Close, the Resident at Poona, in six letters under dates the 21st and 30 of last month, and 4th, 8th, 9th and 11th of the present; the purport of which advices the Colonel will no doubt have already fully reported.

*Summary
of events*

I may therefore now proceed to submit to Your Excellency the further information contained in the several papers herewith forwarded, as per list of packet enclosed,—beginning with Major Walker's Report and Diary of his proceedings at the Darbar of Baroda; where his reception was in the highest degree respectful, and his inquiries have proved as extensive and satisfactory as the limited period of his stay there could admit; the result tending clearly to show that, although the mind of Anandrao lies, as much at least from his unfortunate habits as from constitutional defects, open to the imputation of a certain degree of imbecility, whilst his situation is otherwise at present extremely embarrassed, yet neither are in such a state as to disqualify him from occupying the gadi or masnad (to which he is the undoubted rightful heir) or from discharging its general duties with the assistance of Raoji Appaji, his Minister, who appears to have hitherto uniformly acted in that high, difficult station to the general approbation; in so much that the revolution itself, of January, 1801, met with the express approbation not only of the Peshwa and Court at Poona, and constructively [?] of Daulatrao Sindia, but was at least fully acquiesced in by Malharrao himself, whose subsequent objections and officious sympathy for Kanhoji seem, from all I have yet been able to learn, to be little more than a pretence to enable him to avoid the payment of his revenue, if not to gratify his own lurking ambition by ultimate seizure of that government, on which his branch of the Gaikwad family had hitherto continued an acknowledged dependant; nor can there, I think, be any doubt but Anandrao sincerely wishes this chieftain to be brought to condign punishment and to reduce his fort of Kadi; in concurrence also with the ardent wishes of Raoji, his Minister, between whom and Malharrao there subsists so strong an animosity as to constitute the chief obstacles to my bringing the subsisting distractions of the province of Gujarat to a peaceable issue.

For, although both parties profess their willingness to leave the pending merits of the case between them to my umpirage, yet they each betray expectations of more attention to their respective views and adverse interests than in the line of pacification it may be in my power to manifest. Thus, completely to gratify Raoji, the Minister, scarcely any submission by his opponent will suffice, short of the reduction of the fort of Kadi; and Malharrao still declines to yield obedience to the repeated recommendations and injunctions that have been made to him to evince his return to a spirit of accommodation by relinquishing one or two spots of Anandrao's country, that on the first breaking out of the troubles he obtained possession of; and which, but for our interference in December last, he would in all probability have followed up ere now with the entire subversion of the Gaikwad Government at Baroda, against which, had we

declined or delayed to provide, the Minister had only one other eventual resource in the offers of assistance, which appear to have latterly been held out to him on the part of the Sindia ; the preclusion of whose interference will, I accordingly hope, have its weight with Your Lordship in estimating the motives and inducements of the Bombay Government for the steps thus pursued.

But, although the immediate operation of those measures proved of material service to Raja Anandrao's Government ; by checking—from Malharrao's first receipt of my letter of the 30th December—his further dangerous advance into the Gaikwad's territories as well as by destroying all hopes of engaging our assistance, still the execution of the means I have used amicably to accommodate these differences, joined to the tedious protraction of the march of our force at this place, which I anxiously wished to delay till the receipt of Your Excellency's instructions, had so far tendered to the serious counteraction of the very desirable object of corroborating Anandrao's and Raoji's authority that (as will fully appear by the papers referred to in the margin) not only were the pecuniary difficulties of the Baroda Administration daily enhanced by its weakness and doubted stability, under the uncertainty how far we might afford it all our support, but the same state of circumstances may have afforded indirect encouragement to a renewal of the intrigues in favour of the release of Kanhoji, which, however desirable at a proper season and attended with due precautions, is certainly not safely practicable or advisable at present. Under all which circumstances it appeared incumbent on me (with whatever diffidence I have yielded to the necessity) to direct Major Walker to enter on his march, which accordingly took place on the 23rd instant ; trusting hereby to improve whatever inclination Malharrao may really possess to resort, as he proposes, to a peaceable deportment, at the same time that the advance of the detachment (which the commanding officer deems fully equal to any service that can now be foreseen to be required of it) towards a junction with Anandrao's army, under Babaji, will confirm the public sentiment in favour of the integrity and permanency of the present Gaikwad Government at Baroda, which the papers, herewith sent, ascertain to have been already acknowledged by the other co-states of the Maratha Empire, and which I also know it to be conformable to Your Lordship's intention to interpose in the support and maintenance of, as far as the treaty of Salbai may admit ; whilst that the preparations of progress we have hitherto made are not by the Peshwa deemed repugnant to the stipulations therein contained, seems sufficiently inferrable from the intelligence from Baroda, communicated in my letter to Colonel Close of the 11th instant, as well as from the contents of the Colonel's communication to me of the 8th of the same month ; and added to these considerations, I still flatter myself with being honoured by the receipt of Your Excellency's commands, previous to the force with Major Walker reaching the army of Babaji ; and thence having it in my power to follow up Your Lordship's instructions, before any actual hostility ensue, should my remaining hopes of a peaceful issue to the present cause of proceeding prove ultimately abortive.

Meanwhile I expect Raoji Appaji to repair hither in a few days to discuss the terms of our future connection with the Gaikwad Government ; which I have hitherto rather avoided entering on any negotiation

of, till I be favoured from Your Excellency with an explanation of the conditions that may be deemed suitable to be stipulated.

I take this opportunity to enclose a sketch of that part of the Gujarat, comprehending the scene of the present difference, the blue line marking the boundaries of the Malharrao's jagir.

Cambay, 26th February, 1802, (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

1802

I enclose the copies of my correspondence with Malharrao since my arrival, preceded by the letter of Mirza Ahmed, W. H. Holford's munshi, now with that Chieftain... This will explain to you the cause of Major Walker's advance, and show also that it still rests with Malharrao himself to avoid the effects of it. I hope both Gajrabai and Ganeshpant will think I could not act otherwise than I have done. Indeed had Malharrao followed their written advice, Major Walker's force would never have proceeded beyond the boundaries of this nawabship.

*Policy
explained*

Section B : The Expeditionary Force

The documents recount the successful arrival of the expeditionary force at Surat and their proceeding thence by sea to Cambay.

DOCUMENTS

1802 *Surat, 18th January, 1802*
Duncan's Queries to Colonel Reynolds.

*Queries
about
route*

Since the Governor's arrival he has put the following queries to Colonel Reynolds, which with that officer's answers are as under :

1st Query. Can a body of troops march from hence either to Baroda or Cambay without passing through the Peshwa's territory ?

2nd Query. Can such a march be made without passing through the territory of Sindia ?

3rd Query. What may be the objections on any grounds to the march ?

4th Query. Could a body of troops be conveyed from hence by sea in less or more time either to the vicinity of Cambay or Baroda than by marching them by land ?

5th Query. What are the difficulties and facilities of sea conveyance ?

1st Query. Yes.

2nd Query. Yes.

3rd Query. I do not see any objection to the march of troops from hence to Baroda. The country presents no peculiar difficulties. There are no difficult passes of hills or rivers. The Narbada, at the ghat I shall point out as the proper pass, has no impediment. The bed of the river is free from mud, and no great depth of water.

4th Query. Troops can no doubt be conveyed in less time to Cambay by sea than marching them by land ; and Baroda being from thence scarcely forty miles, the march, if necessary, may be accomplished in two days. Should the troops be required for field-service to the northward towards Kadi, Cambay presents itself as the most eligible place for them to land.

5th Query. I am not sensible of any difficulties in conveying troops by sea. The tides on the gulf, it is true, are strong ; but it is constantly navigated by very indifferent boats. The troops, therefore, being embarked in good and well-found boats, can in my opinion have nothing to apprehend. The facility of this conveyance is [*that*] the troops will arrive at Cambay on the second day from the Bar. The marching them by land from hence will take eight days and may very possibly take ten to Baroda. Mem. The country from Cambay to Baroda is entirely under the Baroda Government.

Duncan's resolution.

As the route by sea to Cambay seems thus to be the preferable one, it is determined the detachment shall proceed thither in boats.

Bombay, 21st January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 316)
Jonathan Duncan to the Nawab of Cambay.

1802

I have had the pleasure of receiving your obliging letter and have understood its contents ; and it has afforded me great satisfaction to hear of your welfare ; and in respect of your mention of the union between the 2 Governments, and that you will with Mr. Holford's privity pitch on a spacious plain well supplied with water for the encampment of the troops, in the vicinity of Cambay, I consider this notice from you, accompanied as it is with the other expressions of your goodwill, as proofs, of your friendship and of the intimate union between us ; and I trust that until the opportunity of a personal interview you will continue to make me happy by communications of your well-being ; and for all further particulars I refer to the said gentleman.

A true friend

Surat, 21st January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

1802

It has been determined to send our force to Cambay by sea, for which they will embark in 5 days hence ; which is as soon as the rising of the spring tides will admit of their performing the voyage.

Troops

Surat, 21st January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Robert Holford.

1802

I am anxious to hear from you on the subject of my last, trusting that through your good management and impressive influence with Malharao it will be unnecessary for our troops to advance beyond the boundary of the Cambay District, which they will probably reach by the 2nd or 3rd of next month at farthest, and would so before, but I find it necessary to wait for the spring tides to carry them in safety to the head of the Gulf.

Troops

Surat, 21st January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Henry Shank to Robert Richards.¹

I am further directed to notice that the detachment of 40 Europeans rank and file and the first two companies of native infantry are arrived from Daman, and the *Drake* is hourly expected with the rest of the sepoys. The Governor will direct the *Queen* cruiser to accompany the fleet of boats with the detachment, cattle and stores to the head of the Gulf ; and Lieutent. Barnes, boat-master here, will also be ordered on this service as appearing to be well acquainted with the navigation, which is attended with more difficulties than along the more southerly parts of the coast.

Arrival of troops

Surat, 30th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

1802

The detachment sailed last night from the Bar ; and there are 200 European infantry on their way from Bombay to reinforce it. I shall not let them stop here, but make them immediately follow on to Cam-

Departure of troops

1. Henry Shank, Secretary to Government ; Robert Richards, Private Secretary to Government.

bay. I send a return received from Bombay of the computed force, when it shall all be together.

1802 *Cambay, 2nd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Robert Holford to Jonathan Duncan.

*Arrival of
troops*

I have the honour to apprise you of the arrival of the Surat detachment under the command of Captain Williams. The troops disembarked this morning and are now encamped on a commodious spot of ground conveniently situated near a large tank. Every necessary preparation has been made by me for their reception. A bazar well furnished I have taken particular care to provide; and I entertain not a doubt that it will be abundantly supplied with every article of provision as long as the detachment will remain in the Cambay territory. Every assistance Captain Williams, the commanding officer, may stand in need of, I shall most readily and cheerfully afford him.

1802 *Cambay, 2nd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Robert Holford to Alexander Walker.

I have to inform you the detachment from Surat landed at Cambay this morning, and are encamped on a spot of ground very conveniently situated near a large tank. The assistance I have already afforded to Captain Williams, the Senior Officer, in the having provided carts and draft bullocks for the necessary conveyance of the troops' baggage, etc. also a well supplied bazar, will, I trust, be represented to you in suitable terms by that Gentleman.

1802 *Cambay, 24th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Holford
praised*

I had occasion on the first arrival of the detachment at Cambay to represent to you the zeal and attention with which Mr. Holford assisted the debarkation of the troops and stores. I conceive it to be my duty also to report to you that during the stay of the detachment at Cambay Mr. Holford's exertions and influence greatly promoted the public service. It is but a just tribute to the philanthropy of this Gentleman to add that he was equally ready to relieve the public and private wants of the detachment, and both were much indebted to him.

1802 *Cambay, 28th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
H. Shank to Robert Holford.

*Holford
praised*

The Governor directs me to forward the enclosed copy of a letter from Major Walker, and to intimate that he has much pleasure in observing the good conduct, zeal and exertion evinced by you in relieving the private, as well as the more important public wants of the detachment during its residence in this district.

Section C: Major Walker's Mission

The documents referring to Major Walker's visit to Baroda are of the greatest importance ; for they give us an insight into the nature of the contest and into the designs of the contestants. Most instructive of all are Major Walker's character sketches of Anandrao, Raoji Appaji, Kanhoji, Malharrao, the Arab jamadars and the Baroda shroffs. Incidentally these documents make it plain that Kanhojirao had by this time entirely dropped out of the picture, and that the struggle was now being carried on between Malharrao and Raoji Appaji.

DOCUMENTS

Surat, 21st January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

1802

If things do not assume a more unfavourable turn than I have now reason to look for, it may prove unnecessary for me to move beyond this place, as all our remaining objects may, I trust, be effected by Major Walker, who sets out to-morrow by the way of Baroda for Cambay with a small escort and accompanied by the Gaikwad's vakils ; and he will meet the detachment on its landing at the head of the Gulf about the 2nd or 3rd of next month. *Walker's mission*

By which arrangement, whilst it does not seem that any valuable time will be lost, we shall become better acquainted with the real sentiments of the Gaikwad Anandrao and have also a chance of hearing from the most Noble the Governor General in consequence of your or my own advices to His Excellency on this subject, and thereby act up to the intimation in my letter to Colonel Palmer of the 2nd of December not, if possible, to advance our troops beyond Cambay before being furnished with His Excellency's instructions. *Calcutta orders*

Surat, 21st January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Robert Holford.

1802

Meanwhile Major Walker proceeds to-morrow by land to join you at Cambay after paying a short visit to the Court at Baroda, so that he will, I doubt not, be with you by the period the detachment can arrive. *Walker's departure*

Surat, 22nd, January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

Jonathan Duncan's instructions to Major Walker.

*Summary
of events*

You are already apprised that in the year 1800 the late Raja Govind-rao Gaikwad agreed to relinquish to the Hon'ble Company, in consideration of the various acts of friendship he had experienced from them, the pargana of Chorasi and the Gaikwad's share of the chauth of Surat, which there is reason to believe that the Peshwa's disapprobation prevented the execution of till the death of Govindrao, which happened on the 19th of September, since which the affairs of that Principality have fallen into great confusion through the following events.

On the death of Govindrao, his eldest legitimate son, Anandrao, succeeded to the gadi or masnad ; but being of reported weak intellect, the entire authority of his government was assumed by Kanhojirao, described to be an illegitimate and younger son, who has conducted himself with such violence towards all the officers of the Gaikwad Government and contempt, if not undue severity, towards his senior, Anandrao, that with the latter's apparent consent and concurrence a general conspiracy was formed against Kanhoji, whose person was under the direction of Raoji Appaji, a principal officer of the late Gaikwad, secured in January, 1801 ; since which he has been confined in a fort not far from Baroda, and the executive government has in consequence chiefly devolved upon Raoji, otherwise called Raoba or Rawba, who as the minister to Anandrao and, ostensibly at least, acting by that Prince's orders, has ever since remained in charge of the administration.

From causes however on which our materials here do not enable us to form a decisive judgment, Raoji Appaji, has been unable to preserve unanimity in the Gaikwad's family, in so much that as early as April last, Gajrabai, one of the females of it, sought shelter in Surat, where she and certain of her adherents have, from political motives, since experienced a degree of protection, whilst with a view to incline the British Government to her side of the question, which is that of Kanhoji, she and Ganesh Vinayak, representing himself to be the latter's minister, have offered us for our support not only the effective cession of the stipulated relinquishment by the late Govindrao but also the pargana of Chikhli, which is said to be of a greater annual value than Chorasi.

A desire to counteract these attempts against his authority, concurring with the general goodwill of Raja Anandrao's Government towards the British interest (which we have reason to believe to be more sincere than ever was Kanhoji's) having induced Raoba and his Master to commence a correspondence with our President on these several subjects, this intercourse has at length led to their deputing hither Mir Kumal-ud-din Khan, Gopalrao and Rustomji as their vakils, from the two former of whom (Rustomji not having then joined) the execution of the late Govindrao's stipulations having finally been obtained as an indispensable preliminary to our listening to their further propositions for our assistance, they have accordingly proceeded to solicit our aid against the disturbers of Anandrao's Government.

At the head of whom and of a very considerable force, stated to be between twenty and thirty thousand men of all descriptions, is now acting a chieftain named Malharrao, the representative of a collateral branch of the Gaikwad family, as will appear by the accompanying genealogical

table of it, furnished by Mr. Crow, which, contrasted with Mr. Seton's account of the members of this House, will put you in possession of as accurate a view of it as we ourselves at present possess. The immediate cause of Malharrao's insurrection is ascribed by Raoba and his party to a demand lately made on this jagirdar of Kadi for several years' arrears of his tribute, the annual amount of which is described by Mr. Crow (who receives his intelligence from the present malcontent part of the Gaikwad family) at less than a lakh of Rupees annually; whereas the other party represents its aggregate as considerably exceeding that amount—a difference which you will not probably have much difficulty in ascertaining, if necessary, on the spot, as there must be written agreements between the parties, of which some mention being found in a former treaty between Raghunathrao and Fatesing and Sayajirao, as recorded in the former consultations of this Presidency, a copy thereof is herewith furnished. The 4th article, being the only one which relates to Khanderao, the father of Malharrao, shows that the separation of that branch of the family must have taken place as long ago as the time of Damaji; besides which, the other articles of this treaty may prove further useful to you from their exhibiting what may be esteemed an undisguised description of the former and perhaps of the present relative situation in point of tribute and specified service due from the Gaikwad State to the Peshwa.

However this may be, Gajrabai, Ganesh Vinayak and Malharrao himself represent the latter's taking up arms as the mere effect of sympathy for the situation of Kanhojirao, without being, as Gajrabai has latterly ventured to insinuate, against the real inclination and even devoid of the written sanction of Anandrao himself, which, however improbable, is not impossible, not only from the acknowledged weakness of his understanding which may have exposed him to be surprised into such an act even against his own general opinion on the subject, but still more specially, if, as the enemies of Raoba assert, this Anandrao be really kept by him in a state of thralldom so as to induce in this prince, as is pretended, a sincere desire for the liberation of his brother, Kanhoji, in preference to having his country and himself domineered over by his present minister.

I have thus strongly stated the case of Malharrao and of the malcontent party, as furnishing the motives for the cautious conduct, I have subsequently enjoined to you; for otherwise there appears on the whole no more reason to rely on the veracity of these complainants than on that of their opponents, who being moreover in possession of the whole country excepting a few parganas that Malharrao may have overrun in the vicinity of his jagir, and Anandrao being both *de facto* and *de jure* in possession of the Gaikwad Principality, and ostensibly and perhaps in reality on the best terms with his minister, and having called upon us in the most formal manner to support him against his enemies, which invitation both the Bombay Government and the Residents at Poona consider us to be fully entitled not only to accept of, but that our doing so is even highly expedient under existing circumstances, it has therefore been resolved to detach for this purpose such a force under your command (as per accompanying statement) as the circumstances of this Presidency will admit of, which, with the Gaikwad's army that ought, and which you must cause to be equal at least in number and efficiency to Malharrao's, must, it is believed, be sufficient to enable you to bring the present dis-

Walker's
mission

tracted state of affairs in that country to a desirable settlement, in which view you are to proceed as hereunder directed.

Leaving orders with Captain Williams to proceed with the detachment by sea to Cambay, you are to set out in company with the 3 Gaikwad vakils, Kamal-ud-din Khan, Gopalrao and Rustomji, for Baroda ; where acting in the most conciliatory manner, as well in your interview with Anandrao as with Minister, Raoba, and particularly towards the Arab force there so as to guard against their being too hastily alarmed or disgusted, you must in the first place pursue the most delicate but at the same time effective means to ascertain the real state of Anandrao's inclinations, and whether it be with his full and free consent and consistent with his desire that Kanhoji is now in confinement, and that his (Anandrao's) own son, Hanmantrao, is with the army under Babaji, the brother of Raoji, now opposing the progress of Malharrao. After which you will proceed to join the force under your command at Cambay, reporting to me either from thence or from Baroda the result of your observations ; and taking care to add such information and remarks as you may think proper that I should have before me, and waiting thereon my ultimate instructions for your ulterior progress.

*Reason
of visit*

You are ostensibly to proceed to Baroda merely for the purpose of offering my compliments and a khilat of condolence to Anandrao on the death of his father, the late Govindrao, which should no doubt have been done much sooner, but for reasons, which his Minister and himself are fully acquainted with, *viz.* their unreasonable delay in complying with the late Raja's cession to the Hon'ble Company of the pargana of Chorasi and of the chauth.

Policy

A list of the presents you take with you for the Raja and his Minister, Raoji, goes enclosed. You are also furnished with letters to them both and with one to Mangal Parekh, a well inclined man, with whom as a great confidant of the late Raja, I have formerly been in correspondence. He is now wakil or agent for about one half of the Arab soldiery in Baroda, as another merchant or shroff, called Samal Bechardas, is for the other, to whom a letter is also enclosed, which latter party are represented to be as averse to our troops appearing at Baroda or to the introduction of our influence as the former are well inclined to both. But as Samal Bechardas is in some sort a dependant on us through his connection with the factory at Cambay, I have written to Mr. Holford to use his influence over that man to bring him to a better disposition towards us, as you will observe by the enclosed copy of my yesterday's letter to that Gentleman, with whom you will accordingly keep up at all times the cordial correspondence I have enjoined to be observed on his part ; and it is chiefly on his efforts, joined to the co-operation here of Gajrabai and Ganeshpant, who have written to Malharrao, that I hope to bring matters to a conciliatory settlement between all the parties engaged in the present contest without incurring the necessity of your force marching against him beyond the boundary of Cambay. But to bring Raoba to relish this project, a good deal of management may be necessary, and it may not be proper to make a premature disclosure of the intentions thus entertained, but to endeavour to bring him gradually to acquiesce in it, if the moderation of Malharrao shall be such as to admit of our proceeding in this by far the most desirable line of adjustment.

Raoba's mind is to be worked on by Mir Kamal-ud-din, and the latter's most efficaciously, as I have found by my own experience, by Aga Muhammad, whom, considering as at once able, zealous and heartily well-disposed to our cause, I have therefore sent along with you, that you may make use of his talents and energy under any circumstances that can occur ; holding always in view the ultimate object which I have both here pointed out and still more at large verbally explained to you, especially as far as concerns Kamal-ud-din's own secret views in the adjustment, which it is of course perfectly consistent with ours to forward ; since both equally aim at what will prove, if effected, a salutary arrangement for the future government of the Gaikwad Principality.

Advice

P. S. After closing your preceding instructions, letters are come in from Malharrao, of which I enclose the summaries in English ; and since the stress of this Chieftain's argument lies in the release at all events of Kanhoji, it would certainly be very desirable on this and other accounts that he were transferred to my custody, to be safely retained till a final adjustment, either in the Castle of Surat or Fort of Bombay ; but there will, I foresee, be great difficulty in obtaining Raoba's and still more the Arab jamadars' consent to this measure ; and therefore I merely suggest it to your consideration, that you may keep in view cautiously to sound the disposition of the people at Baroda on this important subject without at the same time too much alarming them, the more especially as the Arabs might thence perhaps be led to the extremity of violence towards Kanhoji rather than be obliged to let him out of their hands alive. Yet, whenever this point of Kanhoji's release from his present durance can be gained, it will prove highly advisable to effect it either by the proposed transfer or otherwise, under due precautions towards ensuring his future peaceable behaviour.

Kanhoji's release

I annex the copy of an instruction, which some days ago I desired Muncherji Desai to recommend to Raoba to issue to Babaji towards a suspension of unnecessary and dangerous hostilities between them and Malharrao, the effects of which, if any at all should be produced from it, you will be able to appreciate in your future progress.

Raoba

Enclosures forwarded with Jonathan Duncan's instructions to Major Walker.

No. 1 Genealogical tree of the Gaikwad family furnished by Mr. Crow, (See No. 3 Bid for Bombay support Section A, Activities of Kanhoji's party, under date 17th November, 1801)

No. 2 The treaty between Raghoba and Fatesing. See The Gaikwads of Baroda, II, 294.

No. 3 Letter from the Governor of Bombay to Anandrao, dated the 22nd January, 1802.

In as much as there hath long subsisted a friendship between the ancestors of Your Highness and the Hon'ble the English East India Company, I have in view thereto forwarded a khilat of condolence on their part by the hands of the very respectable officer, Major Alexander Walker, trusting that the same will meet with your acceptance ; and that, considering me and all the dependants of the English as your true friends, you may be in every respect at ease in your mind ; and continuing to

Duncan's overtures

keep the channel of correspondence open between us, make me happy by hearing frequently of your welfare.

1802 No. 4. *Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji, dated 22nd January, 1802.*

Assurances

A delay having occurred, from circumstances of which you are well aware, in the transmission of the khilat of condolence on the part of the Hon'ble Company for Raja Anandrao Gaikwad, the same is now forwarded by the hands of Major Alexander Walker. It is proper that in conjunction with the Gentleman, you should deliver the khilat in question on the part of the Company to the Gaikwad, there being also a khilat sent to yourself in the way of friendship and in consideration to your being a known well-wisher to both States. Keep your mind at ease in all respects.

No. 5. *Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Mangal Parekh.*

Walker's mission

It is now [a] considerable time since I have had the pleasure of hearing from you ; but it is necessary that you should write me often of your welfare in future. At this time Major Alexander Walker is proceeding with a khilat of condolence to the Raja Anandrao on the part of the Hon'ble Company ; and if it please God, he will speedily arrive there.

It is proper that you should visit the said Gentleman and perform the duties of civility and friendship towards him, which you will consider as obliging me.

No. 6. *Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Samaldas Bechardas.*

Walker's mission

Since the period of my receipt of your letter, last year, under date the 4th of Shaban, 1215 of the Hijra (answering to December, 1800), I have considered and reckoned upon you as one of those possessing the attachment, therein expressed, to the Hon'ble Company ; and you will no doubt have received the answer that I wrote to your said communication under date the 23rd of the same month ; since which you stand included among the well-wishers and connections of the English Government ; wherefore as I have dispatched Major Walker, attended by Aga Muhammad Behbany, with a khilat of condolence for Raja Anandrao Gaikwad, and as the Major will, if it please God, arrive there in safety, it is proper and befitting that, visiting him at that place, you observe towards him in the fullest manner the requisites of civility and attachment in such a manner as that he may be pleased with you and have to report the sincerity and extension of your real goodwill towards the sarkar ; the particulars of which you will consider as tending not only to establish your fame and reputation but likewise your essential good.

No. 7. *List of presents to be carried by Major Walker.*

For Anandrao :

Presents

1 sarpech with jegha, 1 pearl necklace, 2 pairs of shawls, 2 pieces of kincob, 2 pieces of Bengal muslin, 1 roll of velvet of China manufacture, 1 roll of satin of China manufacture, 1 pair of pistols, 2 pieces of the double coloured broadcloth, 1 spy glass.

For Appaji :

1 sarpech, 2 doshallas, 2 kincobs (pieces of), 2 pieces of sela or coarse

muslin, 1 piece of velvet, 1 piece of atlas, 1 pair of pistols, 1 watch, 2 pieces of the Europe broadcloth, 1 small spying glass.

For others, as may be necessary :

5 doshallas to be distributed as may be necessary.

No. 8. *Letter from Muncherji to Motiram, his vakil at Baroda.*

The Governor has signified that it should be told to the Diwan to write to Babaji not now to fight Malharrao, but to remain himself in the best manner possible on his guard, and to keep so strict a watch as to prevent Malharrao's getting at all events to the southward of Ahmedabad, it being always understood that, if Malharrao came to attack them, they were to act manfully against him, but not to seek an engagement till joined by the English force. It is therefore proper that these instructions should be sent off to Babaji immediately on their reaching Baroda. *Orders to Babaji*

It was intended that Major Walker should set out to-day ; but Kamal-ud-din not being himself ready and requesting a delay till to-morrow, this is the more readily acquiesced in, as it will afford a probable opportunity for the receipt of an answer from Hafizji, one of Kamal-ud-din's suite, who was sent on the night before last to give notice of the intention of the Major's visit, and that he would be merely accompanied by a travelling escort of sepoys, viz. 25 men under a jamadar's command. *Walker's departure*

Surat, 23rd January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Supplementary instructions to Major Walker.

In consequence of the earnest entreaty of Raoba in his letters, received previous to my leaving Bombay, I wrote to Mr. Holford with a view of inducing Malharrao to suspend the prosecution of hostilities and have done so in still stronger terms since my arrival here ; and as all this originated in Raoba's own intercession, I have a right to expect that, in as far as such recommendation on my part shall be observed by Malharrao, a due reciprocity shall not be wanting on the part of Raoji and his army under Babaji, as I have accordingly instructed Muncherji Desai to write for Raoba's information, which has accordingly taken place on the 20th instant, in consequence of hearing from Mr. Holford after my arrival at Surat that Malharrao was disposed to attend in a certain degree to the suggestions I had thus intimated to him. *Truce*

It is therefore quite proper that a cessation of arms takes place between the parties ; or at least that Anandrao's troops should commit no further aggressions, provided Malharrao's remain on their part quiet, so as to give time for an amicable arrangement on this subject.

I enclose a memorandum, and desire you to proceed on your arrival at Baroda to ascertain whether suitable instructions have been sent to Babaji in pursuance of Muncherji's letter, of which a translated copy accompanies your general instructions ; and, if not, it will be necessary to cause that point to be pressed upon Raoba ; which is also the more necessary in consequence of the letter that Gajrabai and Ganeshpant have dispatched on the 21st instant to Malharrao, of which having yesterday procured a copy, its translation is herewith forwarded from the perusal of which you will observe that, although some points in it, such as the strength of our equipment or the reliance I place in Mr. Holford's endeavours, be either designedly or *Memorandum*

mistakenly inaccurate, yet the general purport of the representation is evidently such as is suitable to our object.

Parker I have shown you a letter from Mr. Parker who appears to be in Malharrao's service. This man may, I think, be made a proper use of, since it is so evidently his interest to keep well with us and to bring everything to an amicable conclusion. You have my authority for entering with him into a correspondence for this purpose.

Memorandum referred to in Major Walker's instructions of the 23rd January, 1802.

Truce In view to the written applications, which Raoji Appaji addressed to me whilst I was at Bombay, that I should write to Malharrao to cease from the disturbances he had created, I did accordingly write a reprehensory letter to Malharrao from the Presidency, having also preceded it by desiring the Resident at Cambay to endeavour to use any influence he might possess to the same effect; and from this latter Gentleman I received on my arrival at Surat a letter intimating that Malharrao had agreed to remain on the defensive without seeking farther to penetrate into the Gaikwad country, until he should receive an answer to a letter he had written to me to obtain assistance from us; but, as he would in the meanwhile have received my reprehensory letter, written before I received his, it was reasonable to conclude that he would consider its purport as containing a sufficient answer to his letter, since the contents could be no otherwise construed than as entirely contrary to the object of his application; and that he had thus understood it, appears from his 2nd letter, written under date the 9th of January, wherein there is no mention or hope expressed of our assistance, but only a repetition of his former charges and complaints, under which circumstances there could be no dependence that he would not consider his intimation to Mr. Holford as being no longer of the least force. But still, there is not any certainty that he has really made any farther advances. Perhaps that, feeling discouraged from my letter, he remains only solicitous to attend to his own defence. However this may be, I thought it proper to direct Muncherji Desai through his vakil to write to Raoji Appaji on the 20th of January that neither should Babaji advance on Malharrao, but to remain well on his guard, only acting in his own defence in case of attack; wherefore, as this overture to a cessation of arms has taken place merely at the request of Raoji Appaji, and that the part I have borne therein has been altogether in pursuance of his application, it is proper and requisite that no deviation does now take place therefrom, so that in the event of the instruction thus recommended to be sent to Babaji not having been issued by the period of Major Walker's arrival at Baroda, he is to speak to Raoji and to procure a positive injunction to be forwarded to Babaji not to go to attack Malharrao, to the end that no further hostilities between the 2 armies may take place before the junction of the English.

1802 *Surat Castle, 25th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311).*
Additional instructions to Major Walker.

Truce I transmit for your information the copy of a letter, I wrote yesterday to the Resident at Cambay on the subject of the so much desired cessation of hostilities, which I am very anxious to promote and ensure with as little delay as possible. I must therefore call your attention to this important

point, as referred to also in the instructions you took with you to the end that the most effectual orders may be cheerfully issued on this subject by Raoba, if they have not been so, before your arrival at Baroda. You will let Mr. Holford know what passes on this head during your conferences at the Court of Anandrao, to the end that he may also on his part see that Malharrao acts in conformity thereto.

I likewise forward translate of 2 letters I received yesterday from Anandrao and his Diwan, Raoba, together with a memorandum which may be useful for you to proceed upon the grounds of, as far and as speedily as local circumstances may be found to admit. You will, therefore, consider how far it may be susceptible of being immediately acted on ; as to which much will, in respect to the 2nd article, depend on the goodwill of the jamadars of the Arab force at Baroda, who have, I understand, Kanhoji in their custody ; and whether or not they would on any terms consent to part with him is, I own to myself, doubtful ; but you may cautiously endeavour to form an opinion on that subject, and thereon either proceed with, or desist from, this point of the negotiation in the degree that you may deem advisable.

New memorandum

By the tenor of Raoba's letter, you will observe how highly he rates the influence of Hafizji with the Arab jamadars ; and although I suspect that the party thus praised has himself been the author of the panegyric, with a view to prepare me to admit what has been represented as the anti-dated grant in his favour of some free land in the Chorasi pargana, yet you may without betraying any suspicion of this nature make use of the agency of Hafizji or of that of any other person to assist your own arguments with these jamadars to induce in them as full a confidence as possible in our equity and a reliance on our support in all points of justice, provided their conduct towards us shall be suitable. In this view the principal officers may be told that, as our objects comprehend a fair and honourable settlement of the affairs of the Gaikwad State, of which they are the servants, it must give them pleasure, instead of umbrage, to perceive and even (as we expect) to assist our progress in that line, since they may rest well assured that nothing but the permanent good of all can result from our proceedings, without prejudice to them as the officers and soldiers of that State, of which with their own concurrence we have been so earnestly solicited to come to the support. In this way and by communicating with the jamadars on a friendly and candid footing their fears may, I trust, be dissipated, and some degree of attachment on their part be gradually encouraged towards us ; but, as so much must depend on local circumstances, I wish you to be guided in this delicate part of your commission by the measures you may yourself deem the most expedient.

Hafizji

Enclosures in Jonathan Duncan's letter to Major Walker, No. 1 to No. 4.

No. 1. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Robert Holford, dated Surat, 24th January, 1802 with three enclosures A, B and C.

With a duplicate of my last of the 21st instant I transmit the copy of a letter I received the night before last from Malharrao, in which, although he still professes to persevere in his resolution to release Kanhoji by force, the style of his letter is towards the latter part of it a good deal softened towards submission to my umpirage.

Peaceful settlement advised

Although from the tenor of Malharrao's second letter to me of the 9th of January, as transmitted in your letter of the 15th, I had no reason to conclude that he was inclined to a peaceable accommodation of the existing differences, but had rather to infer that, considering my letter to him, to which this of his was in reply, as a sufficiently unfavourable answer to his application for assistance to us, he might accordingly prescribe no other limitations to his progress than his means required of him, as was indeed further corroborated by the three or four first days' intelligence after my arrival here, still with a view to promote an eventful conciliation as far as in my power, the Diwan of Anandrao was directed by a letter from this of the 30th instant, to enjoin Babaji not to advance upon Malharrao, but to act only on the defensive; after the receipt of which I am hopeful an effectual cessation of hostility will take place. At the same time that to enable you to act the more impressively in this respect, I now forward a positive order to Babaji under the signature of Kamal-ud-din Khan and written in the handwriting of Gopalrao, the two accredited vakils of Anandrao at this place, positively requiring him to cease from all aggression on Malharrao on the receipt of it; which, after causing to be shown to Malharrao and obtaining his unequivocal assent to submit the whole dispute to my umpirage, you will transmit with all dispatch to Babaji, when no doubt he will strictly comply with its contents, whether or not he shall have received the direct orders from Baroda.

*Walker
to Baroda*

Major Walker has just left this for Baroda with the vakils in question, whence he will proceed to Cambay, where our troops will arrive by the date I have mentioned; but I hope they will have occasion to proceed no further, respecting which much will depend on your zeal, discernment and energy, on which I place full reliance.

A. Letters from Malharrao, received on the 22nd January.

On the evening of this day there arrived three letters from Malharrao; one to the Governor, one to Mr. Crow, and the 3rd to Said Edroos.

*Letter to
Governor*

The Governor's bears date the 16th of January and is begun and ended in a style of respectful deference exceeding his two preceding ones already recorded; after referring to which and to the Governor's to him (which he has, he says, already answered, and now repeats the answer to) he therein proceeds to enumerate verbatim all the charges against Raoba, which he had already specified; noticing in respect to the latter's alleged largesses to his adherents that it is a common saying that what is easily acquired is easily spent; which is indeed the only new remark contained within the limits of his preceding narrations. The latter part of his present letter is, however, entirely new, and the translation of it is as follows:

*Plans
and
hopes*

My kind Sir, the House of Baroda and the children of the late possessor are nowise distinct from me, and in points of honour and character our cause is also one and the same. Wherefore, being helpless, I have entertained some troops, and the recruiting service is still going on. If it please God, and under your Honour's auspices having brought that ungrateful man (Raoba) to condign punishment, and operated the release of Kanhoji, I will commit him to Anandrao. Kind Sir, such are my views and nothing further. Beneficent Sir, the House of Baroda and the administration and government of Baroda are not distinct from me; and I pray to the God that He may be pleased long to keep the same under the Gaikwad rule, and

that our eyes may remain enlightened, whilst those of our ill-wishers be blinded. Never has, nor will it ever happen that such oppression, as this man has committed, should be experienced, as has nevertheless occurred through this wretch's inimical designs against the Gaikwad family. I am hopeful that you, Sir, will be pleased to manifest in this instance a real goodness of heart, such as has always distinguished you ; and casting a favourable regard on the helplessness before you, that you will take such measures as that Kanhojirao may be released from the hold of those ungrateful men and seated by your Government in his place. My kind Sir, you favour me with a letter¹ by the hands of the brother's son of Gajrabai,² the answer to which with all the proceedings will no doubt have reached you, and you must also have become acquainted with the particulars by the letter of Mr. Robert Holford. I have now written to you the whole case such as it is, and wherein there is no doubt remaining as to the accuracy of the facts ; and I am hopeful that becoming yourself the munsif or umpire, you will act so as that the House of the Gaikwad may be again made prosperous and not desolated by that rebel, nor allow yourself to be influenced by the words, letters, or excitements of him and his party ; for the House of Baroda is in nowise alien from [you], your attention to it under present circumstances is therefore necessary.

N. B. The letter to Saïd Muhammad Edroos is to nearly the same effect with the above, and the writer desires him (the Saïd) to become himself the munsif and settle this cause and to make the Governor comprehend all the merits of it.

*Letters
to Edroos
and Crow*

The letter to Mr. Crow is also to the same effect with the following difference.

The brother's son of Gajrabai and Ganeshpant wrote to you, Sir, all these particulars, and desired you to get Kanhoji released from these rebels ; and in answer you have written to me in terms of encouragement ; and I hope that, fully comprehending all this cause, you will exert yourself and extend your fame throughout Hindustan. I have written all these particulars to Mr. Robert Holford and to Mr. Seton and to Saïd Muhammad [Saïd Edroos]. It is proper that you should jointly render justice in this cause, and having brought this rebel to due punishment, enlarge Kanhoji from his confinement.

B. Kamal-ud-din and Gopalrao's order to Babaji.

Upon this letter reaching you from Mr. Holford, the Resident at Cambay, it is necessary that you should seriously renounce all idea of advancing, and attend only to the safety of your own army and of the country of your Master ; after the junction of the English army this matter will be speedily settled. This letter is written by the order of the Governor. Do you set your mind at rest. Four days ago a similar requisition to the present was addressed to Raoji Appaji through Muncherji Desai, the purport of which may have been communicated to you from Baroda ere your receipt of this.

Truce

1. The Governor's only letter to Malharrao was that of the 30th December, which Mr. Crow forwarded. (Note added in the Diary)

2. This may refer to Murarrao, the uncle's son of Gajrabai. (Note added in the Diary)

C. *Letter from Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.*

Friend To this day we are all well here ; Azam Hafizji has arrived here and communicated all he was charged with from Your Honour, with which Shrimant and all the sardars and jamadars are much pleased. Agreeably to your directions everything has been prepared here, and we have been these four days past expecting the arrival of the Colonel and Aga Muhammad. Since Hafizji arrived here, a letter from myself and one from the sarkar have been dispatched to you, which I hope have arrived safe. Kamal-ud-din not having yet been dispatched back to us by you, has occasioned some surprise amongst people here, but I have nevertheless the firmest reliance on your word and promise. Shrimant and myself consider ourselves as under the care and protection of the Hon'ble Company ; the injury, which in a right cause I have suffered of late, is now submitted for your consideration and made your own. Respecting the Kadiwala's army, some that are about you, attached to his cause, perhaps inform you wrongfully ; on which account you entertain doubts and suspicion. They have assembled in number about ten or twelve thousand, and taken the fort of Visnagar, which our troops have now invested on all sides, but nothing further has been done. On the 18th of January, our *Battle* barkandaz Babaji and they came to action, after which the enemy retreated one kos ; and it being near night, they then encamped. The action lasted from morning till twelve at noon. They were completely beaten by our troops and through your battalions' assistance¹ they were put to rout and made off. To my Master's throne I am not ungrateful. *Kanhoji* Kanhojirao from his bad behaviour towards the late Shrimant Govindrao was seven or eight years since put into imprisonment by him and banished from his sight ; but twice or thrice he effected his escape, and upon being taken was replaced in the same state of imprisonment ; after which, upon passing his word for behaving better, he was liberated. Whereupon Kanhoji seized Shrimant Dadasaheb Senakhaskhel, also the late Shrimant's family, etc. and kept them in prison, and took possession of all they had, with the view of usurping the throne. In this state of anarchy it became necessary to take strong measures with him, the particulars of all which Khan Saheb may have informed you. *Raoji's delay* The saranjam have been late in being forwarded by reason of the time taken up in settling the monthly charges, which may have taken up two days more ; but we are anxiously looking for the arrival of the whole, and have therefore dispatched Hafizji to you, who will inform you of every circumstance. By God's grace, when the saranjam arrives, success will attend us, and put Kadi into our possession ; upon which I will come to see you ; and whatever is required to be done for the welfare of the English sarkar, will not be refused. Your coming from Bombay and giving assistance to the Gaikwad's sarkar and settling its concerns, will spread your fame as far as Europe, and we shall remember it for ever. Hafizji himself will acquaint you with further particulars. We hope you will not be late in sending off the saranjam (army equipment). What need I add more, but my hopes that your friendship for us will continue ?

1. A hyperbolic extension, as our troops had not yet joined. (Note added in the Diary)

No. 2. Letter from Anandārao, dated 21st January, 1802.

On the night of the 16th of Ramzan (i. e. of the 20th January) Hafiz Ghulam Husain arrived here and made a full report of the state of circumstances with you ; and as I learnt that the battalions had set out for Cambay, and that the Major together with Aga Muhammad and Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur were to pass by the place, I thence received the greatest satisfaction, pleasure and gratification. As the favour of the Hon'ble Company is so very much directed towards this Government, there is no doubt, but, God willing, the affairs of my State will be properly arranged. I trust that the cause whence all this trouble has originated, will be duly brought to a conclusion in such a manner as that the favour of Your Honour and your good name may be exalted. Raoba, my Diwan, is an attached servant of mine, and I beg you will be pleased fully to rely on whatever he may represent to you ; neither does he transact any business or perform any acts whatsoever without my consent and pleasure. I have however heard that our enemies there wish this matter to be otherwise understood, but all such insinuations you are to consider as entirely erroneous and wholly inaccurate. Let not therefore these words make any impression on you, as such a course must involve my affairs in ruin ; and, since they are merely false calumniators and my enemies, their machinations will never, I assure myself, make any impression on you.

*Welcomes
Walker*

*Defends
Raoji*

At this period, I am very impatiently expecting the arrival of the Major and of Aga Muhammad, and of Saïd Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur ; no doubt they must have already set out, and after their arrival the full particulars of everything here will be laid open to you through the writings of the Major and of Aga.

*Walker
expected*

No. 3. Letter to the Governor of Bombay from Raoji Appaji, dated the 21st and received the 24th January.

At this period, on the night of the 20th January, Hafiz Ghulam Husain arrived here, and all the particulars there were fully understood from this relation, such as, from the impression thence conveyed of your goodness and favour, gave me the fullest satisfaction and ease of mind ; and as you were pleased to desire Hafizji to soothe and quiet the apprehensions of the jamadars at this place, he has perfectly well performed this task in a manner exceeding any description I can convey to you of it, and in such manner that all the jamadars here are quite satisfied and encouraged ; whereas, had you sent anyone else, in nowise would these jamadars have been quieted and their minds set at rest ; whence also cordiality and confidence have been established between them and me ; or otherwise the doubts and jealousies they had imbibed would have continued to fester. The hearing likewise from Hafizji of the departure of the troops for Cambay has given me the greatest pleasure, and I am now hopeful the business of the Gaikwad State and the general settlement of all affairs will be effectually accomplished ; which will tend to the exaltation of the Company's name, and I trust also that the immediate cause of the present disturbance may be thoroughly adjusted. At present we are anxiously looking for the arrival of your visitors (the Major and his party). God grant that they may safely and speedily arrive ! and, God willing, after Major Walker's arrival, all the business here will be ascertained through

*Arabs
quieted*

*Walker
welcome*

*Raoji's
hope*

his own inspection. Meanwhile and until the period of an interview, be pleased to honour me with a continuation of your correspondence, and let the due arrangements of the concerns of the Gaikwad and the advantage of the State and its assistance be and remain the objects of your care.

No. 4. Additional memorandum referred to in Major Walker's further instructions of the 25th January, 1802.

*Malhar's
arrears*

1st. That the Hon'ble Company may undertake for Malharrao's paying from the death of Govindrao to the Government at Baroda according to whatever shall appear to have been the settled rate of his tribute, without his making any objections either to Anandrao or to the Diwanship of Raoba ; it being understood that the former accounts between the parties should remain to be determined and adjusted as the Governor may see meet, that every one may thus remain in comfort and ease in their respective situations.

*Kanhoji's
future*

2nd. Considering the state of unity between the Hon'ble Company's and Anandrao's Governments and that all the present troubles have arisen out of the confinement of Kanhojirao (from whom the Baroda Government must always continue in danger of future commotion, whilst he remains in their custody) it would therefore tend to the public advantage and particularly to the security of the Government of Baroda, as exercised by Anandrao through the ministry of Raoba, that Kanhojirao should be sent into Surat or to Bombay to remain with the Governor, where he can be restrained from creating further mischief without disturbing the local authorities at Baroda, which must however be in that case answerable for the due remittance to Bombay of an adequate allowance for Kanhoji's support ; at the same time that in this suggestion there is no object whatever entertained but the security of the existing Administration, for which purpose the Company will be answerable for his future good conduct, after he shall be transferred to them.

Baroda, 30th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Arrival
at Baroda*

In conformity to your instructions I left Surat on the 24th, and arrived at Baroda yesterday [29th January] without any material occurrence happening.

About six kos from his place we were met by a deputation from the Minister, Raoji, consisting of Sitaram Bapu, his nephew and adopted son, and a cousin of Kamal-ud-din Khan.

About a kos from Baroda we found the Minister, Raoji Appaji, and all the civil and military officers of Government waiting for us.

The Diwan had spread carpets in the open field for the interview.

In this situation I was introduced to Raoji and separately to every person of any consequence present. The Arab jamadars attended, and the whole company displayed towards us the greatest appearance of cordiality. The professions on Raoba's part were, as the occasion required, few and general ; but they implied the closest connection between the Company and the Gaikwad State, and that they looked in their distress to the English power for protection.

After this ceremony we proceeded to Baroda and were conducted to a suite of tents, which had been prepared for us, but which we only accepted until our own should come up. On entering the tents we were received with rested arms by a body of troops and saluted by an irregular number of guns from some field-pieces on the spot.

It will appear from this relation that my reception at Baroda has been attended with every mark of attention and respect that could be required of the Gaikwad Government.

It will also be satisfactory no doubt to you, Hon'ble Sir, to be informed that Sindia's officers at Broach received the mission, on passing through that territory, with suitable distinction.

The enclosure No. 1 contains a list of presents given and received on this occasion. I request to be favoured with your orders in respect to the disposal of these or any other presents that may be offered to me in the course of this service.

Raoji Appaji, agreeably to an intimation on the preceding night, made me a visit of ceremony this morning [30th January]. A minute of the heads of conversation that passed on the occasion will be found in the enclosure number 2.

It was agreed that I should in the course of the afternoon pay a visit to the Raja, Anandrao, and Raoji went to acquaint the Prince with this intention. My design however was prevented, as Anandrao declared that he thought it incumbent on him to make me the first visit.

I did not think it necessary to overrule this sentiment ; but in return for the courtesy of the Gaikwad Prince I met him on the road, where descending from his elephant after a mutual embrace the procession proceeded to the tents.

Anandrao was attended by all the officers of his Court and a small escort of horse and foot. On entering the tents a discharge of artillery and nearly the same ceremonies took place as on our arrival. The enclosed No. 3 contains the particulars of this interview.

No. 2. Interview with Raoji Appaji on the 30th January.

Raoba with his retinue attended this morning and embraced me.

After some friendly conversation in public the Diwan proposed that we should retire into some private apartment, whither he was accompanied by Kamal-ud-din Khan and three of his confidential friends ; Aga Muhammad attended me. Raoba expressed much joy at seeing us, and promised himself the future pleasure of paying his respects to the Hon'ble the Governor whenever circumstances would permit of it, agreeable to his promise. He at the same time declared the fullest confidence of his Master and himself in the support of the Company's Government, and that they relied solely on our protection. Raoji, after some further conversation, produced two Persian letters, which he had lately received : one was from Ghazi-ud-din Khan Babi Nawab of Sami Radhanpur, a fort situated a short distance beyond Kadi ; the other from Mr. Holford.

Raoba appeared extremely anxious for the reduction of Kadi and the total expulsion of Malharrao. There was no attempt made at present to discourage this idea ; Major Walker confining his conversation to the equipment of the detachment, and putting Raoba in mind that to promote its

*Interview
with Raoba*

efficiency it would be necessary to provide a certain number of carts, bullocks, and komatis ; a provision under each head was immediately promised.

At the beginning of this interview the Governor's letter was delivered to Raoba together with those for Mangal Parekh and Samaldas Bechar-das and the Saïd to the Arab chieftains. The Minister respectfully suggested that it would not be proper to honour him with the Governor's present until the Raja had received his.

It was agreed to have an interview with Anandrao Gaikwad in the afternoon in conjunction with Raoba.

Dispatched the Diwan and his attendants with the compliment of rosewater, betel, etc.

Received by a messenger congratulations on our arrival from Anandrao's wife.

Saturday 30. Raoji, having proceeded to apprise Anandrao of Major Walker's intention to visit him, the Raja protested that it was his business to pay this first mark of attention. Kamal-ud-din Khan accordingly arrived with a message to this effect, and that the Raja was already on the way ; which was not exactly the case, as it was 4 o'clock before he set out from his palace.

No. 3. Meeting with Anandrao on the 30th January.

Major Walker went with his retinue to receive the Raja at a little distance, and having discharged mutual civilities, the procession arrived at the tents.

*Interview
with
Anandrao*

After the ceremonies of a public interview were over, the Gaikwad, at the Major's request, retired into a private apartment with such of his sardars and chiefs as he chose to accompany him.

It was here that the ostensible object of the mission was executed and the Governor's compliments of condolence offered on the death of the late Gaikwad Govindrao. The Raja heard what was said on this subject with indifference, or rather without paying the least attention to it.

When the presents were laid before him, he received them with the same negligence ; and it was soon evident that the state of his mind was incapable of the close application of any kind. Anandrao appears about 30 or 40 years of age, of a robust person and a body that has no visible signs of feebleness ; but an unmeaning countenance and heavy eyes betray at once perhaps a natural imbecility and the ruinous effects of intoxicating drugs, to which he is said to be addicted. Probably both these causes operate to depress the mind of this Prince, but his incapacity for business is here imputed more to the pernicious habit of smoking bang than to constitutional weakness. Notwithstanding these marks of mental debility, Anandrao appeared in possession of his recollection ; he named several of his officers, and was not without a general knowledge of the affairs of his State. If at any time he appeared embarrassed, Raoba and Kamal-ud-din were always ready to assist him. The ornaments for his person were the only part of the presents that engaged any part of his attention. He repeatedly adjusted the sarpesh to his turban and removed the dustband from his wrist to his angarkha. Aga Muhammad's watch attracted his notice, and he examined it childishly.

Towards the conclusion of the interview he appeared for a moment to recover himself, and observed that he had many enemies, who spread false reports of his situation and the state of his mind ; but that he hoped by Major Walker's means the Governor would be undeceived ; and that he would write him the truth. In this request Raoji and Kamal-uddin repeatedly joined, observing it was now easy to see how much the Raja had been injured by report.

Anandrao next adverted to the hostility of Malharrao, and expressed his expectation that the Major would hasten to punish his enemies. He mentioned several times their expulsion from Kadi as an object which he earnestly desired ; this desire was reechoed by the attendants.

The Raja was assured that the Company's Government had the advantage of the Gaikwad's State always in view, and that the justice of his cause and the English forces would effectually protect him against his enemies.

During this interview the Raja, Anandrao, conducted himself with humility, frequently declaring his dependence on the English Government and his respect and attachment to the Company, founded on the intimate connection formed by his ancestors.

After the customary offering of rose water and betel the Gaikwad, Anandrao, took his leave and returned to his habitation.

Surat, 2nd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

1802

I have this day received your two letters of the 30th and 31st ultimo, and feel much satisfied with the circumstances of your reception at Baroda, which may, I trust, prove happily indicative of your future successful progress in the important commission entrusted to your charge.

Duncan's approval

Baroda, 8th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

Having prosecuted as far as present circumstances will admit the objects of my deputation to this Darbar, I propose in consequence of your instructions to rejoin the detachment at Cambay, from when I shall transmit with the least possible delay a particular account of my proceedings at Baroda.

Success at Baroda

In the meantime it will be satisfactory to you to understand that I have received the strongest assurances from the Gaikwad Government of his readiness to acquiesce in all your views and from the Arab jamadars of their respect for, and confidence in, the measures of the Hon'ble Company.

Cambay, 13th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I shall proceed to lay before you an account of my intercourse with the Gaikwad Government or the principal people connected with it since the 1st instant, and state such circumstances as came under my observation during my residence at Baroda.

Walker's account

Among the first who came to wait on me was Samal Parekh, a man of great moneyed influence and vakil to the most numerous party of the Arabs. This party [*the Arabs*], as is noticed in my instructions, were

Samal Parekh

averse to our troops appearing at Baroda and indicated on that occasion, as they have done on others, a degree of insubordination to the Government itself.

Samal Parekh is in all affairs their ostensible adviser, and it is believed that they regulate their conduct entirely by his advice.

It will appear from this account that this man's services may eventually be of considerable use ; and I should imagine from his profession and character that he will be guided in this respect solely by the consideration of his own interest.

His forwardness to see me may be imputed to a sense of his former demerit and a desire by an early attention to re-establish his credit ; but it did not appear that he considered himself dependent on us through his connections with the Factory at Cambay.

Samal Bechardas is a man of about 40 years of age, of a small stature, with the reputation of a cunning, avaricious and intriguing disposition.

*Visit to
Anandrao*

My visit of ceremony to the Gaikwad Raja had been delayed at his own request to the 1st instant, when he appointed a lucky hour of that day to receive me. The minutes of this conference will, I hope, stand in need of but little explanation. There occurred however some circumstances at this interview too extraordinary to escape attention, and which are also difficult to interpret.

The want of subordination and the confusion that prevailed in the Darbar was evident to the least attentive observer. While many circumstances served more and more to convince me of the deplorable state of this Government, they tended to raise my opinion of Anandrao and to excite compassion for his condition.

*Anandrao's
character*

It must necessarily require a longer acquaintance with this Prince to speak confidently of his character ; but, if his mental faculties have been impaired, either by natural or accidental causes, it is still as much evident that his disposition is mild and virtuous. He is of an easy nature and reported to be very religious. I have been since told by his confident, Mangal Parekh, that it was a sentiment of this kind which made him silent when he was questioned respecting the confinement of Kanhoji, for he has continued to consider the imprisonment of his brother as a crime and as an act of impiety, notwithstanding the public necessity for it. When that event happened, he allowed his beard to grow, and for a long period afterwards afflicted himself with mortifications. There is still no doubt but that he gave his unequivocal approbation to the measure ; and when he was released from his own confinement, came abroad to afford the enterprize his countenance. His own declaration that the ruin of the Raja commenced on the day Kanhoji ascended the masnad, is a sufficient proof that he must have been apprehended with the consent of Anandrao.

The Raja probably wished, after the public audience was over, to have entered into a confidential conversation ; and for that purpose retired into another apartment. If this was his design, it was defeated ; for, besides the personages mentioned in the minute, whose rank might entitle them to be present on such an occasion, an indiscriminate crowd rushed in, until the room was nearly filled.



RAOJI APPAJI PHANSE

Notwithstanding Anandrao's authority was not exerted to check this irregularity, and was probably insufficient for the purpose, yet it did not appear that he was without a certain degree of liberty. The information of his situation, although conveyed in a whisper, was done before all the Court, who discovered by their jealousy and uneasiness a knowledge of the nature of the communication. It was asserted to me that this Prince enjoyed full personal freedom, that he went about when he pleased, and very often even walked out without attendants to a house which he is building, and which he is fond of superintending. But I cannot believe that he is, in that state of freedom; he is evidently in the power of the Arabs, and, like every other part of the Administration, under their control.

Anandrao is not destitute of some firmness and insists sometimes on measures, contrary to the inclination of the Arabs; nor have I heard that they have yet had recourse to actual force in opposing his will. The Raja gave a proof of this spirit, when he paid me the first visit, which the Arabs did all in their power to prevent, short of the last extremity.

The disturbance, which took place in the Darbar on the discussion respecting Kanhoji, may after all be as much an instance of the rudeness of the manners or the plainness of a Maratha Court, as liable to a disrespectful construction. If it excited for a moment any alarms amongst the chiefs, it was of no long continuance, since the conversation soon resumed a tranquil and friendly strain.

Anandrao is about 30 years of age, of a dark complexion, and robust stature.

I had before this received several friendly messages from Mangal Parekh; and as he was a man not only of influence, but universally well spoken of, I judged it expedient to encourage his intention of visiting me.

*Mangal
Parekh*

The conversations referred to in the margin afforded too limited data on which to form a correct judgment of the Minister's character; but acuteness and a certain air of prudence and timidity appeared to constitute the great outline. He has evidently the talent and habit for managing public business, with a capacity not unfitted to the task, but he is not at liberty to pursue his own plans, and is devoid of that courage or firmness which is necessary to wrest from the Arabs their usurped power. The concessions made to the Arab jamadars in public and the excessive external marks of attention, which he strove to pay them, discovered their consequence and the constraint under which the Minister laboured. Raoji has been familiar with revolutions; he has seen and borne sometimes a part in the changes that have for these last 40 years agitated and shaken the numerous branches of the Maratha Empire. This may have tinged his character with a degree of suspicion, and he perhaps doubted our intentions.

*Raoji's
character*

There was, however, frequently a degree of candour and openness in his conversation, which had all the appearance of sincerity.

I have since understood from a person well acquainted with him that the Diwan is too communicative, and that he often from this disposition prejudices his own and the public affairs.

Raoji Appaji is nearly 60 years of age, of a respectable and prepossessing appearance.

*Mangal
Parekh*

The behaviour of Mangal Parekh at this interview was sensible and unassuming.

He is a man of respectable appearance and the manager or vakil for the best disposed division of the Arabs, although not the most numerous. He bears the character of a moderate and conciliatory man, averse to extremities and well affected to the present Administration. He is supposed to have much of the confidence of Anandrao and to be also the Diwan's friend.

It will be observed that Mangal Parekh did not, like the rest, press the expulsion of Malharrao from Kadi ; and although it will appear by a subsequent minute that he condemned the conduct of this Prince, yet that a punishment short of his ruin might suffice.

It may excite some surprise that these Parekhs, who are simple shroffs, should have attained so much influence at Baroda. But this has proceeded from being the accountants and agents of the Arabs. Either Samal or Mangal Parekh can command the constant service of 500 or 600 men.

*Sultan
Jaffir*

Sultan Jaffir was the first of the Arab jamadars who paid me a visit on his own account. It is true they had all more than once been introduced to me, and had been several times at the tents ; but these visits were in company with the Raja or Raoba, and I did not consider them as marks of respect or attention to me.

I am not informed that they had any hesitation on this head ; and it is probable they had not, as they severally sent a message on my first arrival that they would wait on me, after their superiors should be received and visited. This was not the only instance, which occurred of the affected humility of these Arab chiefs, who, while they govern everything, will decline a seat of honour at the Darbar. An instance of this kind happened, when the Raja came to see me, when one of them rudely refused to be seated near the Gaikwad, although invited by Anandrao himself.

Sultan Jaffir is the most respectable and the most considered of the jamadars. He is a little man, advanced in years, but of a good appearance. He has spent his life in Gujarat, where he was born, and was formerly in the service of Malharrao.

His conversation, although respectful, had a degree of independence, and was not without some share of public sentiment.

*Arab
Jamadars*

The behaviour and appearance of the Arab jamadars was better than I expected. They are most of them a little advanced in years, but of a decent appearance. Their conversation was respectful and modest. They spoke of their origin and meant to pay us a compliment when they compared their own virtues with ours. They took their leave with professions of regard and service.

The attention of Bechardas [*Samal Parekh*] increased, and he more than once intimated that the jamadars of his side would conform to the Company's orders. The air and manner of this man discovered that he was swayed wholly by personal interests.

The object of this deputation was to sound Raoba's mind and to see whether he had anything in reserve, which he might be more disposed to disclose to this agency than directly to me. He appeared, however, willing only to converse on that object which principally engaged the public attention, which was a popular topic.

It is to be expected that Malharrao and the Baroda Government will be equally ready to accuse each other ; but, if the situation of the parties be considered, justice will decide in favour of the latter.

Malharrao, a feudatory vassal, has withheld the payment of his tribute, taken up arms under pretence of defending himself against a foreign enemy, and after he had made a declaration to the contrary, has fallen upon his superior. Malhar

The motive of assisting Kanhoji can be allowed little weight, since that Prince had no claim to the gadi, and Malharrao acquiesced in his deposition. The invasion of Malharrao was also long posterior to that event ; and if the Gaikwad State required an avenger, there are two legitimate sons of Govindrao's who must be allowed the first right at least of complaint.

From the best accounts that I have obtained, Malharrao not only gave his acquiescence, but on the occasion of Kanhoji's imprisonment celebrated the event by a discharge of artillery. It was without any declaration of hostility or even any previous complaint that he invaded the dominion of his feudal lord and, as is said here, with the real view of dethroning him.

In the course of this long and often desultory conversation with Raoba, he sometimes discovered a considerable degree of obstinacy and unreasonableness. The reduction of Kadi was his constant theme, and the *sine qua non* on which he insisted. He returned to this object with a pertinacity that I least expected, as he had so readily at a former conference subscribed to sentiments of more moderation. This desire of the Diwan was no doubt in a great measure excited by motives of revenge, but he was impelled to push it so far, as he did, by the cabals of people about him, who looked only to the gratification of their passions. Some of these people have a personal influence with the Diwan, and the power of theirs is so great that he dares not reject their councils. The jamadars are generally inimical to Malharrao from a cause that long preceded the revolution, and which this event has probably heightened ; since they were the principal means of dethroning Kanhoji and still hold him in confinement. Raoji
vindictive

Raoba by degrees became more accommodating and agreed to abide entirely by your decision. I cannot however flatter myself that he yielded on this occasion to the influence of reason entirely, but complied with what he deemed a kind of necessity and to accommodate himself with a system of conduct which he despaired of altering, although he probably thought that we pursued it too rigidly. He seemed to think it a little hard that, as he was to pay for the troops, they should not implicitly adopt his views, and that we were too much inclined to favour Malharrao. It was observable that Raoji constantly doubted the means of Malharrao to repay his debts to the Gaikwad State, and apparently put less value on our guarantee from his belief in the deficiency of the funds of this Chieftain. The Diwan however after so long combating this system acquiesced in good humour, and with apparent cordiality committed his fortunes into our hands.

There is no doubt but Raoba was very sincere when he complained of the overgrown power of the Arabs, and concurred in a wish to reduce it. He appeared to entertain the greatest dread of these people, and never spoke of them but in the most cautious manner. Whenever he mentioned them the tone of his voice was lowered, and he seemed afraid Raoba and
Arabs

lest a word or expression of a suspicious tendency should reach them. He lamented the ascendancy they had obtained in the State, but was incapable of suggesting or following any vigorous means of lowering their influence. Raoji trusted to the contingencies of a future day and to the slow operation of time.

*Raoba's
plan*

It was not with a view of dispossessing the Arabs that Raoba proposed to subsidise an English body of troops. His view was to secure his frontier against the incursions of Malharrao or to ensure the collection of the revenue which is greatly in arrears in that quarter. For these purposes he proposed to station the detachment on the frontiers of Kadi. Raoji intimated that the territory he would cede the Company in this case should be on the sea coast ; but, as I was satisfied that this object may be effected at any time and pushed to any extent that may be thought expedient, I did not endeavour to prosecute the subject. I saw, however, that the Diwan's view in mentioning a territory on the sea-side was to enhance his offer and as a bribe to comply with his wishes.

*Raoba's
anxiety*

The great object of Raoba's anxiety is the continuance of his diwan-ship ; and assured of this object, we may at all times rest certain of his assistance.

It was customary with the Diwan to finish his exhortation for taking Kadi to add : after that he would go to Surat and settle articles of agreement conformably to the Governor's order. On one occasion, when a less violent conduct was recommended to him, he proposed peevishly that the best way would be for Malharrao and himself to meet Mr. Duncan at Cambay.

It will appear from the perusal of this part of the Diary, that in this conference Raoba's temper and strain of argument was considerably different from that which he held at a former interview.

The apparent inconsistency, I am persuaded, is not so much to be imputed to any absolute change in his sentiments as to the interested advice of those who surrounded him. From the defect in the Diwan's character, which has been already noticed, he receives impressions too readily ; but from an attentive observation of him I think we may conclude with as much certainty, as a case of this nature will admit, that the necessity of his affairs, his real dispositions and the decided steps he has adopted by calling for the aid of the English Government, will insure his acquiescence to whatever measures we may recommend.

*Mangal
Parekh*

It must be understood that Mangal Parekh, when speaking of the subserviency of the Arabs to the Company's Government, could only mean to promise for those of his own party. It may excite some surprise and perhaps some degree of doubt of the sincerity of this Parekh that he should readily point out the mischiefs arising from the Arab influence, on which his [*influence*] entirely rested, and propose a reduction of their establishment ; but the shroff applied these observations solely to the adverse faction and considered his own as free from censure. That this is the case in some degree must be admitted, since the division under Mangal Parekh at least testify more subordinate to Government.

Mangal Parekh's reprehension of Malharrao's conduct is entitled to consideration, as it is not marked by any particular violence, and proceeds from a man, in whom this Chieftain appears to have reposed considerable confidence.

It was easy to perceive that Mangal Parekh thought the Diwan deficient in firmness and too generally communicative. Indeed I am told that Raoji, from this natural defect in this constitution as from the imperious necessity of his situation, pays much more attention to Samal Parekh, whom he knows to be less favourably disposed towards him than to Mangal who is his friend.

The undisguised manner in which both the Parekhs offered the services of the Arabs will not escape observation. They had probably some previous consultation with their parties ; but the shroffs appeared to make an offer of these services, as if they had a right, like property to command and dispose of them. The great weight and consequence of the two Parekhs was evinced by many circumstances. The Arabs themselves seem to acknowledge their sway, and the two parties are publicly distinguished at Baroda as belonging to Samal or Mangal Parekh.

The Parekhs' power

At this public meeting nothing particular could be expected to occur. It only afforded an opportunity of viewing the aspect and behaviour of these Arabs. On comparing them with the other party, they appeared more rude in their manners, but their demeanour was respectful. They seemed also to feel a public or national sentiment by making objects connected with Arabia the topics of their conversation.

Arabs' behaviour

This confidential visit of Mangal Parekh was meant to supply that information which the Raja had promised to transmit on a former occasion. By the chobdar's message he became the authorised agent of the Prince.

Purpose of visit

The picture drawn by Mangal Parekh of Anandrao's mind and situation is perhaps too favourable ; but in respect to his personal liberty the description may possibly be pretty exact. That he makes visits unattended and without restraint about the environs of Baroda, there is reason to believe. The last day of our residence he paid such a visit to Raoba to view a new apartment, which the Minister has built.

Anandrao

My intention by sending the message to Raoba was to remove any latent uneasiness that might remain from yesterday's conference and also to ascertain by that means his private sentiments. With the first view also I sent to him your letter of the 27th ultimo, which I had delayed delivering until this time, when I conceived it would produce the best effect.

Appeal to Raoji

If Raoba had any uneasiness, he chose to conceal it, and his appearance gave no indication of discontent.

I accepted of this invitation to visit the Raja because it was the last [*visit*] we should have an opportunity of making, and because it would give me a further opportunity of viewing his situation. I saw nothing to alter my former opinion in regard to the leading features in his character, but the appearance of everything was decent, and the courtiers, although familiar, were respectful in their behaviour. Raoba was uncommonly attentive and civil to us. The Raja himself pointed out Sultan Jaffir to my notice and mentioned him as his invariable well-wisher. This jamadar on all occasions I observed to be seated in the most honourable place, and the marked object of the Sovereign's or the Ministers' attention.

Visit to Raja

The manner in which Sultan Jaffir behaved in this visit confirmed the opinion I had formed of his desire to be well with us ; and probably he

Sultan Jaffir

proposed, whatever might be our designs, to secure himself by coming over in time to that party which we should embrace. Jaffir was formerly in the service of Malharrao, which he quitted on a real pretended breach of promise of that Prince.

The behaviour of this jamadar had been from the beginning particular, and he always appeared anxious to separate himself from his brethren. By this conduct he might no doubt have a double view ; it might either be the means of increasing his consequence or of obtaining an exclusive or larger share of our favour.

But, whatever were his motives, Sultan Jaffir's attentions proved that he had no objection to connect himself closely with us and probably to become subservient to our views.

*Kanhoji
blamed*

The narrative of this jamadar respecting Kanhoji's government may be suspected of some partiality ; but it establishes this fact that the Arabs were the principal, if not sole, instruments that effected the revolution, and that they were incited from an apprehension of Kanhoji's designs against their own body to undertake the enterprise.

*End of
visit*

It had been evident to me, some days before this, my further residence at Baroda would not be productive of any advantage. It appeared to me that the objects of my mission had been obtained, as far as they are at present attainable.

I perceived that I could not in short protract my stay without exciting a suspicion unfavourable to us, and therefore resolved to avail myself of the latitude in your instructions, by rejoining the detachment at Cambay.

Result

I fixed accordingly on the 8th for my departure.

My mission to Baroda, Hon'ble Sir, has probably produced as much good effect as you expected from it. The reception of the deputation by that Government has been as honourable as possible and attended with the strongest marks of respect and distinction. The reception, it is to be presumed, will suffice to destroy the calumnies, which evil-disposed persons have circulated, of an hostility, which was not to be overcome in that quarter. It has also defeated the private plots of many, who were hostile to our interference.

It will appear from the proceedings that during the whole of our residence the Administration and the most respectable people of every party evinced the most friendly dispositions. They appeared anxious to avail themselves of our aid and to repose an unlimited confidence on the integrity of our intentions, a circumstance even more flattering than the appeal to our power for assistance.

We have dissipated the apprehensions which the Arabs entertained from our arrival, and have found that they are by no means irreconcilable.

*Walker's
hopes*

I hope that my expectations will not appear too sanguine, if I think that it is now in our power to attain all the important views of Government in Gujarat. The Gaikwad Government is absolutely in that state of weakness and disorder that it must dissolve without our support. The confusion of authorities and the misery, that is the consequence to the people, can hardly be conceived. Nothing but irregularity prevails everywhere, and with an immense revenue the Administration labours under the greatest poverty. The pay of every department is in arrears, and the country is mortgaged to money lenders, who collect from it what they please. It is in many places under these sovereigns, besides a greater number of

local authorities who all vie in fleecing the inhabitants. A single Arab travels with the authority of a prince. An armed Arab aristocracy is in possession of the government, which has again sold or rather relinquished its influence to two shroffs, from its own inability to manage it.

The Arabs are the only material obstacle to the complete establishment of the Company's authority in Gujarat ; but they are not in reality formidable. They are ferocious, but incapable of subordination. They are attached to their individual chiefs, but unconnected by any common system of union. They are divided into two principal parties, which have been already noticed ; but besides, there is a variety of inferior and independent chieftains. The whole number of the Arab forces is estimated by themselves at 14,000, for which they oblige Government to pay. The real number, however, as I was informed, is less than 7,000. Of these about a fourth part are reckoned natives of Arabia ; the rest are of Arabian extraction but born in this country. Their knowledge of war is wretched, and their arms, which are principally matchlocks, bad. The forts they have in their possession, if we may judge from that of Baroda, which is said to be the best, are in no state to make any resistance.

*The Arab
problem*

The power of the Arabs is less effectual, as it is so much divided. It did not appear to me that they have above 1,000 men collected in any one situation. Sultan Jaffir himself is my authority that there are only 1,000 with Babaji, and about the same number at Baroda.

Although much is not to be apprehended from a military force of this description, it will not, I am persuaded, be necessary to proceed to actual violence against it.

It would be sufficient to place over it a control, able to restrain its irregularities, and unto whom the Government might apply for support on the occasion of any excess. Two battalions, stationed at Baroda, would answer this purpose effectually. On the adoption of this measure the power of the Arabs must instantly decline. As they would no longer be the only power in the State, their dictum would lose its weight. When their situation becomes less profitable and less desirable, their numbers would diminish. They would go elsewhere to seek their fortunes, to some other unhappy country where ascendancy may be supplied by brutal force, which is the only mode that the Arabs are acquainted with for maintaining it. It would be easy at the same time to prevent them gaining any increase by recruits. Other means for diminishing their numbers or for rendering this phalanx less formidable might be resorted to. The jama-dars are divided among themselves, their jealousy may be excited, or their interest may be made the instrument of attaching them to the side of Government.

All their wealth is lodged with the Parekhs, who are besides men of great prosperity. The influence of these shroffs over the Arabs has been mentioned, and it is not probable men of their character would wish to see the flames of war kindled at Baroda. As far as we can depend upon professions, they have engaged to promote our views ; but I would much rather trust to their interest, which is not to oppose us.

Should, however, the mere presence of our battalions at Baroda fail in keeping the Arabs within proper bounds, their first excess would afford a just pretence of attacking them and expelling them from the Gaikwad territory.

*Malhar
disliked*

There is a general resentment against Malharrao, and perhaps the expostulation of his punishment was the chief means of reconciling so many jarring parties to request our aid. Motives of justice and policy would seem to warrant the exemplary chastisement of this rebellious Chieftain, should he decline to make ample submission to his superior and feudal sovereign. But, if he remains obstinate, we should undertake a popular cause; and in the event of success, we should be able to effect anything with this Government. The acceptance of a subsidiary force would follow upon this success as a matter of course; but perhaps to ensure this, it is necessary that we should perform a service that will be felt by the rude senses of these men and raise at the same time amongst them our reputation. Both these objects would be secured by a successful expedition against Kadi.

After this object was effected, the detachment would return to Baroda; and an easy arrangement would fix it there or any other equal number of troops.

*Kanhoji's
case*

Motives of humanity, more than the merits of Kanhoji may induce us to desire to liberate him. He is an illegitimate son of the late Govind-rao's and has no legal claim whatever to conduct the Gaikwad administration.

This Prince has justly suffered for his violence, injustice, and usurpation. We may desire his release, because we have expressed a wish for it; but as his confinement is not attended with any particular cruelty, it is the less necessary to press it at present. Neither is it sought to give Kanhoji entire freedom, which all parties seem to think inexpedient. It is still proposed to keep his person in restraint by transferring it to our custody, a measure which, I dare say, will in due time be effected, but which must be allowed to follow as a consequence of our connection and future intimacy with this State.

It would appear that Kanhoji is not less addicted to the use of pernicious drugs than Anandrao, and that they produce a much worse effect on his disposition.

If the accounts of his behaviour in prison are to be credited, he is frequently outrageous; and as soon as he heard of the application made to us for assistance, expressed great resentment.

There is no doubt but Kanhoji is not so favourably disposed to us as his brother.

*Strength
of army*

I made an early application to Raoba to be furnished with a correct account of the number and description of the forces under Babaji or those which he was able to bring into the field. Raoba has hitherto deferred complying with my wish on this head, and I have been obliged to give him notice in writing that this information is absolutely required by my instructions.

I must, however, confess that I should have little confidence in the fidelity of the Diwan's return, and it is not likely that I shall be acquainted with the real strength of his army, until I am able to satisfy myself on the spot. It has indeed been mentioned to me that Raoji is not himself fully in possession of the information I have demanded from him, as Babaji enlists and discharges men as he pleases, and has the absolute conduct of the war. From the want of precision and method he rarely, if ever, sends a return, but when he stands in need of money. According to this supply

the army is more or less numerous, and its strength is daily fluctuating. Their chief dependence for cash is on the two Parekhs; and as these shroffs make their advances, the army flourishes or declines.

By the inquiries I have made the forces under Babaji were stated in round numbers at 30,000, which I think is an exaggerated estimate; but we may presume, since no very decisive event has yet taken place, that the strength of the parties is nearly balanced. The forces, however, of Malharrao are reported to be rather of a better description.

I have, thus, Hon'ble Sir, laid before you at full length a diary of my intercourse with the Baroda Government; and now await, agreeably to your instructions, your ultimate orders at this place with the greatest respect. *Conclusion*

P.S. Since writing this letter Raoji Appaji has transmitted two memorandums or returns of the forces under the command of Babaji and at present opposed to Malharrao. These returns are enclosed for your information. *Baroda forces*

The heterogeneous materials which compose this army are sufficiently apparent. It will be seen also how much the number falls short of the vague accounts that have been hitherto received. But this moderate estimate of the strength of the army is in favour of its fidelity; and I am happy to perceive that I have done injustice to the Diwan by suspecting the veracity of his statement. These [*suspensions arose*] from his delay, which seems to have proceeded from a disinclination to expose his weakness and not from an intention to deceive. If the weakness, however, of both parties is nearly equal, which there is every reason to believe, the smallness of Babaji's forces is hardly an object of regret. It would appear, however, that Babaji may have more men in pay than Raoba is acquainted with, as he is stated to have entertained a number of additional troops, of which no exact account has been transmitted to Baroda.

Extracts from Major Walker's account of his visit to, and stay at, Baroda. Samal Parekh's visit.

Monday, 1st February: This day at 1/2 past one o'clock Samal Parekh Bechardas, a wealthy shroff, unto whom I had a letter from the Governor, accompanied by a number of other merchants, came to visit me. *Samal Parekh's promises*

Aga Muhammad Kamal-ud-din and Hafizji were present at this interview.

Bechardas acknowledged the receipt of the Hon'ble the Governor's letter and promised to act in conformity with his injunctions. He professes himself ready to serve the Company with money to an unlimited extent and even to assist them with an armed force, if necessary. He proposed that one of his clerks should accompany the detachment, if I required it, to attend to the supply of its pecuniary wants, a proposal which was civilly declined.

Bechardas made the strongest professions of attachment to the Company and said that it had been the first object of his desire to see the legal heir seated on the Gaikwad gadi. He expressed his hope that we would not be long in taking Kadi, after which events he would hearken to and obey whatever commands might be laid on him.

Bechardas proceeded to state the particulars of a loan of money entered into with him by the Resident at Cambay on the Company's account. On this subject he was referred to the Hon'ble the Governor at Surat, who would do him justice, if he had any just cause of complaint.

After repeated declarations of fidelity and attachment he was assured of the Company's protection in proportion as his services should merit it.

Having again expressed his entire subserviency, Samal Parekh asked leave to make a present of certain articles and was dismissed with the usual ceremonies.

Visit to Anandrao.

Monday, 1st February : At 1/2 past 3 o'clock Sitaram Bapu and Mir Muhammad Husain Khan called on me with a considerable train to visit the Maharaja, Anandrao.

These deputies received each a present, and I proceeded with them to the Gaikwad's palace within the fort of Baroda, Captain Cooper, Aga Muhammad and Sunderji accompanied me, and I thought it proper to order a guard of sepoy along with us, not so much for the sake of appearance, as to establish publicly that the visit was made without any kind of restriction, an object I was solicitous to establish, since the Arabs, who had the chief power in the fort, were supposed to be inimical to our admission.

I had the satisfaction to proceed without interruption and through a crowd eager to testify their respect.

We were received by the Diwan in the court of a large palace, built by the late Govindrao, the residence of the present Anandrao, who came to the entrance of the Darbar to meet us.

The visit was received by Anandrao with every mark of distinction.

It was satisfactory to remark that the demeanour of this Prince was much more respectable and collected than on the former day. He went through the public ceremonies without embarrassment and with but little assistance. He was cheerful, and the stupidity of his first appearance seemed to give way to a considerable share of benevolence and even of intelligence.

During this visit Anandrao's personal attention to the mission was unremitted, and he seemed to labour under sentiments of gratitude for the present assistance of the Company's Government, which he sought anxiously to express. He said that the sarkar had received letters apprising them of the approach of the English forces to Cambay, and observed that his own army was in the field, furnished with all necessaries and prepared to obey my orders. Rebellion, he added, had arisen and ruined his State.

Soon after this public conversation Anandrao presented the mission with suitable presents, and requested our attendance in a private apartment.

Raoji Appaji, Mir Kamal-ud-din, Madhavrao Tatya, Sultan Jaffir, Yehya Ben Gazi, Muhammad Ben Ahmed, several other Arabs, 5 or 6 Brahmans and an indiscriminate number of their attendants followed and even forced themselves into this apartment.

Being again seated, the Raja expressed himself much indebted to the Hon'ble the Governor's kindness, and his joy at seeing me. He mentioned

that at this time many bad and rebellious persons benefited themselves by plundering and devastating his territories ; and had it not been for the care and fidelity of his Minister, Raoji, the country must have been totally ruined. This ruin, the Raja said, had been foreseen by himself, and that it commenced on the day Kanhoji ascended the masnad. The eulogium, which Anandrao made on this occasion on his Diwan, had no appearance of being prompted. He proceeded to lament the disorders of his country and the refractory spirit of his vassal, Malharrao ; but on this point he added that he now felt no uneasiness, as the English forces would soon punish that rebellious person, whom he most frequently denominated the Kadiwala.

To evince his strong desire to inflict a due punishment on Malharrao, the Raja mentioned that he had sent his own son, Hanmantrao, to the army. This voluntary reference to his son afforded an opportunity of questioning Anandrao to the effect of my instructions. He answered distinctly and without hesitation that the presence of his son with the army was an act entirely his own, and in which he acquiesced with pleasure. He mentioned that this young prince was 12 years of age, and spoke of him with satisfaction. He denied positively that Malharrao had in any manner obtained his sanction to prosecute war and commit disturbances. But, when Anandrao was asked whether Kanhoji was imprisoned by his consent, he made no reply, he hung down his head, rolled his eyes and maintained an impressive silence.

Sultan Jaffir, Kamal-ud-din and Raoji himself almost all together began to answer for their Prince ; they asserted that the imprisonment of Kanhoji was not only with his consent, but that he had come abroad that day to assist in the enterprise, and had from a balcony himself addressed the multitude in approbation of the measure.

Still the Raja remained silent. He first attempted to whisper in my ear and next in Aga Muhammad's, whom he called from the front and seated behind him. He then whispered that the Arab jamadars were all his mortal enemies, and that they would not permit him to converse freely with me, who, he added, had been pleased to come so far to assist him. He requested that I would restore peace to his ruined State, and that he would send in writing for my information an account of all the damage he had sustained from the depredations of Malharrao as well as the most secret thoughts of his heart under his own signature.

During this interesting period the Darbar was agitated, the Diwan drew near to listen, and some of the jamadars observed it was time to take leave. The Raja afterwards said aloud that, as I was come, he placed his character and reputation in my hands.

On returning, Anandrao conducted us to the staircase, where introducing Mangal Parekh, he said he was his sincere friend and well-wisher, and hoped that we would for his sake show him all the civilities in our power.

The mission was conducted back to the tents by Sitaram, Kamal-ud-din, Gopalrao and the rest of the principal officers.

Mangal Parekh's request.

Monday, 1st February : Bury Khan, a person who was deputed with Hakimji to the Hon'ble the Governor by the late Govindrao, called at my tent and presented the respectful compliments of Mangal Parekh,

M. Parekh's messenger

with whom he professed to be bound in the closest ties of friendship. Bury Khan delivered a message from Mangal Parekh to the following effect that it was his utmost desire to place himself and his property under the Company; wherefore he was ready to perform any service that might be required on their account. He requested leave to wait on me, when he would come and relate the history and present state of this Government. He begged in respect to this communication that a due degree of secrecy might be observed. Bury Khan was instructed to encourage Mangal Parekh in these sentiments, and the next morning was appointed to receive his visit.

Invitation accepted.

Presents *Monday, 1st February* : This evening I complied with Raoji's request to be present at an entertainment which he wished to give in honour of the mission. This occasion was elected to present the Minister with the present from the Hon'ble the Governor, which he received with suitable expressions of respect.

Appeal to Raoji An opportunity occurring to speak privately, I availed myself of it by informing the Diwan that in his intercourse with me it was necessary he should be sincere if he expected to avail himself of the friendship of the English; that he might always open himself to me without reserve; but it would be better if that was done before few people.

I gave him to understand as well as Aga Muhammad that the Governor was favourably disposed towards him, and had nothing so much in view as the advantage of the Gaikwad State. Raoji acknowledged that he was at present by our means rescued from an imminent danger, and he should for the rest of his life in return for this service devote himself to us; that he had done his utmost for the good of his Master and for the support of his Government; henceforward he was ready to obey such orders and acquiesce in such measures as the Hon'ble the Governor might judge necessary for the promotion of the same objects. He was again assured that the Governor desired to see peace and happiness established in Gujarat. Raoji, subscribing to these sentiments, proposed to confer with me at the tents next morning, attended only by his confidential friends.

Raoji's visit.

Raoji's visit *Tuesday, 2nd February* : This morning between 9 and 10 o'clock Raoji Appaji, attended by Kamal-ud-din Khan and Gopalrao, came to visit me. The conversation was long and desultory and lasted until near 2 o'clock.

Gajrabai's case The first subject introduced was the complaint of Gajrabai, which was that her mother Bhuga Bai had been deprived of her allowances, a circumstance the Diwan declared to be in every respect false; on the contrary he asserted that Bhuga Bai was at present living in Baroda in the undisturbed enjoyment of her property, and that her allowances from the sarkar, since the imprisonment of Kanhoji, had even been augmented. He invited me to satisfy myself of these facts; which was done, as has been already reported in my letter of 4th instant.

In respect to Gajrabai herself, Raoji alleged that she has a very bad temper, and is of a dissatisfied disposition. If she has forgot, he still

recollects the imprisonment and hardship she suffered from Kanhoji, and that on his imprisonment she was liberated by himself, and was ever afterwards treated suitably to her rank. But (added the Diwan) it was not so much her own idea as at the persuasion of Ganeshpant that she undertook the present argument and entered into the intrigues against the Government. He understands that she now gives out that she was a guarantee between the late Fatesing and the Company; but the truth is that she was only a hostage in a case of compulsion and necessity. Nevertheless (added Raoba) should this infatuated woman choose to return to her family, she shall be received with due honour and treated in the same manner as before.

The confinement of Kanhoji was next discussed.

At first Raoba thought it was our intention to intercede for this Prince, and perhaps restore him to power. Under this apprehension he observed that neither the Gaikwad's family nor his own would be safe if Kanhoji was liberated.

Kanhoji's case

He stated that the whole course of this Prince's life was a series of crimes; that he first rebelled against his father, who confined him; that he afterwards imprisoned his brother and usurped his throne; that all were alarmed by his violence; and that he had been guilty of innumerable acts of injustice or ingratitude. Raoba asked: why this anxiety for Kanhoji? As he was illegitimate, he had no claim to the gadi, and could not even from his spurious origin sit down to eat with Anandrao. The act of imprisoning Kanhoji, Raoba asserted, was universally approved of. The seizure of his person had been made at the request of all the officers of the Government. The Peshwa, Sindia and Malharrao had all expressed their approbation by letters, which were produced, and are here entered. Malharrao made a general discharge of all his artillery on the occasion. But after this defence of the measure, and after it was explained that Kanhoji would be placed in a situation where it would be out of his power to disturb the Government, the Diwan consented that he should be transferred under the security proposed to the custody of the Hon'ble the Governor.

By this time we appeared to have full possession of Raoji's confidence. He expressed great fear of the Arabs, should the intimation respecting Kanhoji come to their knowledge; he owned that their consent must be obtained; and they had in fact all the power of the Government, which they exercised often to very bad purposes. The fort of Baroda and every other in the Gaikwad State he mentioned to be in their hands. It was but a few days ago, when they heard of my coming, that they threatened his life and boasted publicly that the fort of Baroda belonged to them. Raoba stated that the Arabs had been excited to violence on this occasion by certain emissaries in Surat, and that they had prevented Anandrao from coming two kos to meet me. In short he made no scruple to declare that their evil dispositions gave him the greatest alarm and uneasiness. The Diwan added that the two Parekhs had contributed much to this insubordination by their mode of administering to their pecuniary wants. Their demands, on the sarkar now amounted to 25 lakhs of Rupees, a demand which he did not know how to discharge. Raoji appeared sensible of all the inconveniences attending the usurped power of the Arabs, and showed a sincere disposition to get rid of them. He observed, how-

Arab problem

ever, that the object would not probably be effected without bloodshed ; but his present intention was, after the Kadi business should be settled, to pay them their arrears by degrees and discharge them. Should they resist, he expected the assistance of the Company's troops. It was at this period of the conversation that Raoba took occasion to assert the independence of the Gaikwad in respect to the Peshwa, without whose consent he could make treaties and decide on peace or war.

*Malhar's
case*

When the subject of Malharrao was brought under discussion, Raoji observed that he had shown him on many occasions civility and service. In proof of this he produced three friendly letters¹ ; the first, one month, and the second, two months after the imprisonment of Kanhoji. The third also about two months after that event, addressed to Anandrao, expresses his approbation of a conduct that punished irregularity, which evidently refers to the seizure of Kanhoji, for, although his name is not mentioned, who was irregular but him ? The two others are addressed to Raoji and relate to the outstanding tribute, which is fixed by written agreements at one lakh and twenty thousand Rupees per annum. Malharrao requests Raoji to obtain some abatement, and that the balance may be made by instalments, for which he offers security to ensure its due discharge. Raoji here asserted in strong terms his fidelity and attachment for Gaikwads and that he was ready, as well as his family, to suffer death on their account. He desired that inquiry might be made, if necessary, into his conduct since the death of his late Sovereign, Govindrao ; when it would be found that he had increased the allowances of his descendants one lakh and 25,000 Rupees a year ; moreover that, when the Arabs insisted on the payments of their arrears, he had pawned his jewels to quiet them.

At present the Diwan said that he was anxious for the capture of Kadi, after which he should wait on the Hon'ble the Governor, and personally satisfy him of his character and conduct, and adjust every point.

*Murar's
escape*

Raoji mentioned the escape two days ago of Murarrao, one of the illegitimate Gaikwads. He was in charge of the Arabs, under Yehya Ben Gazi, who are supposed to have assisted his flight with the connivance of their jamadar ; but he believed that the fugitive had gone to Surat, as he had married the illegitimate daughter of a purvoo of that place, named Harichand Pandavaji ; that this Harichand Pandavaji is head-purvoo of the latty, and is considered an active instrument in exciting disturbances and a great intriguer in the concerns of the Gaikwad family. Raoji produced a Persian letter from Ganeshpant to the Arab jamadars, advising them to be on their guard, for that the Diwan had promised the English the Castle of Baroda and its territory, that the tenor of this and other advices from Surat warned these people of a plan to ruin them. Towards the end of the conference Raoji received letters, which he seemed to read with satisfaction, informing him of the arrival of the fleet with the detachment at Cambay.

In conclusion Raoji observed that there were in every State good and bad ministers, but he desired to be judged by his actions, and hoped that the Governor would not think ill of him in the meantime.

1. There is but one incriminating letter from Malharrao recorded in these documents. See *Kanhoji's imprisonment*, 28th January, 1801.

Mangal Parekh's visit.

Wednesday, 3rd February : Mangal Parekh accompanied by Bury Khan called on me.

*Mangal
Parekh's
views*

The Parekh expressed his joy that the Hon'ble the Governor had undertaken to support and protect the Gaikwad State. He blamed the conduct of Gajrabai, and asserted that her complaint of the discontinuance of the allowances to her mother, Bhagu Bai, was false ; for that the latter continued to receive the same stipend and to live as freely and comfortably as formerly. He expressed his regret at these domestic dissensions, which were injurious to the interests and discreditable to the reputation of the Gaikwad family. Mangal stated it to be his opinion that these disorders would never cease until Fatesingrao, the second legitimate son of the late Govindrao, returned to Gujarat. He mentioned Fatesing as a promising young man, and made no doubt but his appearance would restore tranquillity and assist the authority of Government. He requested that the Governor would write to induce this Prince to return ; for, although Raoji had done this twice in impressive terms, yet a letter from the Governor would have more effect. Mangal Parekh observed that, had it not been for the prudence and good sense of the present Minister, the Gaikwad State would have been ruined.

Mangal Parekh did not appear to be charged with any particular message from Anandrao, as that Prince had intimated at the last interview ; nor was he for the present questioned on that head.

On his own part Mangal Parekh made many professions and was seemingly sincere. He requested that he might be allowed to take my hand between his, and that I would assure him of the Company's protection. He engaged to perform whatever the Hon'ble the Governor should command, and to cause all the jamadars with their forces, over whom he had influence, to obey me, whether for the preservation of the Gaikwad State or on any occasion in which the Company might require their assistance. Mangal Parekh mentioned that he had assisted General Goddard with cash by means of the late Nagindas, and would be happy to serve the Company faithfully again in the same way. He was anxious he said to pay his homage personally to the Hon'ble the Governor. When he was taking his leave, he requested that I would not present him with a couple of shawls, which he understood were intended for him, until he brought the jamadars to wait on me, as he wished to receive that favour in their company, and that they should receive a similar honour at the same time.

Sultan Jaffir's visit.

Wednesday, 3rd February : Sultan Jaffir, one of the principal Arab jamadars, requested leave to visit me this afternoon. He came accompanied by Kamal-ud-din. The jamadar expressed his inclination to serve the Hon'ble Company, and he begged that I would permit him to testify his respect by accepting a small nazar. *Jaffir
friendly*

After expressing the pleasure it gave him to meet me, he observed that he was the servant of the raj and would perform his duty, contributing to its support. The English and the Arabs, he observed, were equally remarkable for their good faith, and he hoped that nothing would occur to change this opinion on this occasion. After receiving from me some expressions

of kindness and attention, the jamadar became more warm ; he requested leave to take my hand between his as a pledge of friendship and his devotion ; he spoke of the machinations of evil persons at Surat and of the mischief they had nearly by their intrigues effected at Baroda. He declined naming those emissaries, but said that they were very well known.

Sultan Jaffir spoke of Kanhoji's confinement as a necessary measure, as equally necessary for the Maharaja, the State, and themselves. He spoke of Raoba's administration with approbation, but without any marked praise.

This jamadar seemed to dwell with pleasure on the extent and value of the Gaikwad possessions and said that he was the Lord of Gujarat, since none of the other petty princes, who share this country among them, could pretend to the same state and independence.

The time for the evening prayer being near, Sultan Jaffir asked leave to retire to perform his devotions.

Visit of jamadars.

*Jamadars
friendly*

Tuesday, 4th February : Mangal Parekh and Hari Bhakti, accompanied by Sultan Jaffir, Yehya Ben Gazi, Mubarak Ben Saïd and Muhammad Rishad, the principal Arab jamadars, with a concourse of shroffs and people of business, came according to appointment to pay their respects. This company were respectively introduced by Kamal-ud-din Khan, and most of the jamadars individually testified their readiness to serve the Company in every respect. Sultan Jaffir, who was seated close to me, made private professions of attachment. The particular appearance of his conversation seemed to attract the attention of one or two of his brethren. He said he was ready, after the Kadi business was settled, to concur in any measure for the benefit of the Gaikwad State. Sultan Jaffir recommended his brother, who is with Babaji and at the head of his contingent of Arabs, to my attention. He observed that he was an experienced officer, and would be useful ; that he should place him entirely under my orders ; and desiring a munshi to write my name, he gave me in the same manner that of his brother.

On taking leave, Jaffir said that he would accompany me two kos from Baroda, an assurance which some of the other jamadars also made.

Mangal Parekh and Hari Bhakti made us presents on this occasion.

Samal Parekh's message.

*Samal
Parekh's
offer*

Friday, 5th February : Samal Bechardas sent a messenger this morning to inform me that he intended to furnish me with letters addressed to the Arab jamadars under his influence (5 or 6, at present with the army) to place themselves under me and to obey all my orders. Copy of these letters Bechardas proposed to enclose to the Hon'ble the Governor and to inform him that he was prepared to act in all matters as a faithful Company's servant.

Deputation to Raoji.

*Raoji
suspicious*

Friday, 5th February : At sunset I sent Aga Muhammad Sunderji to wait on Raoji with instructions in writing to obtain certain heads of information. Aga Muhammad apprised the Diwan that he was desired by Major Walker to converse with him on some important points ; upon this he re-

tired with the two persons first mentioned, and Mir Kamal-ud-din Khan, and Gopalrao into a private apartment. They were afterwards joined by Sitaram Bapu. This deputation found Raoji unwilling to enter into a confidential conference ; the Diwan appeared to be alarmed and suspicious.

When this was perceived by Aga Muhammad, he entered on a more public object of his mission, which was to explain to the Diwan the complaint that Malharrao, preferred through Mr. Holford, of the advance of Babaji's forces towards the Kadi territory. Raoji replied that Babaji had no hostile intentions, but that it was necessary to move in order to subsist his army, that his movements were within the limits of the Gaikwad country, and that he was strictly prohibited from committing any act of hostility. On his part he asked how Malharrao presumed to complain, since his forces were quartered in the Baroda State, where he levied contributions, plundered both public and private property, and carried off the inhabitants prisoners to Kadi.

*Malhar's
complaint*

On this subject a letter was written to Mr. Holford, and forwarded to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Raoji after this said that the object of the Gaikwad Government was to take Kadi and to punish a refractory vassal ; that at present he found it difficult to speak on subjects of a secret nature ; and he wished to defer them until to-morrow, when he would wait on Major Walker and talk personally with me.

Raoji's visit.

Saturday, 6th February : Raoji Appaji waited on me this morning at 9 o'clock, attended only by Gopalrao.

I told the Diwan that I wished to have some conversation with him before my departure as well in regard to his own views as the present state of the Gaikwad affairs. As Raoji seemed to be mistrustful and alarmed, I endeavoured to secure his confidence by assuring him that the Hon'ble the Governor was personally well disposed to him. I explained to him that the object of the English Government was the restoration of tranquillity, the maintenance of Anandrao, the legal heir on the gadi, and himself in his present office. After these assurances the Diwan was desired to open his mind freely. He replied rather morosely that peace never could be lasting until Malharrao was expelled from Kadi ; that we should diminish his reputation by sparing this Chieftain, and dissatisfy every party, those even who agreed in no other point. It was in short to punish Malharrao that he had called for our assistance.

*Walker's
assurances*

Raoji insisted that it would be impossible to maintain peace with Malharrao, and that he had no means to make good the damages he had committed in the Gaikwad country. These losses he stated at 25 lakhs of Rupees ; seven of which were arrears of tribute ; the remainder contributions raised in Visnagar or property carried off from thence. The Diwan was told that it would be better to forget past injuries and to reconcile to each other the Princes of the Gaikwad family. He was assured that his demands on Malharrao should be fairly examined, and such satisfaction obtained as justice required. The permanency of the peace would be secured by the English becoming the guarantees of the agreement ; and that he need not be alarmed lest his character should suffer, since it would in his case be committed with ours.

No peace

Raoji proceeded to explain his ideas of the consequence of conciliatory measures. Malharrao, he said, from his inability to oppose the Company's forces, would promise and engage for everything; after the lapse of a few months, commotions would again arise, and Anandrao must again have recourse to our assistance. Therefore, proceeded the Diwan, it would be far preferable to take Kadi and put it at once out of the power of Malharrao hereafter to excite disturbances. He said that he did not wish to extirpate this Chieftain; for he was disposed to grant him a suitable maintenance; that his sole view was to secure the State from loss and make his name honourable.

When it was in reply urged to Raoji that this method of proceeding might be the means of perpetuating the disorders of the country; for, although it would be an easy matter to take Kadi, Malharrao would most probably escape and long infest the borders by a predatory warfare, Raoji said he would request two of our battalions to remain, which would effectually prevent the enemy returning; adding that he proposed to repay us for this assistance by ceding a convenient tract of country on the sea-coast.

Raoji alleged that Malharrao was his mortal enemy; and if we were resolved to bring him into power, he should desire to retire with his family to Surat or the Deccan. On advancing with our troops, he had no doubt but Malharrao would immediately throw himself at our feet and submit to our decision, but by this means, while his pecuniary losses would not be repaid, his name and power would suffer. If this course was pursued, he apprehended that at some future period he would fall a sacrifice to the intrigues of Malharrao and the other discontented branches of the Gaikwad family.

*Walker's
assurances*

The Diwan was assured that, in the event of a pacification, a secure provision would be made for his real pecuniary losses, and that the most equitable mode would be adopted to repair them; that, whatever method was thought most fit for the purpose, the Company would be the guarantee of the performance; that, as he was engaged in a common cause with the Company, his good name could not suffer, and he might be certain that a proper arrangement would be made for his safety; that his welfare was a primary object, and that his authority would be placed on a more secure foundation than it rested on from well known causes at present. He was told that his name would become great and renowned by forgiving a fallen enemy; that on the other hand it would be unbecoming in him, an old and faithful servant of the Gaikwad family, to be instrumental in ruining and perhaps destroying so considerable a branch of it. It was rather his duty to unite his endeavours with those of the Hon'ble the Governor in reconciling these relations and healing wounds that were yet curable.

*Walker's
offer*

In order to see what satisfaction, short of the taking of Kadi, would satisfy Raoji, he was asked whether it would answer his views to liquidate his pecuniary claims by being put in possession of Degham and Kapadvanj, two districts of Malharrao's insulated by the Baroda territory; and how he would himself propose being reimbursed, knowing his enemy's means? He was requested to state fairly the whole of his mind on this subject.

Raoji answered that he had already stated his true wishes, which were that Kadi should be taken, whereby his enemy should be humbled, and his own name raised ; that, since he found this not likely to take place, he must trust to the discretion and equity of the Company to settle the contest, so that his interest and fame might not suffer, which he now committed to their hands. He said warmly that he looked up only to the English Government for the support of his Master's power and his own in future ; and he trusted they would not desert him. The cession of Degham from the smallness of its revenue was inadequate within any reasonable time to repay the sums due to the State by Malharrao ; but that an exchange of the pargana of Kadi for that of Visnagar would afford a fund sufficient to reimburse their losses. This would, he observed, have the appearance of victory and be a security for the future tribute, since the excess of the Kadi revenue amounted to something more than one lakh and 20,000 Rupees per annum. Nay Raoba said that on this condition he would relinquish all demands on Malharrao. The future tranquillity also of these States, Raoba stated, would by these means be secured ; for Malharrao would not only in the proposed new situation for him have less means of mischief in his power, but he would be removed to a greater distance. "But," continued the Diwan, "let the Governor judge impartially between us, and I shall be satisfied." He was told that without our assistance he had it not in his power to bring Malharrao to reason ; but, if the appearance of our troops had effected this, it was not our principle, nor agreeable to justice, to punish those who submitted, further than equity required. This could only be ascertained by inquiring into the case and hearing both sides impartially.

*Raoji's
reply*

When a reference happened to be made to the cessation of hostilities having taken place at his request, Raoji replied that he had expressed this wish before the capture of Visnagar, but since that event he had formed no desire of this kind. However he had given strict orders to the Baroda army not to act on the offensive ; but, as Malharrao had not evacuated the country, he had yet given no security of his disposition for peace.

*Raoji and
the truce*

Whatever mode we should adopt to terminate this difference, Raoba begged that it might be speedy, that he might sustain as little additional loss as possible in the payment of the extra troops he had engaged, and that he might begin his collections on the country, which were now absolutely at a stand.

*Raoji's
request*

The conversation was next directed to the Arabs, and Raoba freely proposed his alarm at their undue influence.

*The Arab
problem*

There was no control over them, they had possession of Baroda, Ahmadabad, and the forts of the Gaikwad State.

He said that it was necessary for the security of the Government and the good of the country that they should be dismissed, but that this was a measure of great danger and could not be undertaken at present ; that he had not money to pay their arrears, and that they were too much on their guard to be taken by surprise. He offered heartily to enter into a plan for depriving the Arabs of their overgrown influence, but proposed to defer the consideration of this important business until the Kadi dispute was settled.

These foreign troops [*the Arabs*], Raoji observed, had been a long time in the Gaikwad's service, and their arrears had by degrees accumulated to

the sum of 25 lakhs of Rupees, a sum of money which the present state of the finances rendered it impossible at once to discharge. He added that he was obliged to appear to put confidence in them [*the Arabs*] and to consult them on all subjects relating to public affairs, and that he must, as far as prudent, inform them of the measures intended to be adopted on the present occasion, lest they grew suspicious.

It was suggested to Raoba to remove the Arabs from the forts by employing them on mulukgiri, and that by a proper concert between the Company's and Babaji's forces their overthrow might be effected. The Arabs, he said, would suspect the design, and refuse this service; and it would be necessary that Babaji, whenever affairs were settled, should go himself on mulukgiri. Hanmantrao Gaikwad and Sitaram Bapu could, however, return with me and put in execution any measure I might choose.

*No troops
for Baroda*

In reply to a question Raoba said that he had not lately written to Muncherji for a guard of 2 companies at Baroda, that the present was not the time for this measure, nor did circumstances demand it. The arrival of the Company's forces at Cambay had already strengthened the Administration and confirmed Anandrao on the gadi.

*Kanhoji's
future*

Raoji satisfied me in respect to the safety of Kanhoji; that he was treated without severity, the weight of irons on his legs not exceeding two pounds, had two attendants and an unlimited allowance of the necessaries of life. He expressed not the least objection to transfer this Prince to the custody of the Governor, but observed that this was not the time to attempt this object. It must be evident, he said to me, that any change in the condition of Kanhoji did not depend on him, and he conceived that a proposal to remove him at present might have ill consequence with the jamadars.

*Other
items*

He explained also the transaction which took place at Cambay regarding some buffaloes, and, expressed much surprise when he was told that the Gaikwad's vakil at Poona had not waited on the English Resident there (vide letter to the Hon'ble the Governor on these two subjects, dated the 6th Instant).

Raoji professed not to have the least knowledge whither Murarrao Gaikwad had fled, but that he had escaped through the connivance of the Arab guard, and was probably gone to Surat, where his father-in-law resided.

The legal successor to Anandrao was Fatesing, and after him a younger legitimate brother.

*Baroda
forces*

Raoji was reminded of a former demand made for a return of his forces and artillery in the field as well as of the number and disposition of the Arab troops in the Gaikwad service. These circumstances Raoji promised to state in writing.

Raoji at the end of this conversation observed that it was impossible in his situation to possess or rather to be suspected to possess secrets; that, as he had already consulted the sardars on the measures which had heretofore been adopted, it was necessary to inform them of what was further intended to be pursued. He would, therefore, assemble the jamadars, the Parekhs and all his friends, and apprise them that he had put Babaji with his forces under my command, and that, should Malharrao apply for peace, he had authorised me to act in such manner as I might deem suitable to the interest and perfect safety of the Gaikwad gadi. In short he would inform the officers of Government that he had agreed to abide

by any agreement I should conclude ; but this was said on the supposition that the troops would advance.

In return I authorised Raoji to assure his friends and particularly the jamadars that the Company's Government were sincerely desirous to restore peace to the Gaikwad possession by placing that on a lasting foundation, and to preserve to all parties their just rights.

Mangal Parekh's visit.

Saturday, 6th February : In the afternoon Mangal Parekh waited on me in a private manner. After strongly expressing his desire to be serviceable to the Hon'ble Company, he proceeded in a confidential way to speak of the Gaikwad affairs. *Financial straits*

The present expenses of the Government, he said, were enormous, that the revenue remained uncollected, or was dissipated for useless purposes, and that the public accounts exhibited nothing but confusion. He acknowledged that the Arabs had assumed too great a share of power, and that the greatest part of the public treasury was spent on them ; but when the business of Kadi was properly settled, many sibandi savings might be effected, and particularly by a great reduction of these troops. He added that they had almost exhausted the treasury and reduced the Gaikwad to poverty. Mangal Parekh spoke of Raoji's administration as creditable to himself and advantageous to the country.

He said that he had a late interview with the Arab jamadars and would venture to promise that they were all ready to obey through me the Hon'ble Company's commands ; that he would cause them (and would do this also himself) to write letters to their subordinate jamadars at Ahmabad and in the other forts belonging to the Gaikwad to the same effect ; in short that he would bring them to wait on me to receive from themselves a similar declaration. Mangal stated that there are 500 Pindaris, his dependants, with Babaji's army, unto whose jamadars he should write to obey my orders in every respect. After promising these good offices, Mangal Parekh delivered a letter addressed to the Governor at Surat, assuring him that he would be found always ready to execute any services he might be pleased to command. *Arabs ready to obey*

Mangal Parekh, resuming the subject of Malharrao's conduct, remarked that his disposition to prosecute the war with his own kindred was highly culpable ; that he formerly transacted business for this Chieftain at Baroda, and has now in his possession several letters from him, dated not above 4 months ago, in which he requests him to become an umpire in this dispute and to settle his tribute through the channel of Raoji in such a scale or portion as might enable him to repay it by instalments, complaining that the smallness of his revenues would not admit of a large disbursement at one period. These letters, Mangal said, he would produce for my satisfaction and read them at a future meeting before me. *Malhar blamed*

The Parekh observed that Raoji was far from being a severe man ; on the contrary too much openness and facility in his disposition were faults in his character ; that the Diwan possessed the entire confidence of Anandrao and consulted in all things the ease and tranquillity of the Gaikwad. *Raoji praised*

Samal Parekh's overtures.

Samal's offer of service *Saturday, 6th February* : In the evening Samal Bechardas' gumashta waited on me with a request from his master that I would allow him to-morrow to bring five of the Arab jamadars to pay their respects.

The gumashta delivered a letter from Samal to the Hon'ble the Governor, expressing his willingness to serve the Company and to receive their orders ; adding that his master would [*write*] in his own name, as he would cause also the jamadars of his party in theirs to write to all their friends, whether with Babaji or elsewhere, to put themselves under my direction.

Samal Parekh's visit.

Jamadars ready to serve *Sunday, 7th February* : Samal Bechardas called at 1 o'clock with 5 Arab jamadars, namely Mubarak Ben Said, Muhammad Ben Ahmad, Muhammad Mazkur, Said Salim, and Ismail Gaity. They were attended by a great number of their countrymen. After the public ceremonies of introduction they severally declared their readiness to serve the Company, and that they accounted me their brother. They referred to the late state of affairs in Arabia and Egypt, observed that their countrymen and the English had been combating in the same cause, but expressed themselves satisfied that peace was now concluded with the French. They made some inquiries respecting the sheriff of Mecca, and observed that, as their nation and the English were so closely connected, they wished themselves to depend on the Company for support. Having made these professions, they requested leave to make each in their turn a small present, which was accepted.

Samal Bechardas said that his agent at Surat had informed him of the Hon'ble the Governor's politeness and attention to his representation in respect to a commercial transaction at Cambay, and that he was now perfectly satisfied on that score.

Samal Parekh's visit.

Samal and Malhar *Sunday, 7th February* : Mangal Parekh came privately to see me and brought with him the letters that he referred to yesterday, which were read. These were two letters from Malharrao, expressive of his confidence in the Parekh, and requesting his aid to assist him in discharging his tribute and to employ his good offices in his behalf with the Baroda Administration. Mangal also read two letters which he had written to his agents at Ahmadabad and with Babaji's army, instructing them to serve me by every means in the power.

Samal and Anandrao During this conversation a chobdar of Anandrao arrived, and presenting the Raja's compliments requested that Mangal Parekh might be considered as a friend entrusted with all his secrets, and whose words were the same as his own. The Raja, therefore, requested that I would hearken to whatever he should suggest towards the advantage of his State and affairs.

Samal's views Mangal Parekh now proceeded to state that the Raja's first desire was to take Kadi and to punish Malharrao ; after which everything would proceed quickly.

That it was only since the arrival of the troops he considered himself firmly seated on the gadi, and that he was afraid of the Arabs, that he had given his free consent to the confinement of Kanhoji, but from a religious disposition and the kindness of his temper Anandrao was averse

to talk on the subject. Raoji Appaji, Mangal said, was a minister of the Raja's own choice, and the most perfect confidence subsisted between them ; that the understanding of the Raja was not naturally defective, but impaired by excessive smoking. He maintained that Anandrao enjoyed perfect liberty and was always consulted on the measures of government, which were never put in execution until they received his acquiescence. Mangal added that the Raja's heart was good, as was his head, in the morning and after his noon's sleep, but that at other times it was defective from the cause before mentioned.

Messenger to Raoji.

Sunday, 7th February : I sent Aga Muhammad this morning to wait on Raoji, and in the presence of Kamal-ud-din Khan to repeat the Hon'ble the Governor's favourable disposition towards him. Raoji seemed to receive this assurance with pleasure and said that he doubted not but everything would be managed for his advantage. He observed that he felt very sensibly his present distressed situation, but hoped by our assistance to repair it. When the Kadi business was settled, he expected to obtain a sufficient command of cash, and that everything would then turn for his advantage. Kamal-ud-din fortified Raoba in these hopes by assuring him that he might safely confide in the Governor's good intentions. *Raoji hopeful*

By the hands of a chobdar, with a written message in the Marathi tongue to keep the contents secret, I sent the Hon'ble the Governor's letter under date the 27th ultimo to Raoba.

Visit to Anandrao.

Sunday, 7th February : In the afternoon Gopalrao brought a message from Anandrao, requesting that we would come to see him and honour his Darbar with our presence on account of the Hindu festival named Vasant Panchami. The Missions accepted this invitation and were received in due form. *Hindu feast-day*

The Raja had nearly the same appearance as on the former visit ; the Darbar was crowded, and every person seemed sufficiently attentive to the Prince ; he was in a very good humour and told us that it was he who ordered Raoji to invite us to the festival, a mark of kindness, which, he was anxious to let us understand, proceeded from himself, and for which he wished us to give him credit.

Anandrao earnestly requested that I would prevail on the Governor to write to his brother, Fatesing, to induce him to return to Baroda. *Fatesing*

The Raja expressed the greatest affection for this brother, and the Minister with the whole of the Darbar joined in a desire for his return, declaring that all their troubles would then be at an end.

On this occasion we were introduced to a natural brother of the Raja, named Balvantrao, a young man of rather a heavy appearance, about 18 years of age. *Balvant-rao*

This was made our visit of leave, and we separated from this Prince with his prayers for our success and grateful acknowledgments for the assistance extended to him. *Leave taking*

*Visit from Sultan Jaffir.**Jaffir
friendly*

Monday, 8th February : This morning, early, Sultan Jaffir, accompanied only by his confidential gumashta, paid me a private visit. This jamadar proceeded to make the warmest professions of friendship and to express his reliance on the honour and justice of the English Government. He had the apparent candour to observe that before my arrival he with many others suspected our intentions to be hostile to their interests, but that now in respect to himself he was really convinced and satisfied that his apprehension was groundless.

Before the arrival of the troops Jaffir said that neither the people nor the sardars properly reckoned Anandrao as their sovereign. That this Prince himself was fearful and could not be sure but that another revolution might deprive him of the gadi. There were no longer, however, any doubts remaining on this head, and everybody saw the lawful heir firmly fixed on the throne.

*Kanhoji's
career*

The jamadar gave an account of the circumstances that attended Kanhoji's administration and confinement. He related that Anandrao ascended the masnad in regular succession without any disturbance ; that Kanhoji was at the time living in retirement and in disgrace, or under the displeasure of his father. At the time of Govindrao's death no person thought of this Prince, but Anandrao, contrary to the advice of his friends, called him from his privacy to assist him in the conduct of the government. The first meeting of the brothers was affectionate on both sides. Anandrao addressed Kanhoji before a full Darbar, and expressed his wish that he would undertake the management of affairs. He placed in his hands the sarkar seal, and said that he confined everything to his care. Kanhoji made suitable professions of obedience and attachment. Anandrao expressed a strong desire that they should live together and wished his brother to take apartments in his own palace. This Kanhoji declined, and insisted on residing in another family house also within the walls of Baroda. Thither he repaired, and from that moment assumed the reins of government. By degrees he threw off all respect for his brother, and it was not long before he put him in confinement. Here the jamadar observed the Arabs refused to be sentries over their sovereign, although they were passive ; and the usurper was obliged to employ Purbiyas to guard Anandrao. Kanhoji made a new seal and carried on the government in his own name. The jamadar stated various acts of violence of Kanhoji's and specified some of the mortifications exercised towards Anandrao. He was confined in a very small apartment but without irons. His allowance of necessaries was scanty, and he was refused sugar, tobacco, or whatever might be called luxuries. Kanhoji proceeded to confine many other members of his family and to deprive of their situations the old servants of Government. He meditated an entire change in the sibandi and avowed an intention of reducing or discharging the Arab forces. The confidants of Kanhoji, Sultan Jaffir said, were low men, and that from the habit of smoking ganja this Prince was commonly in a state of intoxication, which made him insensible for the greatest part of the day. After suffering these abuses for several months the expression of discontent was universal, and the Arabs became particularly alarmed for themselves. With the general consent they conspired against Kanhoji and surrounding the palace in the night made him prisoner. They next released

Anandrao, replaced him on the gadi, and acknowledged him for their lawful prince.

Kanhoji was brought before his brother, who reviled him in a full Darbar, and rising from his seat, with his own hands deprived him of his sword ; for, Jaffir said, although the Arabs had secured the person of Kanhoji, they had committed no violence upon it and left him in possession of his arms. Anandrao ordered his brother from his presence and to be closely confined. It was then debated where the prisoner should be detained in custody. It was at first proposed to keep him at Baroda, but Jaffir observed that he saw there would be no quiet in that case, and at his suggestion Kanhoji was removed to the fort of Ranpur, where he still remains under charge of his Arabs and those of Yehya Ben Gazi. Jaffir affirmed that the Prince is treated with as much humanity as his case will admit, that his expenses daily exceed 6 Rupees, that he is permitted to walk about the house in which he is confined, and that the weight of his irons is less than 2 seers. The jamadar said it was necessary to restrain his appetite for intoxicating drugs, as he was under their influence abusive and violent ; that he had been known to have smoked 2 seers of ganja in a day. In respect to the safety of Kanhoji's life the jamadar assured me it was in no danger, and pledged himself for his personal safety. I gave Jaffir to understand that his credit was at stake ; that, if Kanhoji was put to death in prison, he would be accounted an assassin ; and that the English Government would in fact now expect from him the preservation of the life of that Prince. Jaffir assenting promised that Kanhoji should not suffer any unnecessary severity, but he expressed his disapprobation of releasing him, a measure, he said, likewise contrary to the wish of Anandrao.

When affairs were settled, Jaffir engaged to perform any service that the Company's Government should order. At present he was contented and reposed an entire trust in Raoba's administration. *Jaffir's promise*

As I wished to distinguish this jamadar, I gave a present to himself and the gumashta ; that to himself was made something more considerable than any of the gifts to the other jamadars. *Present to Jaffir*

Sultan Jaffir, on taking leave, requested that I would accept a sword as a particular token of his friendship.

Farewell visit.

Monday, 8th February : At 3 o'clock p.m. Raoji Appaji, with the public officers, the whole of the Arab jamadars, and in short, every person connected with the Baroda Government came to wait on me previous to my departure for Cambay. *Leaving Baroda*

All the individuals of this assembly made suitable declarations of subserviency to the Company and the principal persons were dismissed with the customary khilats. The jamadars, on taking leave, repeated their former professions of attachment and goodwill and insisted on sending with us a detachment of Arabs.

At the request of Mir Kamal-ud-din, I made him a visit at his own house, where he requested my acceptance of a sword.

The Diwan, Raoji Appaji, and the principal officers of Government accompanied the Mission to the distance of a few miles from Baroda.

Before we separated, the Parekhs and Sultan Jaffir gave me the letters they had promised to the Arab jamadars with Babaji, desiring them to place themselves under my direction.

Letters *N.B.*—On the morning of the day that I left Baroda, Raoji Appaji gave me letters from the Raja, addressed to the different Chiefs with the army under his brother.

Section D : An Unexpected Ally

The documents deal with the correspondence between John Charles Parker, an Englishman in Malharrao's service, and the servants of the Company. Some may perhaps excuse Parker on the plea that everything is fair in love and war; but others will rightly point out that Parker's way of acting instances the truth of the saying: No man can serve two masters.

DOCUMENTS

Kadi, 7th December, 1801 (1802, G. T. 311)

John Charles Parker to David Selon, letter received in Surat on the 23rd January, 1801.

I have long had it in mind to give you some account of myself. But unfortunately, from the time of my leaving Surat to within a very short period of the present, nothing but the most sterile fortune has attended me, under which to have been noticed my existence could only have added to the pain I bore, and would have caused in philanthropic feelings like yours, Sir, a most unpleasant sensibility, which rather than give I chose a silence in my adversity. *A tale of woe*

I arrived here, Sir, from Jamnagar on the 15th November and feel much pleasure in informing you that I was well received by the Prince. The terms on which I am at present entertained are deemed but moderate (500 Rupees monthly); however, Sir, a recurrence to my late state of uncertainty and itinerancy made me more than happy to embrace them; and, as I came with but very few attendants, I think myself fortunate in having such an immediate provision made for me. Sad experience has taught me how little the promises of the natives are to be depended on, but I find Malharrao an exception to their general character, and that he inviolably observes a strict adherence to his engagements with Europeans, for whom he pleasingly shows a great partiality.

The troops in pay here are various (Arabs are not entertained) and amount to about twenty thousand under the command of Amrutrao, who has been joined by Shivram with eight hundred men, who, it seems, previous to his engagement here, had great overtures made him from Raoba at Baroda. All who come, whether horse or foot, meet with employ. An attack on Baroda and the release of Kanhoji I consider to be in agitation; but, as the forces to be employed, have neither order nor regularity, how far they may be equal to any great design, you, Sir, will readily conceive. *Malhar's troops*
Kanhoji's release

Information My opinion is, Sir, that fifteen hundred disciplined men would be equal to more than can possibly be effected by the numerous rabble under Amrutrao and Shivram.

Further, with respect to myself, Sir, I have an order from the Prince to raise a thousand men. But, as he withholds the advance necessary for such a latitude, and the shroffs being unwilling to furnish it (probably alike fearful of trusting me to the extent required) I am doubtful of profiting by his offer.

Excuses I will not offer anything in apology, Sir, for my abrupt departure from Surat, as due necessity caused it. I am well aware, Sir, that the service I am in will not be viewed (by many) as the most respectable. I shall, however, endeavour to show myself an honour to it and doubt not of acquiring credit elsewhere with the means of providing for my family.

Permit me, Sir, to offer myself to your best service in this quarter ; nothing would give me greater pleasure than the paying attention to any commands you might think me worthy of in your ministerial or private capacity ; to which latter I have now taken the liberty of addressing myself. Favour me with your good wishes and allow me to remain.

Pray accept Mrs. Parker's and Miss Barwick's compliments and best wishes for your health.

P. S. Should you hold occasional correspondence with the Prince here, pray let me beg your favourable mention of me to him, Sir, it would, I am certain, serve me much ; he has a great opinion of me. But a word from you, Sir, would give me weight. I am now in a manner taken upon trust.

1802 *Cambay, 11th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to Mr. Parker.

Parker's duty You are no doubt informed of the arrival at this place of a very considerable English force consisting both of European and native Infantry under my command. The object of this armament is to adjust the differences that subsist between the Baroda Government and Malharrao. In hopes that Malharrao will, agreeably to his promise to Mr. Holford, submit the causes in dispute to the Hon'ble the Governor and abide by his arbitration, the detachment has halted here. It will occur to you that Malharrao cannot do better than follow this line of conduct and give an earnest of his sincerity by evacuating Visnagar and repairing to this place himself, where Mr. Duncan is probably disposed to meet him and settle the matter of contention on equitable grounds to both parties.

It is unnecessary to mention that it must be for your interest that everything is brought to an amicable conclusion ; and if you have any influence with Malharrao, you will endeavour to inspire him with these sentiments. It must also be your duty as an Englishman to afford me all the information in your power of the real views of Malharrao and the number and description of his force. I shall therefore expect an account of these circumstances by the return of this messenger, and whatever information you may besides have in your power to afford.

P. S. As your information may be useful to me, which, if it is so, will evidently be for your advantage, I should wish to hear from you frequently and to receive the most exact and minute account relative to Malharrao's circumstances and intentions.

*Kadi, 14th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
John Charles Parker to Alexander Walker.*

1802

Your favour of the 11th instant I had the pleasure to receive this day at 2 p.m. The bearer of it, not knowing my residence, had carried it to the Darbar, rather a fortunate circumstance, as it led the Prince, on my visit to him on the evening, to inquire from whence it came, and what news ; by which I had an immediate opportunity of falling in with your wishes. *Malhar's mind*

I observed to him that it was from a friend (for as such I took the liberty of speaking of you, Sir) of mine in Cambay, who noticed the arrival of an English force there for the express purpose of bringing the matters in dispute between him (Malharrao) and the Baroda Government to an amicable adjustment, and by whom I was further informed that he had given Mr. Holford to expect his ready acquiescence to submit the points in dispute to the Hon'ble Governor's decision.

As, till receipt of yours, Sir, I was not informed of his having done so, I, for my own satisfaction, with a view to see if he was in any way inclined to recede from such declaration, put the question : Had he wrote in such terms to Mr. Holford ? His reply in the affirmative led me to notice that he had chosen the fairest mode that could be taken for the mutual satisfaction of both parties ; the Governor would, I was sure, highly approve such conduct and do him strict justice. He then asked me, "By whom are the troops at Cambay to be paid ?" I answered, "By the Company." He seemed to think otherwise, but did not explain himself. "And did I not believe that the Brahmans of the Baroda Durbar had used means to influence Mr. Duncan in their favour ?" I assured him it was impossible. But in the event of their stating falsehoods to his prejudice, as he seems to think they have done, how, he inquired, would the Governor come at his truth. I observed it would be in his power to make falsehoods apparent by a fair statement of everything from himself, and that Mr. Duncan cannot be easily deceived, as he undoubtedly had a knowledge of the just right of both parties, and will readily distinguish any unjust pretension of either.

I slightly hinted that he would perhaps do well to invite the Governor from Surat to Cambay, and repair thence himself. The latter proposition I perceived caused some embarrassment in him, which led me to say further, should the above mode not to be agreeable to him, he would show a sincerity by addressing Mr. Duncan agreeable to the tenor of his letter to Mr. Holford. The latter step, I am inclined to think, he will take.

I now come to that part of your letter, Sir, respecting the views of Malharrao and his forces. On the former point I cannot well hazard an opinion. The shortness of our acquaintance does not give me a sufficient knowledge of him ; it is generally believed his wishes are to seat Kanhoji on the Baroda masnad and turn out the old ministry, to one of whom (Raoba) he seems to bear an implacable hatred.

The forces entertained here are of various descriptions : Pathans, Sindhis and Purbiyas ; of the latter about seven hundred are under the command of one Shivram, who has beside about three or four hundred cavalry. This is the only sardar of any consequence. The force collectively taken may probably amount to fifteen thousand men. However, Sir, discipline nowhere exists, nor is the smallest regularity to be seen. Kathis and Kolis make a considerable group in the above number, the latter are

under a famous leader called Bhuput Sing, who has lately distinguished himself in two or three skirmishes with Babaji's troops.

A Portuguese also has about two hundred men ; he attempts to introduce order amongst them ; a few are in red jackets, but the greater part go agreeable to their own fancy both in dress and fighting.

Amrutrao, brother to Malharrao, is nominally the head of the troops. But, as Jiva Dada (the minister) acts in concert, and Shivram claims prominence as a soldier, I really am at a loss to know who commands. Believe, however, Sir, from the above circumstances that the trio are coequal. With respect to myself, Sir, I have met with marks of great attention from Malharrao, that prove truly healing to the distressed mind I lately bore. I received an order now two months since to entertain a thousand men, from whom he promised me a handsome establishment, I have, however, Sir, made little or no advance in it ; the persons about me are just sufficient for the guard of my tents at night, in the whole about 50 persons. My pay and allowances are now about 800 rupees monthly.

I must here, Sir, beg leave to add that I exult in the honour you have done me, and pledge myself to a due observance of the postscript of your letter, my duty to Government I cannot be unmindful of, Sir ; and no one wishes more ardently for the good opinion of its ministers than does.

1802 *Kadi, 16th February, 1802 (1802 G. T. 311)*

John Charles Parker to Alexander Walker.

*Information
about Kadi*

I prepared the accompanying in haste thinking the Kasid who carries from you would make but a short stay here ; finding this morning, however, that he is likely to stay a day or two longer, I dispatch my own man, whom I have ordered to make all possible haste.

*Mirza's
arrival*

Mirza Ahmed Beg, a vakil from Mr. Holford, arrived here yesterday 3 p.m. and is to have an interview with the Prince this evening, from which I have great hope.

1802 *Kadi, 18th February, 1802 (1802 G. T. 311)*

John Charles Parker to Robert Holford.

*Information
about Kadi*

Your letter led me to a renewal of the subject I had begun with Major Walker. In my visit to the Prince, the evening of the 16th, I mentioned the favour you had done me, and the extreme anxiety you show to have the matters in dispute submitted to our Governor's decision as a mode well calculated to preserve his respect and interest.

I noticed to him that it was with pleasure I observed the views and hope of Major Walker to the like effect, and from such mutual sentiments there appears a friend on each side to lead him into the road he should take. Strict justice would surely be done him in it, and I hoped no ill-formed opinion would lead him from it. I wished a reply, but he waived the subject.

I was some hours with him last night again. The earlier part of which he told me that he had sent to camp for Jiwan Dada (minister) and Shivram, whom he hourly expected, but did not say why he called them. They arrived just as I was returning to my tents about twelve o'clock, and had, I understand, some three or four hours' private conference with the Prince. I have not been able to discover the subject of it. But it is presumed Malharrao's camp (to which the above two set off about 3 o'clock this day) will have orders to drive off this way.

Mirza has had two or three audiences and enforced matters properly, but nothing satisfactory in reply can as yet be obtained by either him or me. Malharrao has, I perceived, a stubborn pride lurking in him, which he wishes to control, but it was shown by his silence.

Gool was sent to me by Mirza this morning on the subject of the Prince not being more explicit. I have in consequence advised that Mirza discontinued his visits to him for a day or two (unless sent for), as a coolness may act upon him perhaps better than further entreaty.

I must mention to you that Mirza in his way hence passed the two camps—a part of each was skirmishing. Mirza visited Amrutrao and entreated that he would order his troops to desist for a day or two, noticing that, if the instructions he was charged with to Malharrao should meet with notice, there would not be occasion to shed blood. Mirza's request was attended to. Amrutrao, however, had no sooner drawn off his party than the opposition conceived some advantage to have been gained and began a brisk fire, which frustrated poor Mirza's hopes and obliged him to seek his own safety by a speedy retreat from amongst them.

I hear that a Kasid arrived with Mirza this forenoon.

Do me the favour to tender my respect to Major Walker and say that I hold myself a volunteer to his best services with wishing you health.

P. S. Mrs. P. makes you many compliments. If [you have] a tooth-brush or two to spare, pray oblige me by giving the same to bearer on his return.

Cambay, 19th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Alexander Walker to John Charles Parker.

1802

I have been favoured with your letters of the 14th and 16th instant.

I have imparted the therein contents to the Hon'ble the Governor, who expressed himself much pleased with the distinct and useful information you have communicated.

*Advice
to Malhar*

With a view principally of settling this dispute in an amicable manner Mr. Duncan has come himself to Cambay.

This circumstance, of which you will no doubt apprise Malharrao, will afford you a favourable opportunity of advising him as his best cause to lose no time in waiting on the Governor at this place. By following this conduct Malharrao would at once be able to disprove the calumnies of his adversaries and to avail himself of the English protection, who are only disposed on this occasion to do impartial justice between the parties. You may safely assure Malharrao that the Hon'ble the Governor is by no means prejudiced against him, but is perfectly ready to hear both sides of the question fairly. The enmity of Raoba cannot hurt the Kadi Prince, but it is necessary for the English Government to oblige him to keep within his own boundaries and to prevent him committing hostility on the Baroda territory, which we are bound to protect by ancient treaties. It is therefore necessary that Malharrao should begin by withdrawing his forces from Visnagar and, if he is well advised, to submit entirely to Mr. Duncan's arbitration. It will be in this case much for his advantage to repair to Cambay. By this timely submission he can only in my opinion save himself from ruin.

I should wish to receive a description of the part of Kadi and a sketch of its defences, if in your power to furnish it. You can, however, at any rate

*Informa-
tion*

inform me of the state of its fortifications and artillery. In the amount of the army I do not observe any notice taken of the artillery, but I should be glad to know what number of cannon they have in the field.

I shall expect to hear from you frequently, and I am authorised to assure you that your service on this occasion will not be forgotten by the Governor.

1802 *Kadi, 25th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
John Charles Parker to Alexander Walker.

*Persuading
 Malhar*

This kasid arrived here yesterday at 8 a.m. with your favour of the 19th, by which I have the happiness to find myself in the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor, a circumstance, Sir, that conveys a heartfelt consolation; and I beg to assure you the satisfaction I have by his approbation can only be equalled by my zeal in endeavouring to deserve a continuance of the notice of so highly respectable a character.

I had been within a few hours in receipt of the above, ere I sought a meeting with Raoji (a confidential minister of Malharrao), to whom I fully explained the necessity there is for his master's coming to terms of accommodation, and urged that he should get his immediate acquiescence to the points proposed of evacuating Visnagar and for his proceeding to a meeting with the Governor at Cambay. He told me the Prince is inclined to the latter, and that he had sent a letter to that effect some four or five days ago to Cambay. But he asked me: "Did I not think that Mr. Duncan would take some undue advantage of him when there?" I assured him an impartial discussion would be the result, and that nothing contrary to strict justice would be shown by our Governor.

Considering, however, by the above question that such fear originated with the Prince, I, with a view of doing it away, desired Raoji to mention to him that subject of our conversation with my hope, and that I would not hesitate to pledge my life on the certainty of his (Malharrao's) meeting with marks of due attention, and that he would not have it in his power to complain of wrong.

I received a message from the Prince in the early part of evening, at which he desired my attendance at the Darbar, where I found him in conference with Jiwan Dada (minister), and Raoji. He told me the latter had noticed to him some particulars from me; and with respect to Visnagar was it necessary for him to give up that place immediately or after a meeting with the Governor? I gave it as my opinion that an immediate restoration of it would be to his credit, as in the event of the Company's troops receiving orders to take it, his respect would certainly be much lessened, and in the execution of such order (with them the most trifling difficulty or delay would not exist) it would no sooner be given than done. Seeing the Prince inclined for a private conversation with his ministers, I took my leave; shortly after which I learnt Mr. Holford's vakil was sent for. The result of the interview I am not as yet acquainted with. I have not a doubt, however, but Malharrao will speedily come into our Governor's wishes.

Artillery

I certainly, Sir, showed myself very remiss in not noticing the artillery with Malharrao's camp. The hurry I was in the dispatch of my man off to you must have been the cause of such omission. I find on inquiry that Shivram has four guns: one a six-pounder and 3 three-pounders; a Pathan

jamadar has three guns ; the largest I have is a nine-pounder (called Futteh Rymond), the other two are small as above.

I come now, Sir, to your inquiry respecting the fort, which in its ancient state, is small and irregular and has four gates. New works have been carried on some months round the old ones, and they have completed about nine stout bastions, which principally protect the Futteh Gate. In his new buildings Malharrao's plan of the defence is perhaps the best that could have been adopted. They are, however, carried, on but to a trifling extent, and his town in its present state might be easily taken by assault to the westward of it. In short the Mullapur, Ranpur and Ahmadabad Gates have no defence. The works at those places are falling to the ground. There are three twelve-pounders mounted on the new works, which command the Futteh Gate ; and guns elsewhere are not to be seen, excepting in his Darbar yard and topekhanah ; in the former he has nine decent guns on good carriages, six and nine-pounders ; in the latter I counted sixteen, the greater part are small ; he has also two brass howitzers about six inches.

I hope, Sir, there may not be occasion to employ force against this place. But, should such be the necessity, and that you will be good enough to give me notice of it, I will send a man to you, from whom you may have useful information to expedite the business.

Section E : Raoji Appaji and the English

The documents give us an insight into Raoji Appaji's character. He is bent upon ruining Malharrao, he is vindictive, he is impatient at Jonathan Duncan's procrastination, he threatens to appeal to Sindia, and he becomes cravenly servile when sharply reprimanded by the Governor of Bombay for this display of temper.

DOCUMENTS

- 1802 *Surat, 21st January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Letters forwarded by Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.
No. 1. Babaji Appaji to Kamal-ud-din, letter dated 14th January.

*Malhar
discour-
aged*

Your two letters dated the 5th of January reached here the 13th instant; and their contents heartily pleased me, as advising that you had an interview with the Hon'ble the Governor, and that thereon battalions, guns, gunpowder, ammunition, etc. warlike stores in sufficient quantity were shipped on board on the 7th January, which will arrive speedily. An action with the enemy took place, and our success was manifested through the whole territory, by which has been created much happiness to our State. Therefore it is advisable that we should take patience so as that we may completely remove the enemy, as is also your wish. Baba Saheb (that is Raoba) used frequently to send for our perusal all your letters, by which we were regularly in possession of your progress. Therefore, Khan Saheb, to your negotiation with the Company and the ties of friendship subsisting between them and the sarkar is to be ascribed the desirable termination of your labour with the countenance you received from His Honour, which is highly pleasing to everyone. All this intelligence pierces into the enemy's heart and has thrown him into the greatest consternation; and accordingly letters have been written to the sardar (Mr. Seton) with a request to conceal his shame and to save him from an imminent danger; but the sardar is wise and no doubt will reply as is requisite. We need not therefore fear. Intrigues will not succeed in the Company's Darbar; and these same letters the sardar has been pleased to send for the information of Shrimant Dadasaheb Senakhaskhel Samsheer Bahadur (Anandrao), who will, I doubt not, forward them to you; by which you will learn all the sentiments of this nature, and agreeably to which you will seriously consider. My post is situated near to the city of Ahmada-bad, and am anxiously looking your way. Repeatedly from hence parties have gone and had brushes with the enemy; but considering the fidelity due to the masnad, his people do not remain firm. Our people are well

attached towards us. With encouragement and observed harmony we are every time successful in the field. Horse in numbers came to us from him, but we are very reserved in offering them shelter, only waiting for your arrival.

Therefore, Khan Saheb, hasten in every way as you deem reasonable, and reach to us immediately. Your prudence in executing this service is very great indeed, and I am confident in your constant zeal to serve your employer. I shall soon move and advance forward. My friend, your undertaking to execute this service has increased friendship, and I am very much pleased and easy thereby. Do not delay a day in arriving with the whole armament. I am satisfied that you have taken much trouble in this service. After reading all your letters I am relieved from vexation, and now my eyes are constantly fixed on your arrival; therefore come soon and afford us the happiness of your meeting.

*Services
praised*

Your coming has caused great alarm to the enemy, and the rest you will learn from Dadasaheb's letter to you. What can I write more, but that affection and esteem be preserved? and so shall conclude.

No. 2. Letter from Motiram, the vakil of Muncherji, dated Baroda, 17th January.

Mangal Parekh and Samal Parekh, and other shroffs have received letters from Kadi, mentioning that Malharrao's army has retired from whence they were and entered Kadi; which it is not known whether to ascribe to the coming of the English or to the resolution taken by the Arab jamadars to have one action before the English joined. On Raoba's hearing this news, he sent for me and said that perhaps this retreat was owing to the letter that Muncherji had advised him of the Governor's having written to the said Malharrao. Raoji, however, added that he should not himself write to Surat till he heard from Babaji of the state of things on the spot, which he had not yet done, and that, when he received the intelligence, a speedy dispatch should in one day be made to Surat.

*Malhar
retreats*

It was Babaji's intention to advance on Monday the 18th and take up the ground left by Malharrao.

Surat, 22nd January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Letter from Motiram, Muncherji's vakil, dated Baroda, 20th January.

Referring to my letter of yesterday I have to mention that the Diwanji, having sent for me, asked whether any letter had arrived from you, because night and day his eyes were turned towards the Governor, and that news might reach that the troops had left Surat for Cambay, when alone his mind would be at rest.

*Raoji
impatient*

On the 15th of January, the Kadi army leaving its station at Kalol proceeded towards Kadi, but halted at the distance of 3 kos on the right. In Malharrao's army, there is a Jetty [*jati*] (a man of that caste) whose business it is to give the seat [*muhurta*?] or happy moment for acting; and this person, having told Malharrao that it was necessary to go 3 kos back, Malharrao, attending to his prediction, retreated accordingly; and afterwards Babaji advancing took up the ground that Malharrao had quit-
ted at 9 at night on Sunday the 17th of January. Babaji settled with his officers that it was fit to attack the enemy on Monday the 18th January, as Babaji accordingly wrote to Raoba in a letter that arrived on the

*Malhar's
retreat*

19th of January. Should an action have thence ensued, you shall be immediately advised thereof.

*Raoji's
request*

The Diwanji, noticing that no doubt you must have visited the Governor, desired that you should quickly write the particulars as tending to reassure and ease his own mind. He desired also that you would procure an order for his relation, Sakharam, the sarsubah of the athavisi, to be permitted to come in to visit the Governor, and to place his (Sakharam's) hand in that of the Governor, and to represent to the latter that he should consider Sakharam as his own attached dependant and as such worthy of his favourable regard.

*Sikhs
enlisted*

There came into the vicinity of Patan 400 horsemen and 300 foot of the Sikh tribe. The person in charge there wrote a letter to Babaji, intimating his suspicions that these Sikhs might be proceeding to the assistance of Malharrao, wherefore he had intercepted them in their progress; and asking the Sikh chief whither they are proceeding, the latter had answered that he and his followers were in search of service; which being reported to Babaji, the latter sent for this Sikh chief, and he came accompanied with another Sikh, and they have entered into Babaji's service on the security of the Arab jamadars.

*Ramrao's
success*

By a letter from Motiram on Wednesday afternoon it appears that on the 16th of January Ramrao of Patan, taking post at the village of Dhinoj, he was there attacked by 3,000 of the Kadi troops detached from the village of Mehsara; which ended in 150 of the enemy being put to death, whereas on the side of Ramrao only 1 horseman was killed and 2 wounded.

1802 *Surat, 23rd January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*

Letter from Raoji Appaji to Brother Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan, dated 16th January.

*Disastrous
delay*

Khan Saheb, the delay in the arrival of the troops from Bombay, caused the enemies to raise unexpected tales, by which grief and doubts have grown in my mind. At present the coming of the Hon'ble the Governor is resolved, and on his arrival the troops from Surat will be dispatched, all which has more perturbed my mind than I can express; while the knowledge of sending for the troops is become public, no delay should be had in their arrival. As for my personally waiting on His Honour, who has been so kindly pleased towards me to direct it and to take the trouble himself of coming as far as Surat, where an interview and intercourse are promised between us, I therefore without the loss of a moment ought to set out and be present there, accompanied with 2 jamadars. Indeed this was my hearty wish, and my inclination leads me to it. But alas just now in what a base situation am I placed, as the Goddess knows. Tumults arise on all the four sides, to overcome which the Hon'ble the Governor's support is one aid and another our fidelity to the Sovereign, in which confidence I pass my days; otherwise it risks the loss of my credit. Thus previous to, and to prevent my quitting this place, every impediment is practised; and in my absence I do not know what doubts may enter into their hearts, and what steps they may undertake, on which no reliance can be placed. Another circumstance prevents me, and that is [*that*] my brother, Babaji, is in the field, and it is necessary I should support him. Our army in conjunction with all the jamadars is by the favour of the

*Visit im-
possible*

Goddess and the Sovereign's united ; and I imagine that in a few days an action will take place ; or we will advance from Kalol to Kadi, during which who will assist for the supply ?

The Company's promised aid should be afforded as soon as possible ; *Need of aid* for which many days elapsing, people thence indulge their fancies, saying that Malharrao's proposals are also before the Hon'ble the Governor, who is favourably disposed towards both parties, and intrigues are carrying on in Surat by Gajrabai and Ganeshpant, etc., who give out that the troops and the Hon'ble the Governor are coming for the purpose of assisting them ; to which effect letters have already been received here by all the jamadars, and a Parsi kayat or writer, an impudent fellow, has been sent to carry on intrigues, insinuating that the Hon'ble the Governor is coming for the sake of the other party, and advising that they should meanwhile release Kanhoji and let him ascend the masnad, and to imprison us, for that Shrimant (i.e. Anandrao) is senseless. This kayat is talking also in several other ways so as to lead them to believe that what he says is matter of fact ; some times he says, at last the Hon'ble the Governor will arrive and see Kanhoji restored, when what greatness of yours will remain ? holding out also the temptation of money and using the medium of letters, etc. Copy of one goes enclosed for His Honour's information, from which you will learn all the circumstances.

These incendiaries even pretend that, if the Governor shall not settle *Intrigues* the matter, they themselves will bring troops so as to punish our sides ; all this excites doubts and fluctuations. Hya (Yehya) and Sultan Jaffir are yet firm in their resolution towards us ; but at the critical moment, how they may conduct themselves, there is no certainty of, everyone forming the ideas of intrigues and doubts, how far can the encouragement and ease of mind be maintained under these circumstances ? how can my coming down be effected ?

Of which, Sir, you are to consider, and thereon set forth to the Hon'ble the Governor that I have placed in every respect my reliance on him ; since which my character and discredit entirely rest with His Honour, either to be forfeited or saved. But, whenever the hope and encouragement given of the expedition against Kadi shall be realised, and after receiving the same into his possession, I shall with great pleasure attend personally in His Honour's service ; and in so doing His Honour's humanity will be famous throughout the world ; and thereafter, whatever order the Hon'ble the Governor will issue, it shall be with due obedience carried into effect by me ; and our sarkar's objects are also to be kept in view, conformably to the articles of agreement to be granted us by the Hon'ble the Governor ; of all which an affirmation [*is*] to be secured beforehand. Previous to my interview with His Honour, every point must be finally concluded ; and just now we are to be only engaged to defray the monthly charge of the troops. *Raoji's request and promise*

As to a British commanding officer coming this way, and after effecting the condolence or matampursi towards the Shrimant, proceeding into the field, this might do very well ; but, whilst he is on his way, I know not what improper impressions may be made on the minds of the ill-inclined ; and, when they see him enter here at the head of 2 or 4 hundred men, then they undoubtedly will change their colours. Therefore to avoid all these observations, you will exert first your influence to bring with you *Walker's visit to Baroda*

solely Aga Muhammad Saheb for condolence or matampursi, in the same way as he has been here last time ; and the commanding officer, at the head of the troops, must proceed immediately to Cambay Bar. By this no one's heart will flutter. But, in case the Hon'ble the Governor deems it most advisable to send the commanding officer this way, he can safely do it, if accompanied only with few followers and with instructions that, after matampursi or condolence, he proceed directly to the field ; which being fully agreed on, let him repair hither with all expedition ; no delay should be caused in his arrival, to guard against sustaining shame.

*Visit
post-
poned*

My appearance just now at Surat is impracticable ; but after our success on Kadi I myself together with you shall duly attend the presence of His Honour. A promise is to be obtained to complete our business, and there is to be inserted in the articles of agreement our engagement to defray the expense of the troops. My coming thither is not to be effected at this instant ; therefore I most humbly request it may please His Honour not to be displeased with me. Everything is entrusted and reposed in your person. I need not, therefore, write more. You are well acquainted with the whole proceedings. Not reckoning any distance between me and His Honour's persons, I worship him the same as God Almighty. Dada-saheb Senakhaskhel also confirms towards him the same ; agreeable to this announce His Honour. What can I say more ? Esteem affection to remain firm ; and so I shall conclude.

1802 *Surat, 23rd January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*

Letter from Motiram to Muncherji, dated Baroda, 17th January.

Letter

Raoji Appaji, the Diwan, has written a Hindi letter to Rustamji Desai a copy of which has been sent enclosed in the Gujarati character, by which you will be fully advised.

*Anxiety in
Baroda*

The ideas of the people and adherents of Mangal Parekh are that there is nothing to apprehend from the arrival of an English battalion at Baroda ; but on the other hand the people and adherents of Samal Bechardas are of quite contrary an opinion, under which circumstances Raoji Appaji has sworn to them that he has sent for an English force with the sole view of assisting against the fort of Kadi, and that they may be quite easy ; but even this has not satisfied them.

*Raoji's
visit*

You had written that the Diwanji should on the Governor's arrival at Surat repair hither to see him. But the truth is that the advisers of Samal Bechardas will not allow of his coming to Surat, but will excite some disturbance. Raoji Appaji has said that after reducing the fort of Kadi he and they should all go together for the purpose of visiting the Governor, and that, with respect to the apprehensions they entertained of the English corps, the fact is that all these battalions and stores, etc. were proceeding by sea and by the route of Cambay, and would not go to Baroda, asking them thereon whether they would be satisfied and have their minds at rest if the English force were really not to proceed to Baroda.

*Walker's
visit to
Baroda*

From hearing of the news of the coming of the commander of the English army to Baroda the people and adherents of Samal Bechardas have been inspired with alarm in like manner as Raoji Appaji has written in the letter of Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan and in that also of Rustamji Desai, to the end that the English commander may not set out for Baroda ; and after ascertaining the pleasure of the Governor, let it be represented

that, if it please God, after the conquest of Kadi, Raoji Appaji will attend to pay his respects ; but that, if the English commander shall come with the compliments of condolence, attended with from two to 400 men, this will inspire the adherents of Samal Bechardas with the greatest alarm, and they will excite the most excessive commotion (i. e. put Raoba perhaps to death). From the port of Jambusar news has reached that an English pattenmar came into the port of Tankari to inspect into the state of the said port ; and accordingly the kamavisdar or collector there said to the people of that pattenmar that was not a good place for the English to land at ; but that the port of Cambay was in all respects befitting.

*Cambay
landing*

Several of the principal Arab chiefs have arrived safely in Babaji's army with their respective forces ; after which the army, advancing 2 kos, will march on to face Malharrao. Babaji and the Arab jamadars are consulting how, before the arrival of the English force, they may show forth their own valour by a successful attack on the enemy.

*Attacking
Malhar*

Ramrao Baba, the Chief of the country of Patan, having collected a force, has plundered the village of Mehsara in the district of Kadi, belonging to Malharrao, carrying off 42 of the principal merchants.

Raoji Appaji has taken measures for carts and bullocks being ready at Cambay for the arrival of the English army.

Transport

Surat, 23rd January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

Letter from Mir Muhammad to his brother, Kamal-ud-din, dated 19th January.

When the letter arrived, desiring Raoji to repair to Surat, he imparted the same to the Arabs, the promulgation of which occasioned a general tumult in the town, in so much that all the Arabs settled among each other that they never would suffer Raoji to depart, but rather confine him if he persisted in the intention.

*Arabs
and
Raoji*

The other Arab jamadars, viz. Ahmad, and Abud, etc. set out on the 10th of January for the army of Babaji, but have left their Arabs, and taken the people along with them.

Yesterday (the 18th of January) news has reached that the army of Malharrao, which had come on the side, has marched back to Kadi, a circumstance which has greatly elated the Arabs, who say that Malharrao's retreat is owing to their party's advancing from hence.

Malhar

My good Sir, the Arabs only see through Samal Parekh. God grant that you may safely arrive here, so as that we may be all raised, and the others made ashamed, or otherwise strange are the stories that we daily hear.

Arabs

Baroda, 24th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Motiram's account of an action between the forces of Babaji and those of Malharrao on the 18th January.

Babaji advanced with his baggage, meaning to encamp at 5 or 6 kos on, and to march afterwards without baggage the length of a kos or 2 to make the attack. But, when he had got only as far as between 4 or 5 kos, the enemy's army, having got intelligence of the design, appeared to oppose them. Leaving therefore the baggage, Anandrao's army advanced to the attack, before the new camp had been fixed or the tents raised up on it. A warm engagement ensued, 2 or 3 charges being during

Skirmish

the course of the day made on either side, and some small advantage remained to Anandrao's side ; at night both parties returned towards their encampments. But Babaji was much surprised, when he came to his [*encampment*], to find that there was neither baggage nor tents remaining. At length it was ascertained that 4 or 5 people, having come, desired that the tents and baggage should not remain there but return to whence the army had originally set out. Hanmantrao, the son of the Maharaja, had been left with the baggage, and no experienced man ; wherefore all the baggage returned to the old encampment. Babaji was very angry at this, observing that, since the advantage had through the favour of the Almighty remained with us, what could induce them to carry the baggage back ? which must unjustly occasion a report that his army also had retreated from fear. But being helpless, he was forced thus to go and regain his baggage.

The report in Babaji's army is that one sardar of the enemy has been killed, and 2 or 3 wounded.

Hanmantrao's carrying back the baggage was without necessity, as no enemy came there ; but he, being a boy, was so frightened that he left a gun on the road, the carriage of which had broken down ; which gun the victorious army of Babaji finding in the field, placed in a cart and brought off.

This engagement happened on the 18th, and it is added in the accounts thereof that they meant to readvance.

1802 *Baroda, 25th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Motiram to Muncherji.

Vijapur Vijapur, which had been taken and was garrisoned by Shivram, having been attacked by Ramrao the subahdar of Patan, has been reduced again to the obedience of the Gaikwad. Sixteen men were killed and 75 wounded on the part of the enemy on this occasion, and Ramrao remains encamped there with 4,000 men.

Visnagar All the sardars and Babaji had determined to proceed in the like view for the recovery of the fort of Visnagar, which Malharrao had likewise taken from the territory of Anandrao ; but they were stopped by the arrival of the Governor's order desiring a suspension of hostilities ; which had made them all resolve to act accordingly and to remain inactive, as Babaji had accordingly advised Raoba.

1802 *Surat, 27th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 24th January by the hands of Hafizji.

Walker delayed The protraction of the arrival of Major Walker proceeded from circumstances which Mir Kamal-ud-din Khan Bahadur can advise you of, viz. one day he was not himself ready, and another day's delay was occasioned by Saturday being deemed an unlucky day to begin a journey.

Duncan's advice In respect to what you mention that the Raja, Anandrao, and you consider yourself as under the care and protection of the Hon'ble Company, I need only say that, if you abide by the sound advice of this sarkar,

it will always be such as shall tend, in consistence with the treaty in force, to the permanent good and advantage of the Gaikwad State and your own welfare, as to which Major Walker will further communicate with you; and it is my earnest desire that you should listen to, and rely on, what this respectable officer, may explain to you. It is sufficiently evident that the parties engaged in a contest cannot be expected to form so accurate an opinion of its merits. In that view and in compliance with the entreaty contained in your own handwriting in your answer to my letter of the 1st of December, as received by you on the 8th of that month (answering to the 1st of Shabon), I wrote to Mr. Crow at Surat and to Mr. Holford at Cambay before leaving Bombay to cause it to be intimated to Malharrao that, if he persisted in exciting disturbances, the Hon'ble Company would be obliged to act against him in support of the rightful heir of the late Govindrao; to which effect I also wrote to him myself; of all which Mir Kamal-ud-din and Gopalrao were also fully apprised, before they embarked from Bombay, and will no doubt have advised you. The consequence of this warning to Malharrao appears to have been that he has ever since remained merely on the defensive without seeking to improve the advantages he had gained or to penetrate farther beyond his own limits; and as in a letter I have received from him since my arrival at Surat he even proposes to be ready to submit the merits of the case arising out of the imprisonment of Kanhoji to my umpirage. I did, therefore, as well as from my conviction of the inefficacy of any efforts that Babaji could make singly against him, till joined by the Hon'ble Company's victorious troops, desire Muncherji Desai to write you on the 20th January to desist from all aggression against Malharrao, till Major Walker could take the command; which I have no doubt has been fully and punctually complied with.

The English troops embark certainly to-morrow for Cambay. They could not depart sooner on account of the spring tides. They are strong, and sufficiently numerous, and well appointed, and able to overcome all opposition when joined to the army of Raja Anandrao, which must after such junction act in full concurrence with, and even under the orders of, Major Walker, as I have repeatedly explained to your wakil and had their full and entire acquiescence in. Notwithstanding which, it will be proper that you should write in very clear terms on this head to Barkandaz Babaji, so as that no misconception may arise in a matter of this importance.

*Troops to
embark*

At the same time in the capacity of a true friend I offer it as my advice that it will be more for your honour and credit as the first Minister of the Gaikwad State to advise your Master to forgive the present offence of Malharrao upon his making proper submission in the full extent of reason and propriety rather than to seek the ruin of a member of the Gaikwad family at all events. Herein you will also best consult the dignity of your Master and your own reputation in desiring to chastise and reform one of the branches of his family rather than to destroy it; and if all this can be effected to reciprocal satisfaction and with the fullest security to yourself and your situation, you will, I trust, on reflection see the expediency of an honourable rather than a vindictive termination of the present family contest. I refer for further particulars to the Major

*Hatred
deprecated*

and rely on your listening to my good advice, in which case you will always find in the Hon'ble Company a steady and useful support to yourself and to the government, which you now so well conduct and will, I doubt, not continue in like manner in the administration of.

I need not recommend your keeping the contents of this letter a secret until the termination of the present contest.

1802 *Cambay, 3rd February, 1802, (1802, G. T. 311)*
Robert Holford to Jonathan Duncan.

Babaji I received the enclosed address from Babaji, which fully confirms what I have represented, respecting his late advances towards Malharrao's territory.

Letter from Babaji to Mr. Holford, dated 31st January.

Protest It is known to me that a constant intercourse is carried on between that side [*Malharrao's followers at Surat*] and Himmat Bahadur (in command of the Kadi forces) ; but neither, Sir, is it becoming in you that, whilst the Hon'ble Company and Governor Duncan entertain the strictest friendship for, and the most sincere connection with, the sarkar of Senakhaskhel Saheb (the appellation of the Baroda Government), you should be holding correspondence and intercourse by letters with a rebel such as Himmat Bahadur, who has rebelled without cause. This is exceedingly improper. If it please God, since the Hon'ble Company and the Senakhaskhel are one, and that there is no semblance of difference, the advantages of this union will speedily appear.

1802 *Surat, 4th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

Murarr's escape I forward likewise the copy of an intimation from Raoba to Muncherji Desai, advising of the escape of Murarrao, who had some time ago been made prisoner in consequence of his exciting disturbances in the vicinity of this place.

I should hope that this event will not be productive of any materially bad consequences, though it is no doubt to be regretted, more especially as indicative of the latent indisposition of the Arab soldiery at Baroda, who do there nearly whatever they list, and to control whom, will prove, I fear, a matter of more difficulty than to overcome Malharrao, between whom and Anandrao's army a perfect cessation of hostility has, I believe, now taken place in pursuance of my interposition.

Letter from Raoji Appaji to Muncherji Desai, dated 1st February.

Murarr's escape Murarrao Gaikwad, who was confined here in the Arabs' chauki in the sarkar's house, has yesterday evening, being Sunday the 31st January, made his escape in consequence of the Arabs being employed by their Ramzan or fast. In case he has gone by the advice of Harichand Pandavaji, he will come there (supposed to mean Surat) ; of this you will advise the Hon'ble the Governor. I have written a letter to the Diwanji on the subject, which you will forward to Navsari. You will observe other particulars by the letters, which Rustamji Desai and Motiram write you, the sardar is to have his dispatch to-day from the sarkar's house.

Baroda, 4th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have made a particular communication to Raoji Appaji of the sentiments expressed by Malharrao in his letter to Mr. Holford. The Diwan said that he would subscribe to such terms as you might judge for the benefit of the Gaikwad State; but that he had great reason to suspect the sincerity of the Kadi Jagirdar, and was convinced, if he ever had recourse to sentiments of moderation, it would proceed from a vigorous application of force and not from any sense of justice.

*Raoji's
distrust*

Raoji mentioned that Malharrao still retained possession of part of the Gaikwad territory, from which he had levied large contributions; and as he was the cause of the war, the State had just claims of reimbursement to a very considerable extent.

Surat, 6th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Letter from Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, dated Baroda, 2nd February, 1802.

I became also apprised through Major Walker and Aga Muhammad of the objects you have in view. I, your servant, am in no respect beyond your pleasure; nor shall anything or act have effect, exclusive of Your Honour's advice and well-being; but you must certainly attend to the safety of our honour. This honour is all I am solicitous about; and although I have from former times also been connected with the Hon'ble English Company, still this has now become very publicly conspicuous; and if things should now turn out otherwise and adverse to that object, what will the public say of the sardar in question? To conclude, let whatever mode be pursued wherein shall consist the settlement of the raj or sovereignty and my honour.

*Raoji's
fear*

Jonathan Duncan's remarks.

To the preceding letter from Raoba it may be proper to add that Muncherji Desai reported his having at the same time received a letter in the Marathi language from Raoba, wherein he had expressed himself very peevishly in consequence of learning that the Governor had in view to accommodate matters with Malharrao instead of punishing him by military force; going even so far in the said letter as to intimate that, if quite disappointed in this expectation, he would even wait on the Governor, and throw up his trust, and retire.

*Raoji's
despair*

The Governor did not desire to have a translation made of this letter, lest Muncherji might think and write to Raoba that it had made any impression on him, and thence encourage Raoba's hopes beyond that line of moderation and propriety, which the Governor wishes to pursue, especially in the interval of the non-arrival of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General's instructions.

The Governor has, however, since been advised that Raoba has said he would be satisfied if the English force would only sit down for a day or so in one or two of Malharrao's villages by way of return for that Chieftain's invasion of the territories of the Baroda State.

*Raoji
amenable*

It appears also that Raoba had offered to give up 10,000 Rupees a year of the peshkash payable by Malharrao, provided that would lead to a quiet demeanour on his part.

*Malhar
unpopular*

The general voice is in short very much against Malharrao in the vicinity of Baroda, from Raja Anandrao down to the lowest of the civil and military officers or persons with whom Major Walker has had an opportunity of conversing.

1802 *Baroda, 8th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

*Raoji
vindictive*

Malharrao, having set himself up in rebellion, and excited disturbances, and seditiously possessed himself of several places, and done his utmost for the ruin of this State, we were reduced to the necessity of applying for assistance and support to the Hon'ble English Company, which being granted, and the news spread of the dispatch of the troops, if under the circumstances he shall have addressed you in terms of supplication and distress, or that any one should have spoken to you in his favour, it is a matter of astonishment that you should listen to, and approve of, such applications, notwithstanding our previous request to you for assistance to punish that rebel and the expression of our wish to extirpate him ; which were alone the motives of Mir Kamal-ud-din's mission to you ; and now to place confidence in the speeches of interested people or in the writings of the designing, or to show any regard for the opposite party, is certainly far from becoming you ; and till the rebels and incendiaries be once well punished, and the fort of Kadi be taken, the world will undervalue and condemn this Government ; for nobody here was satisfied and content with the deputation to you of Kamal-ud-din Khan Bahadur. But, when at length they perceived that the flames of this conflagration would not in anywise be quenched, except by his departure, they from necessity consented to it ; and now that the army of the English shall have come to assist, and that a peace [*shall*] take place without the punishment of the rebel, nothing but complaint, weakness and dishonour will thereby be indicated ; to the future prejudice and additional difficulty of governing this country ; and although Mir Kamal-ud-din Khan Husain Bahadur did, on his arrival here, make every kind of representation to me, so as to leave not the smallest tittle unsaid, still until punishment be inflicted for all the excesses and irregularities committed on the other side, I cannot feel easy or satisfied. But after punishment I have no objection to proceed as you shall see meet ; whereas, if such an accommodation as is now indicated had been admissible, there would have been no occasion for such assistance of troops and stores, and your mere interposition by message and verbal exertion with the opposite party would have been enough. In short, my satisfaction consists in every respect in this that that rebel be once brought to punishment, and that after reducing the said fort, whatever shall be deemed advisable, be carried into execution ; but, if at all events Your Honour's pleasure be towards having regard to the opposite party, and that you shall listen to those who are his advocates and to his own interested expostulations, I am helpless and must submit to your commands ; and with respect to his leaving to Your Honour to decide on the imprisonment of Kanhoji, let it be considered what sort of letter he himself wrote on this occasion, and how he announced his gratification at it by a salute of guns, as is publicly known to everyone. Let it likewise be ascertained from the letters I received on this occasion from the Peshwa, Daulatrao Sindia and Amrutrao what they all wrote on this,

occasion as per compared copies with the originals, which I furnished Major Walker with.

And as to what is desired that the purport of your letter of the 27th January may not be known until the termination of this business, several gentlemen who are attached to the other side have published that the English Company's forces have come to operate peace between both parties and not for the purpose of hostility, a thing that is publicly proclaimed ; or otherwise for me to give out such an idea would only be letting myself down ; neither should it ever have been spoken of here, nor shall it be. To conclude, since there exists between the States of the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad the most intimate union, and that I am a well-wisher of both States, certainly under such circumstances regard will be shown to the credit of this State and to my personal honour.

Governor's remarks.

Upon the receipt of the preceding letter from Raoji, the Governor expressed to Bapu Khote, the vakil of Kamal-ud-din, through whom it was received, his disapprobation of some part of the style of it, as not sufficiently guarded and respectful ; whilst to Sorabji, the vakil of Muncherji, he explained himself more freely ; intimating that, if Raoba were determined at all events on the extirpation of Malharrao and not be guided by the advice of his friends who had come to his assistance, the best way might be for us to proceed no further, but to recall the troops.

Thereupon Muncherji promised to write Raoba in such terms as would procure under his own hand a satisfactory answer, and signify that he would be ready to wait on the Governor at Cambay, and there to conform to the measures he should see fit to pursue.

Bombay, 9th February, 1802 (G. T. 311)

Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your Persian letter of the 29th January, referring to the particulars of the respectable Major Walker's visit to Barodā, and of his having communicated to you what I had given him in charge to intimate, and that the same had your acquiescence ; which has afforded me the greatest satisfaction ; and be assured that on all occasions the fullest attention shall be paid to your honour and the real good prosperity of the Gaikwad Principality. As Major Walker will have yesterday left Baroda to proceed to Cambay, our troops will very shortly march from thence to join Babaji ; whereupon effectual measures will, you may depend upon it, be pursued, according to your wishes, for the suppression of the refractory and the due establishment of the Government of Raja Anandrao. Meanwhile I have written through Colonel Close, the British Resident at Poona, to Fatesing Gaikwad to the purport that Major Walker advised me that you were desirous of, as per copy enclosed.

Duncan's assurances

Your vakil at Poona has been with the Colonel and explained to him satisfactorily the cause of the interval that had occurred in his visits, which will, I have no doubt, be more frequent in future, it being in all respects suitable that the like unanimity should prevail there between the Colonel and your agent as there does, and will, I am persuaded, always continue between the British Government and the Gaikwad State in this quarter.

By the last letters from Bombay I am advised that there is still some reinforcement on their way for the artillery department, though it is probable the Major will not find it necessary to wait for their arrival, but in gratification to your impatience [*will*] shortly begin his march with the troops that are assembled.

1802 *Camp Adalaj, 11th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*

Babaji to Raoji Appaji.

*Hostile
encounter*

Not having received any letter from you for two or three days, I am in serious thought ; give orders therefore to write me particularly. The news of this place is that on the night of the 5th instant (4th February) being Tuesday, the enemy with intention of taking our troops by surprise took post at the village of Shurtha, situated at the distance of a kos and a half from our army, and thence sent rocketmen, and caused them to throw rockets ; but those on our part, who were in the entrenchments and on the look-out, being alert they immediately threw rockets in return, which reaching them, Muhammad Abud fired the gun he commanded ; on which the horsemen of our entrenchment having risen up with noise, they became alarmed, and instead of throwing more rockets, left those they had on the ground and ran away on hearing the rockets. We advanced one kos from the army and stood from three to seven o'clock in the morning ; and, after having procured intelligence of their retreat, returned to our camp. The day after or the 6th (5th February) being Wednesday, they by the express order of Malharrao at Kadi came in the afternoon and attacked the people of our advanced guard at the village of Dantalli, making use of their artillery ; hearing which, our troops being all ready marched immediately with guns to Dantalli, where the two armies discharged balls on each other from about four in the afternoon to about eight o'clock in the evening ; on our part the fire had been very heavy, and being still continued, their courage failed, and they retreated. On their ceasing to return our fire, fifty or sixty horsemen and rocketmen with rockets advanced about one kos and returned with notice that they had gone direct to their camp. I afterwards caused entrenchments to be raised, which I divided into four stations ; and having placed therein guns, companies, etc. with horse patrols, I remained there till midnight and then returned to the camp. This is the news of yesterday. In the battle of yesterday we had only four or five horses and two men killed ; their loss has been great. On my receiving an accurate amount of it to-day, I shall write you. This day they have not come out of their camp. I have taken my dinner, and come and sit in the entrenchment, ready to defeat them. Should they come, we would have marched to-day ; but, it not being a good one, I made no haste. I shall wait for a good day and do what I have to do. They having begun first, the blame is removed from me ; to this day I have paid respect to your orders and to the desires of the English. The aggression having commenced on their side, there remains no ground for me to be blamed by you and the English. By the favour of God you will hear what will happen. I am earnestly awaiting the arrival of the English ; to the 5th instant they had not left Baroda, though they were to leave it on the 2nd. I cannot conceive the reason of delaying so many days. Write one therefore particularly ; at all events so do that the English may soon march and join the army. On their arrival Kadi shall be soon defeated,

when Dehgam and Kapadvanj will themselves retire. Do not lose time by taking the advice of anybody respecting Kapadvanj and Dehgam, it is unnecessary ; these two places are not difficult. They will come without trouble therefore. At all events do not on any account think about them. Tell the sardar and Khan Saheb, on their leaving Cambay, to come first to the army through Tarapur and Pariaze [*Bareja?*], leaving Ahmabad two or three kos on one side. The Kadikar has lost his hopes by the unfavourable answers he has received from the English, he is therefore desperate ; but there is no fear, his troops in the field shall be defeated. On the speedy arrival of the English, Kadi shall be taken, when a mode shall be found for taking the other countries. Babasaheb, the people of our army with one heart gave battle yesterday, and which lasted to about 9 o'clock at night. The enemy retreated with their guns. We would have followed them, but it was too late, which prevented our so doing. After settling the different stations, I returned to the camp. I am now sitting in the entrenchments, and have assembled all the sardars and jamadars, and will follow what may be the advice of the whole. The sooner the English arrive, the better.

Surat, 12th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Various letters.

No. 1. Letter from Babaji, dated Camp at Adalaj, the 7th February.

By my answers to your letters of the 29th Ramzan you will have observed the contents. These five days I have not heard any news. The sardar of the English was to be dispatched on 6th January, which may have happened. At present it is not proper to remain at this place, because the water of it is become bad. I am therefore in consideration about carrying the camp forward. The Kadikar causes ladders to be made at every thana in order to take other places, in the same manner, as he took Visnagar, by treachery, and is circulating false reports that the English have come to his assistance, and firing salutes in this manner he acts. However by your orders I am putting a stop to the battle, but the people do not remain in hand ; if they begin, no time for consideration remains. At all events take measure that the battalions may soon arrive. Babasaheb, you write not to fight and not to carry the camp forward ; such orders are received, and acting agreeably thereto is necessary ; but Koli horsemen from the enemy come and carry away tattoos and other horses sent for forage, that may have strayed out of the road or been left behind, and occasion many alarms, that are little minded. But on account of the loss of the horses disputes will arise and a battle certainly ensue. Once or twice I have prevented them, but now nobody minds ; in a day or two a battle will happen, and they shall be defeated without doubt.

*Battle
probable*

No. 2. Translation of an addition to a letter from Raoji Appaji to Muncherji Desai, dated 8th February.

I have written all the particulars of the case in a letter of 7 sheets on both sides and on one side of an eighth. This I write to you separate, that you may explain it to the Hon'ble the Governor in person and request his answer. In case I am not so fortunate as to gain advantage and a good name, what can the Governor do ? But, if his intention was by joining the two armies to show force and make peace without taking

*Offers from
Sindia*

the fort of Kadi, wherefore did he himself come, and labour, and send a sufficient force and great sardars? The former is arrived at Cambay, and the latter at Baroda. With joy I wrote letters to our vakils at Poona and Ujjain to inform the Shrimant and Alijah Bahadur that the Company Bahadur had sent great sardars with sufficient forces to defeat the enemy and to preserve the prosperity of the government of the Shrimant Senakhaskhel. Previous to our writing, letters of joy had arrived from Poona and from the army of Alijah Bahadur. Letters were before written to Alijah Bahadur for assistance. On that account Yadavrao Bhaskar,¹ having made a final settlement and having obtained permission to send troops and battalions, wrote to me, saying that I had only to send a karkun, and he would send the troops and battalions to our assistance, as he had final orders for that purpose. These letters I received after the Khan Saheb's arrival at Bombay. I wrote Yadavrao Bhau in answer that, previous to the receipt of his letters, the Hon'ble the Governor had given me assurances of assistance, that in consequence Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan had been sent to Bombay, and that on receiving an indefinite answer from thence I would immediately dispatch the karkun. Of this Khan Saheb and Gopalrao Baba at Bombay were advised; but, as at that time the Hon'ble the Governor had done the favour to order the preparation for an expedition to be made and also for himself to come to Surat, they, being joyful on that account, did not inform him thereof. Since that time two letters have come from Yadavrao Bhau, requiring immediate information of what answer had been received from Bombay; that letters had also been received from Malharrao, desiring an alliance; but that the Shrimant Alijah Bahadur, considering his conduct to be improper, had not answered them; that a camp from the side (on the part) of Pedroo Saheb, also a second camp, ten thousand of Balaji Hingdeh's troops, and the troops from Mathura had joined to defeat Holkar; that, though he had fled, yet he would be defeated; and that, in case I had received an indefinite answer from Bombay, I should immediately dispatch Trimbakrao, when he would send the battalions and troops. The original letters I showed to Rustamji Desai; and in answer to them I wrote to Yadavrao Bapu and the Shrimant Alijah Bahadur that the Hon'ble the Governor had granted the favour, and with great sardars, sufficient warlike stores, large guns and four battalions (two of Europeans and two of Natives) His Honour had arrived at Surat and thence dispatched them; that the sardars had arrived at Baroda, and the troops, etc. at Cambay; and in short that we would, joining Babaji, defeat the Kadikar's troops and take the fort of Kadi. Such letters I have had the extreme pleasure of sending to Poona and to the army of Alijah Bahadur; and here the sardar and Aga Muhammad Saheb talk of friendship before taking the fort of Kadi, and I have received the Hon'ble the Governor's orders by letters to the same effect. What then is to be done hereafter?

*Kadi
to be taken*

When they began to talk at Bombay in favour of Malharrao, you, poor man, did not know what would be the sardars' sentiments on their coming here. You ought to have written at the same time, but you were not to blame. Notwithstanding I had written to Khan Saheb and Gopalrao

1. See *Gazetteer of Baroda State*, I, 489.

Baba that the latter should remain with the Hon'ble the Governor, it being His Honour's wish, the former brought him with him and left there Bapu Khote. How then can business be done without writing the letters? For 7 or 8 months Sorabji has been taking trouble, and writing, and talking by your means. In consequence of His Honour's coming to Surat, the time of your meeting him in person is now come; therefore writing to you is necessary. Profit or loss depends on fortune.

What will be our loss to this day on account of pay to the Arabs, Pathans, Sindhis and horsemen employed since the capture of the fort of Visnagar at this place with Babaji, and at Ahmadabad, Patan, Vadnagar, Kheralu, Vijapur, Parantij, Viramgam, Mattra, Panch Mahal, &c mahals adjoining to the Kadikar? Also what will be the amount of the stores and pay to the Hon'ble the Governor's battalions, and what he [*Malharrao*] has received from Visnagar and Vijapur, etc. mahals on account of the revenue of the present year, and he has plundered, burnt and destroyed villages and forced money from the sahu-kars and ryots of Visnagar; and the rebel, Shivram, having borrowed 3 or 4 lakhs of Rupees from the sahu-kars of Baroda and the parekhs of the Arabs, and given the Arabs as security, he caused disturbances and joined the Kadikar (refers to *Malharrao*)? To talk of friendship without that money being paid, or without Shivram being delivered to the Arabs, my life and those of my children would be the immediate forfeit. Besides this, there is the annual amount due (i. e. the peshkash). Mukundrao is at Kadi. It does not appear, after the fort of Visnagar shall be returned, he will be able to pay so much money, exclusive of the pay to his troops. Crow Saheb and Mr. Holford, who speak in his favour, in what manner have they satisfied the Hon'ble the Governor? If it should be the wish to sacrifice our advantage and honour, to forgive him all this, and to save him, what remedy have we? Our honour and welfare are in the hands of the Company. But for the loss and the amount of arrears due, etc., as above-mentioned as per account, satisfaction should be taken through the sahu-kar [*banker*], without allowing the abatement of a single Rupee of the just demand.

You will find out what the Hon'ble the Governor has determined, and how we and he are to act in future. The sardar and Aga Muhammad Saheb talk here that our loss, and the amount of balance, and the fort of Visnagar will all be settled agreeably to our wishes. But whatever is to be done, should be done after the fort of Kadi is taken. On his submitting and taking the protection of the Shrimant and the Hon'ble the Governor, every point above-mentioned should be settled; and he may be saved, or all his countries including Kadi may be taken together with his elephants and horses; and then a jagir at another place of a lakh of Rupees may be given to him on taking his security. This is the best way, whether for advantage or honour. If it should not be the desire to do so, write me; agreeably to which an account shall be made of the loss and pay to the new troops, and explained to all, that we may be saved, and the Hon'ble the Governor's pleasure may be preserved. Find out and write me the ultimatum, and I will send you an answer; and agreeable thereto you will represent, Desai. The destroying of *Malharrao* will give general satisfaction; but it cannot be known what will remain in each person's heart, if peace should be made.

Loss of money

Malhar to pay

1802 *Surat, 13th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Letter from Raoji Appaji, dated 11th February.

Raoji discouraged You mention that it gave you much pleasure to learn from Major Walker his having met and communicated to me what you had directed him, and my having approved the same. On Major Walker and Aga Muhammad's talking to me, agreeably to your direction, of peace, I gave them every necessary answer ; but on their observing that your orders were to the same effect, I, having no remedy, answered that our honour, advantage and credit were out of the question ; but if your orders were such, and it should be to the honour of the Company Bahadur of the English, what remedy had we ? that we have only God, and after Him, Your Honour ; and if Your Honour wished so, what remedy had I ? that he might act according to your wishes ; but without taking the fort of Kadi nothing would be good. Such answers were given ; but in case he may not have informed you of the same, how can I help it ? You having particularly written to me in the Persian language to the same effect that Major Walker had spoken, I sent you an answer at large in the same language. I have also written particularly to Muncherji Desai in a letter of 10 sheets in the Gujarati language for your information. You are wise, and we reckon you as God. If it should be your determination to make peace and save him, on preserving our advantage and honour and on only receiving our loss and expenses and what is due on account the annual tribute, it is in your power ; but if you should find him unable to make good our losses, you will yourself punish him, take the fort of Kadi and the whole of his countries and give them to the Shrimant Senakhaskhel. What am I to say more ?

Walker's march (Written in a different hand) The sardar Major Saheb proceeded on the 4th, and arrived at Cambay the 6th Shawal (10th February) ; and carts for baggage, bullocks for guns, pioneers and labourers being ready to-morrow or the day after, he will march forward. Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur proceeded also the same day with the paga or detachment of cavalry. This is written to inform you thereof. You are now my father, and mother, and protector ; and my honour is in your hands. What can I write more ?

1802 *Baroda, 13th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Raoji Appaji to Muncherji Desai.

Raoji elated In my letter of yesterday I wrote you the particulars of the news of this place, and I have written to the Hon'ble the Governor, which may have reached him. I have this day received a letter from Babaji from the camp, the original of which I send to you in order that the Hon'ble the Governor may see it, and from which you will learn all the particulars. The Kadikar had twice advanced with intention of giving battle ; once they came in the night in order to take us by surprise, but, not having experienced people, they returned with shame ; this news I have already written to you either yesterday or [the] day before ; and by the present letter you will learn the news of the last battle, and of which you will advise the Hon'ble the Governor. What is now our fault ? When they come and attack us, it is necessary for us to fight. You will see the original letter from Babaji, which I send you, and show it to the Hon'ble the

Governor. I have sent also a letter to the Major Saheb and Aga Muhammad Saheb. The Kadikar, seeing how strongly we are supported by the Company Bahadur of the English, gnashing his teeth, he comes to the battle. But there is no fear, he only shows the convulsive motions of a dying man; our troops are alert.

Surat, 13th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Malharrao's military activities.

The following letters, delivered in by Muncherji, are here recorded.

No. 1. Letter from Balvantrao Janardan to Raoji Appaji, dated Viramgam, 5th February, 1802.

These three months I am plagued on account of the disturbances of the Kadikar, and subjected to a heavy expense on account of the pay of the troops. At this time he has assembled troops and caused them to encamp towards Viramgam. His actions are those of a dying man, convulsed in every limb, who is desirous of making others suffer, before he himself dies. You are a brave man, to this day [you] have passed with happiness, and in future will pass the same. *Malhar active*

No. 2. Letter from Mahipat Babarao to Raoji Appaji, dated Viramgam, 4th February.

The Kadikar, having his thanas at Visnagar, etc., has gathered together two or three thousand troops there, and caused them to encamp near to Kadi, at the distance of two kos towards Viramgam. He has loaded carts with ladders, etc., and circulated a report that they are coming against Viramgam, on which account all the villages have been deserted. I have kept my thana in order. All the other troops of the Kadikar are near Kalol, which you are to know. Bajeebhoy Desai, cousin to Fatesing, who was at Patdi, has gone from thence to Kadi about four days past, his acts are treacherous; the Desai of the Patdikar has also from the beginning joined with the Kadikar and furnished him with ammunition and, keeping in friendship with him, has caused much trouble to our villages; he has not paid the money of the villages of Viramgam, which he holds to this day, he has acted in a rascally manner; and now, seeing our force, flatters and writes me; and a man belonging to Patdikar, has proceeded to take a parwanah from you. They had already been to Babaji for the same purpose; but, as I had advised him of their conduct, and he had also heard it from others, he did not give it. Do not give them a parwanah if they come to you; for they are liars. In the course of three years they have not paid a single Rupee; they are able to pay a lakh of Rupees. I therefore write to inform you thereof. To this day they continue to act against me, they destroy the villages of Viramgam and carry away the cattle. Such are their acts, which you are to know. *Malhar's allies*

(Written in a different hand) No letter having lately arrived from you, I am very uneasy. The Kadikar's disturbances have extended to all places. Should he come here, he shall, by our good fortune, certainly be defeated. Soodra Gaikwad and Nitta Gaikwad are to come from Vadvanah with three or four thousand foot and from five to seven hundred horse, with ladders on carts; they have marched forward two kos against us; we shall see what will be the event.

1802 *Surat, 14th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*

Letter from Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, dated 13th January.

*Abject
excuses*

Your Honour formerly sent me a letter in the Persian language through Major Walker Saheb, the answer to which I wrote in the same language by the hand of Mirza Abdullah belonging to Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan, and forwarded it by the dak through Bapu Khote. Previous to the receipt of that answer Your Honour was pleased, and in that disposition had told Muncherji Desai that, if I could go to Cambay with one or two jamadars, Your Honour would proceed there ; and after meeting, it was your intention to consult and make the proper arrangements for the prosperity of the Senakhaskhel and of myself ; and directed him to write to me and to procure an immediate answer. Muncherji Desai had prepared a letter to me accordingly, and was to forward it ; but in the meantime my answer to your letter in the Persian language had reached you through Bapu Khote, in which something improper may have been written, and on which account Your Honour became very angry and vexed, and talked to Sorabji in displeasure ; of which he informed Muncherji who wrote to me, which has made me so extremely uneasy that I cannot write. My writing in general is in the Hindi language ; but Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan having written me by your direction to write in the Persian language, I answered your Persian letter in that language. At that time I did not understand it, nor think it would occasion your displeasure. Now on seeing the copy thereof, which you have sent, I find there are some words that may have displeased you ; but, esteeming you as God, I have at once thrown myself at your feet ; and if you, for any fault on my part, be angry, who will then protect me ? I shall not therefore be easy until Your Honour will, with a clear heart, write to me. My head and the knife are in your hands ; and I am sure and fully satisfied that Your Honour will not do anything to the prejudice of the Shrimant Senakhaskhel and me. Your Honour, without taking anything amiss, will so act that the Company's honour shall be preserved, which must be for our benefit. Your Honour sent me a letter in the Marathi language, dated the 9th February, advising that you had written to Poona about Shrimant Fatesingrao's coming, which afforded me much pleasure. I immediately wrote an answer in the same language, dated the 11th February, by which you will be fully informed. You will excuse me the fault of anything I may have written in the letter in the Persian language, and write me a satisfactory answer. Your talking with Muncherji about coming to Cambay has given me much pleasure, it being my wish also to meet you and inform you of all the particulars. After the Company Bahadur's troops march from Cambay, join those of Barkandaz Babaji, and come in sight of the enemy, and Major Walker shall have advised you of their situation, then your coming to Cambay may take place, when there will be no impediment to my coming there also.

(Written in a different hand) I declare on oath, on your feet, that I have no objection even this day to go to Cambay. I have one or two jamadars, Sultan Jaffir, etc. to go with me ; but from the 10th February I have people sitting at my house on account of the arrears due to the troops, and I want to discharge the instalment that is owing to them ; they have been several times put off, but now they are come to a final

resolution. Having joined all the sahkars, I settled a mode for that purpose ; but it will take from 5 to 7 days, by which time the answer will come of the arrival of the troops, when you may see it necessary to proceed to Cambay ; I will come to kiss your feet, and will act agreeably to the good advice you will give me, no difference will be in it. What can I write more ?

*Bombay, 15th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.*

1802

I have received your letter of the 9th of Shawal and am perfectly satisfied with its contents. Sincerely disposed as I am to promote your personal welfare and that of the raj of Anandrao, I proceed to-morrow for Cambay and shall arrive there on the 3rd day with some reinforcements, and the troops will march on my seeing you, unless such circumstances should have occurred as to require their doing so sooner. By following my advice you will be assured. Seek and secure your own permanent good and that of your master. Believing me, therefore, the true friend of both as well in respect to present as future occurrences, let me see you at Cambay, as soon as you can leave Baroda with safety. *Raoji forgiven*

*Baroda, 19th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Letter from Rustomji, the son of Muncherji, to Jonathan Duncan, received on the 20th February.*

In obedience to Your Honour's command from Surat, Sorabji arrived here to-day at noon, but the Minister's meeting cannot be effected instantly, being it seems his unlucky day of the week ; whence he has deferred it to early the next morning, which is to-morrow, being Saturday. The result I will not lose a moment in representing to Your Excellency. *Meeting postponed*

Remark in the Diary.

Received, between two or three hours after, a letter from Raoba, of which the following is a translate.

Letter from Raoji Appaji, dated Baroda the 19th February, 1802, to Jonathan Duncan, received on the 21st February.

The two letters, which you were pleased to write to me under the 15th February by Sorabji, have reached me safe, and I am much pleased with their contents. I have seen Sorabji and heard all you desired him to say to me ; and after considering thereon, I shall write you my answer. By your letter in Gentoo language you were pleased to acquaint me you proposed leaving Surat on the 16th February for Cambay, where you expected to arrive on the third day, and desired I should come there to meet you. This was my wish also ; but the Hon'ble Company's troops not having moved, and your having desired every hostile measure between us and the Kadikar to cease, has in some degree prevented it, because the Kadi people do notwithstanding attack us every now and then, and we have beaten them off. I am not a little surprised to see the English troops, having been at Cambay now upwards of a fortnight, and do not move. Mr. Holford's munshi came there ; and, after having some conference with some *Raoji's excuses*

of the officers of this Government, went to Kadi. This has caused a great rumour in the place, and given all the people reasons to reflect and form their own suppositions agreeable to their respective wishes ; the consequence of which is that the troops are all very clamorous, and insist upon the discharge of the arrears of their pay. Without satisfying them in some manner I cannot be free. I wrote to you some days ago I was very happy to learn by Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan's letter that you were safely arrived at Cambay ; and I am now endeavouring to come and pay my respects to you. All the jamadars, who are now sitting in dharna, are also willing to come with me, but they cannot get themselves clear of the sepoys, who are very clamorous on account of their demands on the sarkar for the arrears of their pay. I have, however, made some arrangements with the shroffs of this place to raise the amount necessary for this purpose, and hope to be able to settle the whole in the course of three or four days, when I shall do myself the pleasure to come and pay my respects to you. Previous to this, I shall dispatch Sorabji, who will on his arrival acquaint you with every circumstance. As you have arrived at Cambay, I make no doubt that you will order Major Walker to march with all the troops now at that place. You have taken a great deal of trouble to come to Cambay, I suppose with the view of having a meeting with me ; therefore should I delay coming for a few days, I hope will excuse me. What can I say more ?

1802 *Cambay, 20th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Baroda forces

<i>Forces</i>	The forces under various siladhars or commanders :	3,213
	The forces under other leaders :	11,114
		<hr/>
		Grand total : 14,327
Forces under Arab jamadars with Babaji :		8,219

1802 *Baroda, 20th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

Visit to Cambay Sorabji Parsi, who came from you, acquainted me verbally with everything you had desired him to communicate with me, which gave me great pleasure. I have also instructed Sorabji, who now returns to you, with everything I have to communicate with you, so that, when he arrives, and you have heard him, you shall be fully acquainted with every circumstance. This being a good day, I have sent my tent, and pitched it out as a beginning of my journey. In one or two days I hope to settle the business of the arrears due to the sepoys ; and as soon as that is done, I shall set out to pay my respects to you. In the meantime I beg you will write three letters *viz.* one to Mangal Parekh, one to Samal Bechar and the other to the jamadars of all the Arabs, just telling them that you wish much to see them and me, and that therefore you expect they will take me with them and come to you without loss of time. These three letters you will deliver to Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur, and desire him to forward them with all possible dispatch. On receipt of which, we shall all

come to your presence. You should order the troops to march directly. What can I say more?

Cambay, 21st February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Raoba's visit to Cambay.

1802

In continuation of the subject of the letters received yesterday, it was this morning represented on the part of Kamal-ud-din that Raoba had written to him that, in consequence of the receipt of my letters and of Sorabji's arrival from Surat, he was preparing for his departure for Cambay; but that he desired I would address letters to the two Parekhs and to the jama-dars to accompany him; which has been done, enclosing them to Raoba, that he may deliver them when he sees them. And Raoba has been himself written to that our troops march for certain the morning after next; and that the Governor thinks his coming there at present may be attended with several advantages; yet even these are not to be gained at the serious risk of any evil happening during his absence at Baroda; wherefore he is now again instructed (in like manner as Kamal-ud-din and Aga Muhammad were desired to intimate to him in their letters of the 19th) to postpone his departure, unless he should be perfectly satisfied it would not be attended with any danger to the security of Baroda, &c, during his absence.

*Visit to
Cambay*

Cambay, 22nd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Gujarat disturbances.

1802

Read the following accounts procured from different local interests of the present disturbances in the Gujarat.

No. 1. Account received at Surat on the 14th of February, 1802, from Harichand.

Harichand's relation (the said Harichand being the father-in-law of Murarrao Gaikwad, in correspondence with Malharrao and a purvoo in the Surat custom house): After confining Kanhoji, which took place in January, 1810, Babaji proceeded with troops to the river Mahi for muluk-giri, to make his collections, and then he claimed the arrears from Malharrao, who replied that he would not pay them to the servant; but that, when Kanhoji should be out of confinement, he will pay. In the course of these proceedings Mukundrao, on 19th March, 1801, absconded in consequence of Raoba's having stopped his provisions and [having] intended to send him under confinement to the castle called Goondy Wazpur. Upon the receipt of this notice Mukundrao with his family ran away to Ranpura, where Raoba sent troops; he then fled to Angaree, where he seized on the ornaments of gold and silver belonging to the image Devakaraji, and employed some troops; upon which Babaji's army went against him. A battle happened there, and Mukundrao betook himself to Kadi. Babaji wrote to Malharrao, asking how he ventured to keep their *chor* (or thief) with him, and ordering him to be sent immediately, or that otherwise he would come to fight against Kadi. Malharrao replied that all the Gaikwads were their (Baba's family's) *chors*, and that he was ready if Babaji wished to come. Since which, Malharrao took measures for collecting troops from Soorye, Marwar, &c,

*Malhar
& Mukund*

No. 2. Kamal-ud-din's account of the origin and progress of the troubles with Malharrao as far as is within the personal knowledge and of the time of the relator.

*Malhar's
story*

The business of Malharrao used during my late brother's lifetime (who was killed at the siege of Ahmadabad in 1800) to be transacted through him; and once before, by reason of the non-realisation of the assignment to a merchant of the Bohra caste, the Maharaja Govindrao deceased, expelled Malharrao's karkun from Baroda. Upon the karkun's advising Malharrao of this, a letter was thence received by my brother, desiring him to retain the karkun with himself, and he accordingly remained in the suburbs. At that period Shelukar's disturbance arose, and the karkun proceeded to Kadi, whence there arrived again at Ahmadabad another karkun, named Gangajipant; and through my late brother he paid his respects to Raoji, and held discussions to the purport of procuring some reduction in the amount of his payments from Govindrao; and Raoji also engaged to interest himself with the Raja for that purpose. At this period my late brother was slain; and, when on that occasion I arrived at Baroda (in June 1800), I heard that the affairs of Malharrao had been usually transacted through him; and in consequence Malharrao likewise sent me various letters, and referring to the former services my brother had rendered him, and of his being the said Malharrao's bhandari or surety, wherefore he desired I should continue to act in the same capacity, to which I replied in a suitable way.

After this, when on the death of Raja Govindrao the state of affairs assumed another aspect, letters still continued to arrive from Malharrao to me and to Raoji through the pandit aforesaid, desiring some diminution of the yearly tribute. But to this Raoji would not agree; but at my instance he consented to a decrease in it for one year only, on condition of his (Malharrao's) paying up the whole of the arrears that were due from several years. To this, however, the said Malharrao would pay no attention, and kept only writing that he expected a decrease of 15,000 Rupees per annum for every year in like manner as Raoji had consented to extend it to him for one. The correspondence on this subject lengthened out, and evil dispositions began to be generated in the minds of both; and Malharrao began secretly to entertain troops, and he gave an asylum in his house to Mukundrao, who had fled; which occurrences happened up to the beginning of the month of October last; and in the end of the said month (i. e. in the course of October) the karkun of Malharrao, who was in Baroda, absconded from it, on the plea of bathing in, and worshipping at, the Narbada. On this account Raoji said to me and to the Arabs, "You are the guarantees for Malharrao's good behaviour. Do you, therefore, write to him." I did so accordingly, setting forth to him how much I was exposed to the censure of Government by his (Malharrao's) acting so much in derogation of my securityship so as to threaten disturbances, such as stood sufficiently indicated by his entertaining of troops, by his asylum to Mukundrao and by the departure of his karkun without leave from Baroda, which the latter could not have done without being so directed. To this an answer came that he (Mukundrao) had been retained at Kadi merely to prevent his going elsewhere to create disturbances; and that his entertaining troops was only for the purpose

of a warfare he was engaged in with the Kolis ; and that the karkun had come away without his leave ; and that he had no intention of anywhere exceeding, nor would go beyond the written articles or treaty. But, when the news reached of Malharrao's still increasing his forces, and that it plainly appeared Malharrao had other intentions, then by order of the Government 3 creditable persons were dispatched to him, *viz.* one on my part, and another on that of the jamadars, and a third on behalf of the Raja of Mandhera, with instructions to proceed to the spot and learn his real intentions to the end that, if he really determined on hostilities, the deeds of our bhandari or suretyship might be brought away. But, when they arrived at Kadi, Malharrao meditated to secure their persons, so that these envoys were fain to manage so as to effect their escape ; and the very day they left that place, they heard a salute, which on inquiry they learnt to be, in joyous enunciation on the part of Malharrao of his having made himself master through treachery of the fort of Visnagar. War being thus decidedly declared by Malharrao, we then began on our part to take our precautions ; and You, Sir, are yourself apprised of all the sequel. I have thus related the truth to the best of my remembrance ; and now that Raoji is himself coming, he will be able to explain all further particulars. Kamal-ud-din, being further questioned on the subject of the preceding narrative, says that the peshkash or revenue payable by Malharrao is 1,20,000 Rupees per annum, and that it was in part of this that he wished to obtain a deduction. As to the original articles of the engagement subsisting between Malharrao and the Gaikwad State he (Kamal-ud-din) refers to Raoba, having himself no copy thereof ; that he (Kamal-ud-din) is not aware that Malharrao made any application for a deduction during the short period of Kanhoji's administration ; and he is even inclined to think that there then existed no correspondence between them ; that Kanhoji was first confined on the 11th of Ramzan, 1216 of the Hijra (answering to the 27th of January, 1801) ; and that 4 months thereafter Babaji proceeded on the mulukgiri, but had advanced no further than towards Cambay and Petlad, when the insurrection on the part of Malharrao broke out ; previous to which Malharrao had no doubt been on mulukgiri for his revenue, but not for any excess on it ; of all which Raoji can further explain the minutiae.

Baroda, 23rd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

Your letter in Persian, dated the 20th February, reached me safe ; and I am exceedingly pleased with the contents thereof. You were pleased to write me that, as soon as I had settled everything to my satisfaction and security, I might come to you. The Persian letters, which you sent to Samal Parekh and Mangal Parekh, also to the five Arab jamadars, were received and delivered to their respective addresses. Both the Parekhs and the jamadars are highly gratified with the contents of your said letters to them, and they have all signified their readiness and wish of coming to pay their respect to you, and are ready to set out as soon as the payment of the arrears is settled, agreeable to the arrangement I have made. This is what the Parekhs and the jamadars have assured me. I am happy to observe you have ordered Major Walker to march with his detachment. This has convinced the people that the enemy will soon be

*Raoji's
 joy*

chastised as he deserves ; and they are all happy at the account of this great event. Now, after settling everything at this place and making the necessary arrangement, I, and the Parekhs, and the jamadars will all set out and come to pay our respect to you, leaving my son, Sitaram, in the management of the affairs at this place, under the orders of Shrimant Anandrao. This I hope I shall be able to effect in three or four days. I wrote you that Shrimant Malharrao was an intriguing and designing man ; this I was afraid you would not believe ; but it is now about 15 days since you have sent Mr. Holford's man to him, and I trust you have by his time learnt enough by that channel to consider him the man I have represented ; his intentions, I assure you, are very bad, and that he only means to gain time to obtain his end ; and with this view he says one thing, and does another ; of all which Kamal-ud-din will inform you ; as I have written the whole to him, and sent a letter, which Malharrao has written to the mamlatdar of Viramgam, to show to you. When we meet, I shall acquaint you with the whole transaction, and shall be ready to submit to any order you may be pleased to give me. I assure you I have the interests of the Company much at heart, and my sole dependence being placed on you, I hope you will not deny me your protection and support. What can I say more ?

1802 *Baroda, 24th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Raoji Appaji to Sorabji, Muncherji's vakil.

*Raoji
 delayed*

It is indispensable that I should arrive for the purpose of paying my respects to the Governor, and my life is at his disposal ; but here I am engaged in adjusting the amount due for the pay of the jamadars, who are therefore sitting dharna in like manner as you have seen. It is necessary to provide for 18 lakhs ; wherefore all the bankers being convened are desirous of engaging for 12 lakhs on our assignment on the next year for a certain time. The sardars and jamadars had no confidence, but now by hearing of the march of the army and its going on stage by stage, all the jamadars have become pleased, names have been found as far as ten lakhs, and the shroffs have agreed to furnish 2 lakhs. Having settled this, and taking along with me the jamadars and shroffs, we are coming to pay our respects to the Governor. Meanwhile the Sheo Raut [*Sivaratri*] has intervened, a festival which I always keep, and there remains only five days to it, which embarrassed me exceedingly. Having settled with the Arabs and Hubshis, I will set out on the 6th of March. Let not His Honour the Governor be indisposed on this account, but keep his mind satisfied, and let me every day hear from you of his contentment. I have this day sent Gopalrao with my *arzi* to his presence, and he will arrive with you to-morrow. His Honour having in every respect taken me by the hand, it now rests with him to look to my credit. The Governor can also settle an arrangement for the government of this country, and break and ruin all the incendiaries and the rebellious, all which I shall relate in the course of our private interviews with the Governor ; whereupon, whatever he shall signify, according to this will I act. But until the end of the month of February let not the Governor's disposition be irritated ; and representing this to him, advise me of his being well pleased, whilst I, keeping those with me in good humour and contented, will bring them along with me.

Cambay, 27th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Jonathan Duncan's conference with Gopalrao, Raoji's agent.

Gopalrao, the wakil and relation of Raoji Appaji, who accompanied Kamal-ud-din to Bombay, being sent here from Baroda, the Governor had this forenoon a private conference with him ; wherein he was profuse in expressions apparently sincere as to the grateful attachment and obedience of Raoji, who lamented that the trouble he had been lately involved in, and still continued in some degree to experience, prevented him from waiting so soon upon the Governor as he could wish ; but that when he came, and had told his story, he would cordially agree to whatever the Governor might desire, as neither having nor desiring to have any other guide or protector ; in evidence of which he had commissioned him (Gopalrao) to place as his proxy his turban at the Governor's feet ; which was done accordingly. Gopalrao added that, since his leaving Baroda the day before yesterday, a further obstruction had occurred to Raoba's speedy arrival (as explained in a letter just received by Gopal) from the death of the mother of the local agent of the firm of Khushalchand, Sindia's banker, who was to supply part of the 8 months' arrears that had on the present occasion accumulated as due to the Arabs ; in consequences of which the said agent and the other shroffs have gone to the river, which would occasion an intermission of business of 3 days and prevent the chitties or notes of credit being issued and exchanged in such manner as completely to satisfy the troops, and thereby to leave him at liberty from the degree of dharna, he was still under according to their customs in like instance, to prosecute his journey hither, which would not therefore commence until the end of this Muhammadan month, answering to the 5th or 6th of March. The Governor not being quite satisfied that there may not be more of policy than of real difficulty or inability on the part of Raoji in this instance, from his perhaps wishing to allow time intermediately for matters coming to an extremity with Malharrao, the Governor accordingly intimated some suspicion of this design to Gopalrao, hinting also how easy it was to counteract it by instructions to Major Walker ; and thus this first meeting broke up, after Gopalrao had delivered a letter from Raoji, which is sent for translation.

Raoji delayed

When in the course of this conversation, after mentioning to Gopalrao and his admitting that by our interference alone the raj of Anandrao and the diwanship of Raoba had been saved, I continued the discourse by asking him in what manner Raoba meant to evince his gratitude to the Company for this favour, the said agent made no reply, or avoided any distinct one by general expression, which, although strong and perhaps sincere, yet may be intended only for evasion.

Reward asked for

Baroda, 27th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

1802

Raoji Appaji to Major Walker, letter received per Kamal-ud-din, in camp at Ahmadabad, on the 1st March.

Your letter of the 22nd February reached me, and I am heartily glad to observe your resolution of beginning to march.

Welcome to troops

After the final settlement here of the payment for the sibandi people on or about the 6th March, I will proceed to pay my respects to the Hon'ble the Governor at Cambay for which purpose as preparatory to my visit I have already dispatched Gopalrao Baba.

Raoji's visit

Raoji's joy Your progress and daily march have very much encouraged all the Baroda subjects, so much so that the good effects of it cannot be expressed in writing. On Your Honour's appearance the enemy's eye will be opened, and his fate is nigh.

*Malhar's
deceit* When Your Honour here conversed with me in respect of peace with the Kadiwala, I answered that he would agree to the proposal Your Honour wished to make him. In confirmation of this Mr. Holford's vakil has been in Kadi these 15 days, and from the answers that he has written Your Honour will be satisfied that no credit is to be placed in him (Malharrao). Therefore there is nothing good to be expected without his expulsion.

Section F : Malharrao and the English

Malharrao made a vain attempt at pleading his cause; but he found himself abandoned by all his friends. Nathan Crow at Surat, Robert Holford at Cambay, Mirza Ahmed, Mr. Holford's munshi, and even Gajrabai and Ganeshpant insisted that he should settle matters peaceably, in other words that he should surrender himself to the English. Malharrao was ready to cease fighting if the Baroda troops retired to the Mahi. This proposal was rejected, and by way of ultimatum he was ordered to come to Cambay.

DOCUMENTS

Surat, 18th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Letter from Malharrao.

1802

On the Governor's arrival here yesterday, Mr. Crow put into his hands, an attested copy of a letter, purporting to be from Malharrao to his address, though the original has not yet reached. *Malhar's letter*

No. 1. Letter from Malharrao to the Governor, dated 16th December, 1801, being the one referred to in Mr. Holford's letter of the 11th January, 1802.

Everything is well in this quarter, and I trust also with you. God grant that a personal interview may speedily take place between us. It is known to Him what satisfaction I have experienced on hearing of your many good qualities. I trust that you will always write to me of your welfare, as epistolary correspondence is equivalent to half an interview. Besides this, I have to represent the state of affairs here as being as under : *Offer of friendship*

My Protector,

The case here is that after the death of Govindrao his eldest son and heir apparent, Anandrao Gaikwad, who was the master of the masnad, succeeded him ; but he is quite unequal to the task of governing and is quite ignorant. Therefore he committed his concerns to his brother, Kanhoji ; and the latter, considering Anandrao as his lord and master, carried on the public business with great credit during a period of 4 months, and would have continued to do so ; but having at first taken the advice of Raoji Appaji, he afterwards dispensed with that assistance and acted for himself. *Kanhoji*

Raoji Which displeasing Raoji Appaji, the latter betook himself to ungrateful purposes, and joining with the Arabs that were the servants about the Court, and taking lakhs of Rupees out of the toshakhana he made gifts to the Arabs, including entire villages, and augmented their establishments beyond reason, through which means of his and their collusion he threw Kanhojirao into confinement and put him even in irons; and possessing himself of all the jewels of the first quality, he appropriated part of them to his own use and gave others of them to the Arabs; assuming thus all the power into his hands and considering Anandrao as insane, he restrains him under a sort of confinement and acts himself as he thinks fit. He has also by raising up false charges against the military officers of the late Govindrao removed them and substituted others more devoted to himself in their stead. In the course of these proceedings, the sons of the late Govindrao, *viz.* *Mukundrao*, etc. have suffered from this man such great inconvenience that, being at length helpless, they have departed from Baroda and come to me. He keeps up the spirits of his own people by largesses, whilst the children of his late Master are in absolute want; doing in short whatever he lists to such an extremity that he even trespasses on the apartments and rudely does whatever is not to be done.

Confusion To enter into further particulars in writing would be improper. Never was any servant guilty of such black ingratitude as has become the case with this man. My friend, seeing and hearing all this, I have been helpless. The Lord of the gadi (or seat of authority) has no sense, his brother, who was fit to conduct affairs, has been confined, and all the State is going to ruin.

Plans My friend, Baroda and I are not distinct, nor are the children of the late Govindrao aliens to me. Helpless, I have, therefore, entertained a certain body of troops and am levying more. If it please God, I will bring that ungrateful man to punishment; and having released Kanhoji from this confinement of his oppressor, I will commit him to Anandrao Gaikwad, which is my sole object, nor have I any other.

Hopes My kind friend, considering you as my affectionate well-wisher, I thus advise you of the extreme and unexampled ingratitude of the man in question. Wherefore, if under such circumstances the Hon'ble Company shall in their discernment be pleased to afford some assistance, it will be conferring the greatest obligation; nor would such an act be far removed from the subsisting union and good understanding between us; and God willing, to whatever the charge thereof may amount, the same shall be defrayed by the sarkar; nor am I, or shall I be, in any respect, unaccordant to your commands. My kind Sir, there has existed of old a settled connection of friendship and union between me and Mr. Holford, and to that Gentleman I have fully imparted also, in my letter to his address, all the particulars. No doubt Mr. Holford will communicate with you on the subject.

No. 2. Letter from Malharrao to Mr. Holford, dated 16th December, 1801.

Malhar's request I have been favoured with your kind letter at a happy moment by the hands of Dayaldas and have understood all the contents; and I trust

you will always continue to write to me in obliging terms. My friend it is written that at this period English battalions are required by this sarkar ; therefore I trouble you to request you to write a letter on your part to the Governor to ascertain what is the monthly fixed charge of a battalion with guns. If it please God, whatever else may be proper shall be sent for. But I want now to know what is the cost of a battalion in the Company's services, that I may act accordingly. I have also written a letter to Governor Duncan and sent a copy thereof by Dayaldas for your information, and he will also report everything to you by word of mouth, my kind Sir. My situation is known to you, and considering you as my own, I write you all particulars. Do you likewise view our reciprocal concerns as your own. What more can I write? and besides the charges of the battalion, what more must be given to the Company? Write to the Governor to know, and fail not to let me have his answer with all dispatch.

Surat, 18th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)

1802

Letter from Robert Holford to Jonathan Duncan, dated Cambay, 15th January.

I have the honour to enclose a letter to your address from Malharrao, *Letter* the Kadi Prince, also the one he wrote me, which accompanied it. I shall await your further instructions before I give an answer.

Malharrao's letter to Mr. Holford, dated 12th January.

I have understood and fully comprehended all the particulars of your obliging communication. My kind Sir, heretofore through the verbal *Offer of* information of Dayaldas and the writing of Vrajlal I was advised ; and I also wrote an answer thereto, as you must no doubt have become acquainted with ; and now again the mehta or clerk in question and Dayaldas having been written to, you will learn all particulars. My friend, the affection and union and unequivocal kindness that mark your character towards me have made the deepest impression on me ; and as to your intimation concerning an answer to the Company's letter,¹ if it please God, I shall in no wise be discordant to the commands of you or of my friend, the Governor. Let not all this business of mine be considered as involving any difference between us. But have the matter speedily adjusted ; for protraction and delay are not advisable ; and considering a little writing as comprehending a great deal, let the matter be quickly settled. My friend, I am hopeful that you will accomplish what you signified by word of mouth through Dayaldas without admitting of the least delay or neglect. God knows that I consider you as superior to my own brother. Whatever you do, let it be done with dispatch, and continue always to let me hear from you of your welfare, imparting to me at the same time whatever may be your commands or commissions in this quarter, in the receipt of which I shall have the greatest pleasure.

1. This must allude to the Governor's letter of the 30th December and forwarded from Surat on the 5th January ; and as it would pass *via* Cambay Mr. Holford must have had notice of it. (Note added in the Diary)

1802 *Surat, 18th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Malharrao's approval of Raoji.

Malhar and Raoji The vakils of Anandrao having during their conferences with the Governor at the Presidency signified that Raoba had received from Malharrao a letter approving of Kanhoji's confinement at the time it took place and having now produced the same under his seal, the following is a translation thereof.¹

Inquiry The Governor has delivered the original of the above to Mr. Crow, that he may endeavour to ascertain its authenticity through Gajrabai and the other friends of Malharrao at this place.

1802 *Surat, 18th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Jonahhan Duncan to Robert Holford.

Suspicious Although there be much speciousness and plausibility in Malharrao's statement of the case, yet that he is not the disinterested party he would have himself believed, is sufficiently traceable in the large arrears which are, I understand, due from him on account of the peshkash from his jagir ; to Raoba's demand of which in his capacity of minister to Anandrao is, as the latter has all along asserted, to be ascribed the present insurrection ; in further and more positive proof of which, Raoba has sent down since my arrival here a letter² from and under the attestation of Malharrao, approving of his (Raoba's) conduct in the revolution that led to Kanhoji's confinement, as per copy thereof herewith transmitted to you in the original ; and from every inquiry I have been here able to make among Malharrao and Kanhoji's own adherents I cannot find that they even suspect the authenticity of this writing, the purport of which is so much at variance with Malharrao's present pleas that it must greatly detract from whatever weight might be due to them ; and under any construction it belongs to the Hon'ble Company to interpose according to the letter and spirit of the treaty of Salbai for the protection of the family of the late Govindrao, and not to one of its remote members who is at the same time manifestly acting from views so evidently suspicious and interested.

Advising Malhar But, as the object of the British Government is not to exasperate but to heal the subsisting animosities in the family, I leave it to your judgment to consider whether there would be any present advantage in exposing to Malharrao the views I thus entertain of his real motives ; and since, as I am very happy to find, you appear to have established so strong an influence with this Chieftain, it is my earnest desire, and you can never have a better opportunity of evincing your zeal for the public service or of doing what will prove highly agreeable to me than by immediately adopting the measures which you shall deem the most efficacious to induce Malharrao to disarm his present force, or at the least to retire within his own bounds, trusting, as he and all the branches of the family safely may, to my sincerest endeavours immediately to prosecute and effectuate the establishment of such an arrangement among them as shall be founded on the basis of equity and a generally impartial regard to their respective rights ; under which impressions for the promo-

1. See No. 2, *Kanhoji's imprisonment*, 28th January, 1801.

2. The letter of the 25th January, 1801.

tion for their common advantage I shall very reluctantly be obliged to have recourse to force against any one of them, including of course Malharrao, whom on the contrary it is and has all along been my wish to treat with every due degree of attention and kindness, as he may still experience for his permanent good if he quickly listens to my advice.

Having thus fully laid open my wishes to you, I trust the application of the means for realising them to your discretion, empowering you even to pay a personal visit to Malharrao, if you shall judge such a direct medium sufficiently safe and at the same time more advisable than any other you can employ ; but in that case it will be necessary that you leave Mr. Drury with full powers on your part to act during your absence for the reception of the detachment, which is preparing for immediate embarkation at the place after [being] joined by some reinforcement from the southward, which are still expected.

*Personal
visit*

Since writing thus far, reports have just reached this place that Malharrao has under whatever inducements already retreated within his own limits ; in which case it may be only necessary for you to confirm him by deputing a proper agent in this disposition, endeavouring particularly to impress him with a confidence in our equity, on which if he really relies, and shall evince that dependence by his actions and especially by disbanding his useless forces, which can only prove a burthensome charge to himself, he will be entitled to experience from me every attention that a liberal view to the circumstances of his case can warrant.

Agent

*Surat, 21st January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Ganeshpant to Malharrao.*

1802

It is long since any letter arrived from you, or that there are any accounts of you ; therefore be kind enough always to write your news. Before, these two letters have been forwarded to you with one from the Hon'ble the Governor and from Mr. Crow ; but no answer has been yet received. One letter from you has reached the Governor, the perusal of which has displeased him ; and he thereupon told Gajrabai and myself that he wished to do what was best for the prosperity of the State and family of the Gaikwad, notwithstanding such an improper kind of style ; but that, if you were disposed to war, he was not tardy ; and that indeed a force of the Company with guns, etc. was prepared to act against whosoever might disturb the Gaikwad State. On this occasion we both acknowledged that war was in every respect bad, and that it was much more desirable to terminate every contest by amicable means. The Governor to this answered that the Hon'ble Company would make the best arrangement for the affairs of the Gaikwad State, in which the friendship with Himmat Bahadur would handsomely appear. In this degree and in a kind manner consoling our mind he has directed us to write whatsoever we pleased ; assuring us that from the Hon'ble Company nothing bad would be exemplified towards you ; therefore we both request that for the present you will desist from any disturbance, and recall your forces into your ownpargana, and refrain from entering those of the opposite party or seeking any conflict with their forces ; and they likewise have been put under injunctions not to attack your people or possessions. Afterwards the Governor will enter into the adjustment of the affairs of yourself and of the State. It is to be hoped that you will write a letter

*Cease
fighting*

of friendship and attachment to the Governor, expressing not only your concurrence in, but obedience to, the wishes of the Company. Formerly we have written to you, and again we write and request an early answer, and that you will send a proper address to the Governor, and withdraw your forces into your own parganas, and have no contest whatever, or at any time, with the Baroda people. Should Mr. Holford, Resident at Cambay, have made any communications to you respecting the Company's intentions, it is proper to warn you that the Governor may not communicate with this Gentleman confidentially; whence how can you rely on what he may say to you? For this reason we have entered amply into the subject, and it now so appears that you should keep apart your troops, etc., and write a mild letter, and manifest your attachment. Eight pultans or battalions and forty guns were dispatching somewhere. Our own anxiety led us to say to the Governor that Himmat Bahadur was one of the Gaikwad family and obedient to whatever his wishes might be, and therefore entitled to his favour; to which he made no answer; but it appears, that the same expedition, as at first, is not now used; wherefore do you cease from whatever disturbances you have occasioned, as herein is the Governor's pleasure. Mr. Crow, Bai Saheb (Gajrabai) and myself have conjunctively formed a strong wish of sending our vakil Khadim Mohi-ud-din Khan Miah Saheb; whenever he arrives, everything will be fully unfolded. Previously to this, a letter from Bai Saheb, founded on bazar reports, may have reached you, which is not therefore deserving of confidence; for now, since the Governor's arrival, we have discovered an appearance of adjustment, from what he holds out, such as has given us great joy. We hope that you will not delay a moment answering this letter; and your interest and ours consist in suspending hostility, and showing friendship, and writing properly to the Governor; and obedience to him is the best reason of not sending this along with our own man, if the danger of the road is great from enemies; and therefore it is entrusted to [a] harkara of the English sarkar: this you will consider as your own.

1802 *Surat, 25th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Jonathan Duncan to Robert Holford.

Cease fighting Gajrabai and Ganeshpant should to-day (the 25th January) write another letter to Malharrao to the purport that: "On the 15th of Ramzan a positive order was dispatched from Surat to Raoba to this effect that he should send the strongest injunctions to Babaji not to make any hostile attack upon Malharrao, because it now appeared that he was ready to submit to the umpirage of the Hon'ble the Governor; therefore war on both sides ought to subside. Afterwards on the 19th of the same month another order directed to Babaji upon the subject of suspending hostility against Malharrao's army was sent by Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur and Gopalrao, enclosed in an English cover to Mr. Holford. From this there is certainty that war will be suspended on both sides; and to-day, too, it appears by a letter from Raoba that he had written likewise to Babaji in the same terms as those of the 19th Ramzan. Therefore it is incumbent on Malharrao that he should instantly recall all his troops, wherever they may be out of the limits of his own jagir; and whatever places he may have taken like Visnagar, etc. he should

restore to Anandrao's officers ; for these conditions must be understood as primary stipulations, or otherwise how can war cease? After hearing of the suspension of hostilities on both sides and the restoration of the above mentioned places, then the Governor will proceed to umpirage ; and were Malharrao to appoint a confidential person of his own and send him here on this subject, it would not be inconsistent with prudence and his own interest."

Cambay, 26th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Robert Holford to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

In obedience to the instructions you have honoured me with in your letter of the 18th instant, I dispatched yesterday an expostulatory address to Malharrao, strongly suggesting to him the propriety and even necessity of his keeping within the confines of his own territory, and earnestly entreating him without delay to forbear from acting in open hostility against the Gaikwad's force, as by his persisting in so doing it not only would tend to excite the severe displeasure of the British Government, on whose impartial determination, he must now be well aware, rested the respective right of all the parties at present unhappily at variance, but cause a ruinous and useless expense to himself. The disbanding of his forces, I further observed to him, was now become an indispensable measure for his immediate adoption ; the more especially as he had formerly agreed, according to the tenor of his late declarations, to place his full reliance on the honourable intentions of the Bombay Government, from whose mediation he promised himself, in common with the rest, every redress and satisfaction the legality of his claims and the nature of his situation might require.

*Malhar
advised*

I deemed it also expedient, according to the discretionary power you have honoured me with, the making known to Malharrao the suspicions you entertain of his views, grounded on the information you have been furnished with by Raoji Appaji, that he may, if possible, clear himself from these serious imputations alleged against him by that minister, and which, as you have very justly observed; Hon'ble Sir, are greatly at variance with the pleas he has set forth in his letter to you.

If I rightly estimate the assurances Malharrao has already given you, Hon'ble Sir, of his willingness to listen to, and abide by, whatever advice you may please to offer him, I am inclined to encourage the most sanguine expectations that the above exposition of your sentiments cannot fail of producing the most desirable effects, so as to induce him to disarm his present force and patiently and with confidence to rely on your generous endeavours to promote an amicable adjustment of the existing disputes between him and the Baroda ministers.

*Holford's
hopes*

Before I conclude, I deem it incumbent on me to observe that, on the present important occasion, I shall continue to exert every nerve to effect and ensure to you the object of your wishes ; the influence I have so fortunately established with Malharrao, and the degree of confidence he reposes in me, will certainly be the means of forwarding my designs, and which, as being closely connected with your views, Hon'ble Sir, I doubt not but they will ultimately succeed in bringing about a speedy and happy termination of the subsisting differences between the Kadi Chief and the Baroda Government.

I have the honour to enclose you a letter from Malharrao.

Letter from Malharrao to Jonathan Duncan, 20th January, and received the 29th January.

*Malhar
pleads
his cause*

Your Honour's letter, replete with expressions of kindness,¹ arrived on the 15th, on a Wednesday, and I have fully understood all its contents.

My kind Sir, the friendship and benignity of your mind towards me have always been clearer to me than the light of the sun. God grant that it may still increase!

On my part also, I have addressed to you several representations, setting forth all the particulars of the bad conduct of Raoji Appaji; which must also have become known to you through the letters to my cousin, Gajrabai, Ganeshpant and to Saïd Muhammad Edroos. It is wonderful that through the incitements of senseless people you should consider me as an ill-wisher of the Gaikwad State. But, kind Sir, I, your humble servant, am myself a Gaikwad. Let it be seen whether ever a father wished his son evil so as that I should do so towards my relation, Anandrao Gaikwad. This idea, therefore, has not the slightest foundation in fact. But it is, on the other hand, no less true that Raoji Appaji has acted in such a manner as no evil-minded minister ever did, or will do, towards his Master. But my desire is that Kanhojirao may be caused to be released from the painful imprisonment that person keeps him in, and committed to Anandrao, and that he may be engaged and occupied in the business of his brother, so that our eyes may remain bright, and the eyes of the ill-wishers to the Gaikwad's House may be darkened. You, Sir, are also through the favour of God intelligent and wise. If, therefore, you be aware of anything bad in this matter, you will certainly write me of it.

Remark in the Diary.

On the above letter it is sufficient to remark that the date of Malharrao's acknowledgment of the Governor's to him must be erroneous, as he had already received and replied to both the copies thereof under date the 9th and 16th of January, as the papers on record will show.

1802 *Cambay, 29th January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*

Robert Holford to Jonathan Duncan.

*Malhar
amenable*

The translation of the order from Kamal-ud-din and Gopalrao, enclosed in your official communication of the 24th instant, I dispatched with all possible expedition to Babaji; at the same time in a letter from myself I acquainted Malharrao that by my last advices I had been given to understand that a positive order had been sent to Babaji by Anandrao's two vakils at Surat, requiring him to act only on the defensive. If this order should be strictly obeyed by Babaji, a cessation of all hostilities undoubtedly will be the consequence, as it must be evident, from the degree of forbearance lately manifested by the Kadi Prince, that he is by no means desirous in opposition to your will to advance out of his own territory upon the Gaikwad's force.

1. See Duncan's letter of the 30th December, 1801. The expressions of kindness were certainly not equivalent to its threats. (Note added in the Diary)

Surat, 30th January, 1802, (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

1802

I have the pleasure to forward the copies of a letter from Mr. Holford and from Malharrao, received last night; whence I trust, if you can equally conciliate the minds of those at Baroda, we shall have the credit of settling this family dispute without drawing the sword, an issue which every consideration induces me anxiously to wish for in preference to a recourse to arms, at a time that, as you know, we yet possess no positive and direct authority from the Supreme Government for such a latitude.

Malhar amenable

Cambay, 3rd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Robert Holford to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

The enclosed transcripts of two letters from Malharrao, I received this morning, one being a reply to my communication to him of the 26th ultimo, the other a representation to his two vakils with me.

Letters

From the contents of the letter, addressed by Malharrao to his two vakils here, I am apprehensive the positive order from Raoba, requiring him to desist from all acts of aggression on that Chieftain, has either been intercepted or not been strictly complied with by Babaji, as Malharrao represents that, on his falling further back into his own territory, Babaji immediately advanced and stationed himself with his forces at a village called Adalaj, close on the skirts of the Kadi Principality. I trust, however, that long ere this, the orders, issued by the Baroda Government to the army under Babaji and to all the forces of the Gaikwad State, have caused a suspension of all hostilities.

Holford's fears

You will draw a favourable inference, I have no doubt, from the substance of his letter to me, which is couched in the most moderate and respectful terms and expressive of his entire willingness to submit every subsisting disagreement between him and the Baroda Government to your impartial judgment, evincing at the same time a perfect confidence in your honourable intentions, as the chosen umpire of both parties at variance.

No. 1. Letter from Malharrao to Mr. Holford, dated 25th Ramzan, or 30th January.

I have been favoured with your two letters, the one bearing date the 24th and the other 25th of Ramzan, 1216, which came to hand on Friday early in the forenoon, and from the perusal of their contents I have received the fullest impression of your real and sincere friendship; wherefore in view to your openness and candour and to the kindness of him in whom rests my hope, my Qibla, the Governor, hostilities have been put a stop to.

Truce

God knows that I place in you, Sir, the most unreserved reliance. Let me always continue to be kept advised of your welfare, that my mind may be gratified, and favour me without ceremony with your commands and commissions in respect to whatever may regard this quarter.

Letter from Malharrao to Vrajlal and Dayaldas, dated 29th January, 1802.

You and Mr. Holford Saheb having written to me to stop fighting, I have done so; nobody of those on my part shall fight. You having wrote also to cause my troops to remove from the present encampment, they have accordingly retreated, and they are now encamped at the village of

Complaints

Kalol. Their troops marched from Ahmadabad and came to Adalaj, they are advancing and injuring the villages. The Patan troops have marched forward.

Plans

You will tell Mr. Holford that my object is to get Kanhojirao released. Anyaba is not a clever man; whoever is clever, he has confined, and begun to ruin the Gaikwads; he has possessed himself of the whole Government, and having also begun to act in an unjust manner, I could not approve his conduct. Baroda and I being equal, and the issue of one father, how can I behold the unjust acts of the manager thereof? I am therefore obliged to act in this manner in order to get Kanhoji released and to deliver the management to him, I desire not to do anything else. You will therefore tell Mr. Holford that, should the Hon'ble Governor get Kanhojirao released, deliver the management to him, and ensure him, we shall give more than what the manager may have promised. You may tell Mr. Holford so, and make an agreement, and let me know; agreeably to which I shall write you an answer. I have received another letter desiring me to stop fighting, as Major Walker has gone to Baroda, and is to come here after an investigation of the business, and on that account to stop all acts of hostilities on both sides. Being satisfied with Mr. Holford's letter and depending on your letter, I have ceased hostilities; which I have written to Mr. Holford, and of which you will also inform him.

1802 *Cambay, 5th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Robert Holford to Jonathan Duncan.

Letter

The enclosed letter from Malharrao was received this morning by his two people with me, describing Babaji's secret hostile movement towards his territory, besides several acts of aggression committed by the soldiery on his subjects and their property.

Letter from Malharrao to Vrajlal and Dayaldas, dated 31st January, 1802.

Complaints

Mr. Holford Saheb having lately wrote to me not to fight, a stop having been put on both sides, I act accordingly; but their encampment, which was at Ahmadabad, they have brought to Adalaj, and thence sent companies to Humarsud, where they are also to come and encamp. Those who were at Patan have likewise advanced five or seven kos. You will tell Mr. Holford Saheb that, in consequence of his assurances by letters, I do not fight; but, as they are advancing, notwithstanding a stop has been put on both sides, it will occasion a battle. I write this for your information, or you will then throw the fault upon me. As their troops are advancing, and carrying hay and wood from my villages, and catching and carrying away cattle, etc. belonging to the people thereof, it is not proper for me to suffer the same. Should they continue to do so, there will be a battle; so you will tell Mr. Holford and write me an answer immediately. Write me what may be the case.

1802 *Baroda, 5th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Alexander Walker to Robert Holford.

*Mutual
recri-
minations*

I have been favoured with your separate communication of the 3rd instant, and have fully explained to the Diwan of this Government the affirmation made by Malharrao of the advance of Babaji's forces towards

the Kadi territory.

Raoba admits that the army of Babaji is at Adalaj, a village belonging to the Gaikwad State, whither they had gone for the sake of forage, and which they conceived to be no infraction of the cessation of hostilities, as it is within their own limits.

Raoba firmly asserts that Babaji has the strictest orders, which have been sent to him there several times, to abstain from every act of aggression ; and he is confident that this line of conduct will be observed by the forces of the Baroda Government.

Raoji on his part accuses the Kadi Chieftain of acting hostilely or of still entertaining inimical sentiments by retaining possession of the districts belonging to the Gaikwad State, which, if he had a sincere desire for peace, would have been ere this evacuated.

The Diwan further complained that Malharrao had levied heavy contributions on the Gaikwad territories and had, besides carrying off much public as well as private property to Kadi, detained many of the inhabitants in custody in that fortress.

This statement of facts appears to me capable of proof ; and if but a part of them should be true, Malharrao cannot with much reason complain of a movement made with an intent avowedly peaceable for the subsistence of the army in the Gaikwad country.

It will occur to you that, in the irritated state of the minds of these parties, they will not cease accusing each other on grounds more or less of equal justice ; and I have therefore endeavoured to soften the conduct of Malharrao to Raoji, and to make him look for his principal advantage by a strict observance at all events of the truce.

Raoji requested I would represent to you and through your means to induce Malharrao to cause to be delivered up Shivram Jagdish, who is indebted to a great amount both to this sarkar and individuals, and who lately took refuge in the Kadi territory after betraying a public mission with which he was entrusted.

Cambay, 8th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Robert Holford to Alexander Walker.

1802

The explanation Raoji Appaji has afforded you respecting the cause of the late movement of Babaji's army towards the Kadi territory, I cannot but deem perfectly satisfactory. To do away therefore with the groundless suspicions it appears Malharrao entertained of Babaji's intentions, in stationing himself with his forces at the village Adalaj, I have submitted to him your representations of the circumstance.

*Appeal
to Mathar*

You may assure Raoji Appaji that I shall employ all my influence with Malharrao to prevail upon him to deliver up Shivram Jagdish to the Baroda sarkar, as by his making such a concession, I have already observed to him, he would convince the world and his friends that he was solicitous of acting in a way becoming his rank and character, and not as a supporter of treachery and rebellion.

1802 *Cambay, 12th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Malhar's
mind*

I beg leave to assure you of my hearty and sincere co-operation in conjunction with Mr. Holford to use every practicable endeavour in order to adjust and terminate the disputes in Gujarat according to your wishes. This reconciliation will depend entirely on the conduct and disposition of Malharrao, as the Administration at Baroda have agreed to submit their interests to the impartial decision of the English Government.

I have apprised Mr. Holford of the circumstances, and he hopes that Malharrao will evince the same moderate inclination. This important point must, Mr. Holford expects, be soon determined by the report or return of a confidential messenger, whom he some days ago dispatched for the purpose of obtaining Malharrao's sentiments.

1802 *Cambay, 11-15 February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Four letters from Robert Holford to his munshi, Mirza Ahmed.
First letter, dated 11th February.

Instructions

You are well acquainted with the whole business. I now therefore write only what is necessary. When first Raoba confined Kanhojirao, Malharrao addressed a letter to Raoba to inquire into, so as to ascertain whether he did so write that letter or not.¹ Besides this, without returning Visnagar and Vijapur, peace cannot be made; and another obstacle to it is their having extracted from the people of Vijapur, etc. about 4 lakhs of Rupees as mulct; as for instance, yesterday intelligence arrived that from one of the inhabitants of Visnagar or some other place he had taken 40,000 Rupees fine. In this manner he daily acts and yet hopes for peace. Wherefore it is written that you are to consider of the best means whereby Malharrao may become desirous of repairing hither; so as that departing from his past acts, he may come in security of mind, to the end that a peace may be made without difficulty. At this period intelligence has arrived from Viramgan that Malharrao has prepared ladders and other articles, with a view to possess himself of that place; and although I do not place full reliance herein, still for the sake of precaution it is observed that, if this be the case, how can peace be talked of; and, if it be Malharrao's idea that he can make peace after the marching of the English troops, this will be attended with great difficulty.

Second letter, dated 12th February.

*To come
to Cambay*

Malharrao repeats in his letters the subject of releasing Kanhojirao, and fixing him in the administration at Baroda; wherefore it is written to you to tell him to leave off that point in his writings and acts, and to submit everything to the Governor, who is just and equitable, and will act according to his own views of the fitness of things. To-day also I shall write to the Governor to favour this place with his presence, assuring him that Malharrao is fully ready and desirous to give him a meeting here. Wherefore I write that you are to use your utmost exertions towards effecting Malharrao's setting out, so as to prevent his delays, his advantage consisting in the quickest possible dispatch in repairing hither. Now,

1. Malharrao's letter of the 28th January 1801. See No. 2. *Kanhoji's imprisonment.*

therefore, I repeat that you are to induce him to come in.

Third letter, dated 14th February.

This evening I had the pleasure of hearing from the Governor intimating that in 2 days he would set out for this place. I therefore write that you are to use the utmost exertion towards inducing Malharrao to repair hither, since without a meeting with the Governor the matter will not be well settled. You are therefore by all means to bring Malharrao in, along with you, and, if you have occasion to write anything, do so with due reflection as it must be shown to the Governor.

*To come
to Cambay*

Fourth letter, dated 15th February.

Yesterday a letter arrived from Babaji Appaji to Kamal-ud-din Khan Husain, setting forth that the troops of Malharrao came twice and attacked, and skirmished with the army from Baroda. Kamal-ud-din sent this letter to Major Walker, who, translating it, sent it thither with an observation that this did not look like peace. Wherefore it is written that you tell Malharrao that, if he is determined at all events to persevere in a course of hostilities, why does he continue to write to me? whereas if he intended peace, let him enjoin and lay his injunctions on his people to refrain from hostility. Malharrao formerly wrote to me that he had laid his troops under the most positive prohibition to this effect; the translation of which letter I have sent to Major Walker and to the Governor, so that the acts, now committed in derogation thereof, are a cause of mortification to me. This conduct is also inconsistent with his own dignity. A man ought to be firm to his word. In future nothing of this kind is to take place.

No fight

*Kadi, 17th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Mirza Ahmed to Robert Holford.*

1802

Since my departure with your leave on the 10th February, I arrived in Babaji's army on the 13th February, and took up my abode in the tent of the jamadar, Salim Ben Mubarak. Next day, Sunday, I resumed my march, and after travelling a kos, information was brought me that both armies were preparing for hostilities; on which I halted and sent the desai, Dayaldas, and Miah Gool to Malharrao's army to warn and order them in the name of the Governor Bahadur to remain on the defensive. On receiving this intimation Hanmantrao paid due obedience to the order and recalled his troops who were advancing to the attack, and sent us word to pass over to his camp in safety. We had 5 horsemen from the jamadar, Salim, and prosecuted our journey. One of these horsemen was dispatched to apprise Babaji and jamadar Salim with the same order of the Hon'ble the Governor. Babaji replied that he would obey with all his might the Hon'ble the Governor Bahadur's order and would not fight any more. We entered the camp of Malharrao. When I came before Hanmantrao and Jiwanji Bawa and other sardars, they dismounted, and we sat down together. Observing this assembly, Babaji fired 2 guns; but by Your Honour's good fortune no one was hurt except one horse, which was killed. We directly set off in a hackney and pursued the best of our way. Two shots more were fired, which narrowly missed our hackney. I have not, from indisposition, been enabled to write you be-

*Journey
to Kadi*

fore. I am now by your worship's favour recovered. On the 15th February we arrived at Kadi in the afternoon. On the 16th February, having had an interview with Malharrao, I informed him to the effect your worship authorised me.

1802 *Kadi, 17th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Mirza Ahmed to Robert Holford.

*Meeting
 Malhar*

On Tuesday the 16th February I was received in an honourable way at the Darbar, where having passed about 6 gharis, we retired to have a private conference into the citadel, and entered into discussion ; upon which I left nothing undone to inspire Malharrao with an inclination and desire to proceed and have the honour of an interview with the Governor, when, after a variety of argument and of objections and solutions, I made him desirous to see you and to repair to your presence ; but there yet remain sundry points to settle, and he has objections to the proposed visit ; wherefore having in the next conference removed these, I shall have the honour of reporting all particulars to you in a 2nd letter.

1802 *Cambay, 21st February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Letters from Kadi.

No. 1. Letter from Mirza Ahmed to Mr. Holford, dated 19th of February, 1802.

*Malhar's
 proposals*

On the 13th of February Himmat Bahadur (the title of Malharrao) sent for me in the evening in private, and put several questions to me ; and I, in conformity to your orders to inspire him with the inclination and desire of visiting the Governor, gave him such answers that he declared his being content to act accordingly, on condition that the 2 armies now opposing each other should be separated, by his sending off his own and keeping them under the walls of Kadi and by Babaji's marching towards the Mahi river ; and that orders should be sent to the post at Dholka that no person should oppose his journey, or proceed in any hostile way ; whereupon preparing himself he would arrive at Dholka with 2 or 3,000 horse and foot, where he expected Mr. Holford to arrive, and receive him, and give him encouragement ; after which he would have the pleasure of an interview with the Governor and relate to him all the particulars of this quarrel, referring thereon to his justice and equity. Two letters are herewith forwarded : one in Marathi to you from Malharrao, and another in Persian to the Governor, from the contents of which everything will become known to you.

Your letter of the 15th February I received on the 19th ; and, according to whatever was therein contained, I prohibited all warfare in the strongest manner, so as that no one in the army of Malharrao will in future have any desire to enter on the hostilities ; as to which you may set your mind at rest.

No. 2. Letter from Malharrao to Mr. Holford, dated 18th February, and received 21st of February.

*Malhar's
 proposals*

Health and happiness subsist here ; you will rejoice me with writing the same of yours. You sent here Mirza Ahmed Beg, with whom I had an interview, and understood by letter and verbally all the particular

circumstances from him. You are expecting the Governor to arrive at Cambay from Surat ; and therefore you wish a meeting to have effect between us, where plain argument may be considered. Many thanks for this advice ; and relying on your kind intermediation, I agree to what you propose for my safety. As the detachments of both parties stand opposite to one another, I will recall my troops here, and let the enemy in like manner recall his troops to Fazilpur. After executing this, I will go and halt myself at the village Dholka, where I expect to meet you first ; then, after our mutual deliberate consideration, I will accompany you to pay my humble respects to His Excellency at Cambay. I have also written a letter to the Governor Bahadur Saheb with this ; I wish to receive your and his answer together. For other circumstances, I refer you to the letter from Mirza Ahmed Beg. For the Governor I have written a letter in person, [a] copy of which I enclose to you. What can I write more than this request ?

P. S. Your letter to Mirza Ahmed Beg, dated 15th February, wherein you mention that we are to remain on the defensive, on my learning this from Mirza, I issued immediate orders to cease hostilities.

No. 3. Letter from Malharrao to Jonathan Duncan, dated Kadi, 18th February.

My friend, I have sent several letters to you ; but I have not been favoured with an answer, which is surprising. I am hopeful that you will be pleased to call me always to your remembrance by kind letters, since correspondence by letter is half [a] visit. My friend, Mr. Holford, sent Mirza Ahmed Beg to me on the 11th of Shawal (15th February), and by the letter which accompanied the said Mirza and his verbal explanations I understood everything. Kind Sir, I have fully replied to the letter that Mr. Holford has written to me, and that Gentleman will no doubt advise you of its contents. I trust you will favour me with an answer to my letter, that my mind may be the more at rest.

*Cambay, 22nd January, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Malharrao.*

1802

I have been favoured with your letter of the 18th February, as I have also been with those that preceded it, but which did not call for distinct acknowledgements, as my letter to you from Bombay had apprised you fully of my intentions and of the necessity the Hon'ble Company is under of supporting the Gaikwad Government under its legal head, who is now Raja Anandrao, whose dominion may God long preserve. Observing, however, that notwithstanding your being in arrears of your peshkash or revenue to the Baroda Government, you had, after expressing your concurrence in the measures, made a plea of Kanhoji's confinement for the purpose (as Raja Anandrao asserts and writes) of avoiding the payment of what is justly due from you and even of extending your territory by hostility, seizing on parts of Anandrao's country, such as Visnagar and Vijapur, I desired of Mr. Holford and others of your friends and well-wishers to write to you to give up the said places to withdraw your forces within your own limits, and there to disband them, as the best proof you could afford of your having in reality submitted to my umpirage, as you had promised ; in which case it was my full in-

Anxious

Ultima-
tum

tention to have considered your case with liberality and to have protected you in all your just rights. But, as all my endeavours in this line have hitherto proved fruitless, I am under the necessity of ordering the Company's troops to advance in support of the rights of Raja Anandrao, and to free from your grasp those parts of his country which you have manifestly taken unjust possession of. Believing, however, that you are, only under the influence of bad counsel, I shall be extremely happy to find that you lose no time in relinquishing Visnagar and all the other country you may have possessed yourself of to the agents of the sarkar of Raja Anandrao ; or, if you have objection to that mode, your delivering them up to Mirza Ahmed, Mr. Holford's servant now with you, will prove equally satisfactory to me, and in that case the said Mirza will come for the adjustment of the remaining part of the subject with you here, and you may bring along with you 100 horse and foot, but not to exceed that number ; for the munshi's presence and this letter will be in all respects sufficient security to you on the road and a full protection as well from all Anandrao's subjects as in regard to his and the English army, the commander of which is Major Alexander Walker, who can even furnish you with an escort, on its being desired ; and Mr. Holford shall go out 2 kos to meet you.

1802 *Cambay, 22nd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)*
Robert Holford to Mirza Ahmed.

*Terms
rejected*

I have received your letter and understood the contents. You write that Malharrao professes that Babaji should march with his army towards the river of Mahi ; upon which he will repair with a select party to Dholka, where I am to meet him ; and that we shall then both proceed to visit the Governor. But I view all these expressions as so many evasions and artifices, which carry with them no solid plea of objection for delay in Malharrao's repairing hither ; and the longer he delays this, the more lasting will prove his shame and his regret.

*Holford's
terms*

When you left this [*place*], I repeatedly enjoined you, and did so again in my letter of the 11th February, to the effect of your questioning Malharrao as to the letter of congratulation written by him to Raoba on the occasion of Kanhoji's being confined, and also that he (Malharrao) should evacuate Visnagar and Vijapur, and release his prisoners, and restore the mulcts and contributions by him levied from the country ; but of all this not one word of answer has been received. It is therefore, requisite that, discussing all these points with Malharrao, you let him know that without settling all these matters he cannot expect to effect his visit, nor to be admitted to a conference, till he has expedited these objects. Let him first answer as to the said points, and then proceed to others ; for he can never expect to make any progress towards an accommodation, till he restores the parganas and the levies made by him from the country, these constituting the basis of the subsisting differences ; and until these be removed, how can peace be effected ?

*Orders to
Mirza*

It is astonishing that you should have omitted to notice at all in your report points that were so strenuously given to you in charge. Let, therefore, a reply be now speedily sent ; and if Malharrao possesses the desire he professes to be on good terms with the Hon'ble Company, let him evacuate and relinquish what he has seized on, before the arrival of

the troops ; or otherwise he will be forced on their arrival to do so, whether he will or not, as you may circumstantially and plainly explain to him ; and your being well with the Governor depends on your speedily acting as thus indicated, and effecting what is here pointed out. Consider this short intimation as if ever so much had been written, and let Major Walker also have the same full information on every point as you send in here, so as that no varying intelligence may reach either ; and if the Major requires of you to perform any business, let nothing be left undone to effect it.

And say to Malharrao that, after he has given up the places in question, he may with safety singly pass through the English army, because he will have the Governor's protection ; and should the Company's army reach thither, before the departure of the said Malharrao, he has only to proceed with a hundred horse to our army, from which an equal force will be detached to escort and bring him to this place ; but more than a hundred horse he is on no account to bring along with him. For the rest, you will yourself judge and determine on your staying or coming away. If you perceive any advantage in remaining, and think you can do so with safety to yourself, you will abide there. But Malharrao must positively expect no other terms than these above indicated. Forgetting the essential and radical course of this difference, you treat in your correspondence of only recent points and events ; which I am astonished at.

Ultima-
tum

Cambay, 23rd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Robert Holford to Malharrao.

1802

I have been favoured with your letter, accompanied by one to the Governor. In your letter to me, you qualify me as your brother ; wherefore it is in the feelings suitable to that reputed affinity that I desire you will, maintaining that relation, pay attention to what Mirza Ahmed says to you, and act in strict conformity thereto ; for the time is now become critical and delicate. Do not, therefore, fail to let Mirza's words have their full effect upon you ; nor act contrary thereto. If you really consider me as your friend, I advise you to make the most of the present moment for your safety, since another such is not to be expected to be at your command. I have written to Mirza whatever was fit, and it is your part to follow up his suggestions ; whereas, if you follow your own fancies, nothing but repentance will follow, and you must not say then that there was no friend to warn you of your danger. Let not your wisdom be such as to entail remorse and regret.

Advice

Cambay, 23rd February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Robert Holford to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to forward you a letter from Mirza Ahmed, which I received last night.

Letter

Letter from Mirza Ahmed to Mr. Holford, dated 21st of February and received on the 23rd.

I have already written twice on the affairs of this quarter, together with the letters from Himmat Bahadur, and no doubt they have arrived with you, and I think you have comprehended their contents. The cause of my now writing is that the amil of the thana of the kasbah of Meh-

Complaint

sana under Kadi has sent a letter, purporting that the thanadar of the fort of Patan, with his people and nearly about 2,000 Kolis, are coming to attack him, and that they have halted at 7 kos distance from Mehsana and desolate the villages on pretext of wood and grass; wherefore the said party applies for instructions.

Attacked

Himmat Bahadur, having inspected this letter, sent it to me, and desired his peshkar to cause the contents thereof to be imparted to me, and to say that, at the instance of the Governor and by desire of Mr. Holford, he has abstained from all active steps and ceased from warfare and hostility, whilst the thanadars on the opposite side exert themselves in the line of encroachments, and at the same time unjustly ascribe to him procedures of this nature, of which they are alone guilty; whereas it is, he observed, well known to me (Ahmed) that since the 15th of January a cessation of hostilities has been adjusted, for which purpose he (Malharrao) has sent word to his brother, Hanmantrao, that it was the Hon'ble the Governor's order that no one should commit hostility, and that His Honour had prohibited it; immediately upon the hearing of which the chiefs on the part of him (Malharrao), withdrawing from the field of battle, went on back and stood at some distance therefrom, whereas they, disregarding the Governor's order and my (Ahmed's) prohibition, rebelliously began the first to fire, and destroyed some of his (Malharrao's) people; which reduced his (the said Malharrao's) forces to retaliate, and thus hostilities were renewed; but that what has passed, is passed; and that now he (Malharrao) is obedient to the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Governor; and whatever the latter shall order, he (Malharrao) will punctually conform to; and that when he arrives in the presence of the Governor, whatever he has in his mind, he will disclose to the end that exercising his discriminations His Honour may do justice where due; but that in the meantime the amils (officers) on the opposite side, overstepping their limits, are daring him by their advances; whence he desires that they may be ordered to return and remain in their respective posts without ruining his parganas. As this subject has thus come in question, I think it my duty to lay it before you. And for the release of the ryots and shopkeepers of Visnagar, I am treating; and whatever be the result thereof, I shall report.

*Enemies
guilty*

1802 *Cambay, 23rd February, 1802 (1802, G .T. 311)
Jonathan Duncan to Robert Holford.*

*Malhar
blamed*

I have received your note with Mirza Ahmed's letter of the 21st instant.

I request that in acknowledging it (which you should do without delay) you let him know that, whilst Malharrao continues in the possession of Visnagar, belonging to Raja Anandrao, it comes rather with an ill grace from Malharrao to remonstrate against Anandrao's subjects going where they like within their own limits, and especially when they keep at such a distance from his as 7 kos. For all these things, Malharrao has the remedy in his own hands; and whenever he shall deliver up Visnagar and Vijapur, etc., according to the terms of your letter and mine to him yesterday, Mirza Ahmed has only to write thereof to you or to Major Walker, and then Anandrao's people will retain neither plea nor pretext for giving him, Malharrao, further molestation, provided that

he follows up that step by coming in here immediately to submit to my umpirage, as he has already in words and writing proposed his willingness to do.

P. S. I hope your health is better to-day. Let Mirza Ahmed know (in a private note, for his own information only) that he will greatly recommend himself to me by getting all the points, noticed in our correspondence of yesterday, speedily and fully effected, *viz.* the evacuation of Anandrao's territory and the release of the property and prisoners as made by Malharrao; and then to bring in the latter with the least possible delay, applying to Major Walker for an escort if Malharrao desires it, but not allowing of the latter's bringing in more than 100 men of his own.

Cambay, 28th February, 1802 (1802, G. T. 311)
Robert Holjord to Mirza Ahmed.

1802

It is several days since no news has arrived from you, and several letters have been sent, requiring answers, which you have not yet transmitted. Wherefore it is again written that you are first to question Malharrao about the congratulations he is said to have addressed to Raoba on the occasion of his confinement of Kanhoji, 2nd to require his evacuation of Visnagar and Vijapur and the restitution of the mulcts and levies he has made from the inhabitants of those two places. It is necessary that you transmit with all speed his answers on both those points; neither are you to spare any pains to bring Malharrao to reason, since without giving up the places and mulcts in question, in no shape can he be admitted to an interview, or peace be effected; and if without listening to this counsel, he betake himself to hostility and warfare, there can be no other result to such conduct than his own shame and repentance.

*Orders to
Mirza*

No. 6, THE CONTEST WITH MALHARRAO

(March-1802-June)

WITH the return of Major Walker from his mission to Baroda and the setting out of the expeditionary force from Cambay towards Kadi the faction-fight enters on its last stage : Malharrao's unsuccessful attempt to bid defiance to the Company and his defeat.

This account of Malharrao's defeat is divided into three sections :

Section A : Major Walker in command

Section B : Sir William Clarke in command

Section C : The end of Kadi

Malharrao's defeat practically coincides with Major Walker's appointment as Resident at Baroda.

Section A : Major Walker in command

Major Walker's share in the conflict with Malharrao comprises : repeated attempts to persuade Malharrao to let the Company settle his difference with Baroda, the invasion of Malharrao's country by the expeditionary force, the terms of surrender offered to Malharrao, an engagement between the Kadi troops and the expeditionary force, in which Major Walker came off second best, protracted parleying between Malharrao and Major Walker, the sending of reinforcements.

DOCUMENTS

1802 *Cambay, 1st March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Advance of the expeditionary force.

Advice to Walker The Governor was yesterday advised by Major Walker under date the 27th February that the detachment had arrived at Naika within 3 stages of Ahmadabad, where he meant to halt a day in the view of open-



FATISINGRAO II

ing some correspondence with Malharrao through his friends at that place. The Major also mentions his having that moment received a letter from Mr. Parker of the 25th, and that it would seem to be doubtful whether Malharrao meant to evacuate Visnagar before his coming in.

It may be proper here to notice that on the 27th February the Governor intimated to Major Walker that, until he had obtained further satisfaction as to the real cause of Raoba's delay in coming to Cambay, it would be proper in him (the Major) to protract the period of his march by halting at every intermediate station and by not proceeding beyond Ahmadabad until further orders.

Cambay, 1st March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1802

I had last the honour of addressing Your Excellency on the 26th ultimo; and have now the pleasure to advise that since the march of the detachment, which will to-day reach Batwa, one stage on this side Ahmadabad, Malharrao has agreed to surrender immediately the territory he had taken from the Gaikwad Government and to come in here without delay for the adjustment of the remaining differences, which, there is thus reason to hope, may all be terminated without actual hostility on our part.

*Malhar
amenable*

Kadi, 1st March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
John Charles Parker to Alexander Walker.

1802

Since mine of the 25th a slight fever has been hanging about me, which for two days prevented my attendance at the Darbar. I however paid my respects to the Prince last night, who with a seeming satisfaction showed me a Persian letter, which, he said, the Governor had sent to call him to Cambay, desiring I would look well at the signature and see if it was Mr. Duncan's own. I was positive in my assurance of its being so and begged he would lose no time in his reply. He said that he had given one agreeable to the Governor's wishes, and that he would make the necessary preparations for proceeding to a meeting with him.

*Malhar's
fears*

But still showing a timidity asked: "Is Mr. Duncan the great man as he is said to be, and would not offers, if largely made, act upon him?" I have no doubt, Sir, but you will do me the justice to believe that such questions had their proper answers. The Prince then, as if ashamed of having shown such suspicions, said that in his country men have nothing but gain in view, and that they will do anything for it, and by his not knowing the customs of English Gentlemen he acknowledged himself to be in some fear. I mentioned the impartial conduct ever shown and begged he would be perfectly at ease. He then asked me would I accompany him to the Governor, to which I very cheerfully gave my assent, and he appeared highly satisfied.

I lose no time in forwarding this little information, as I dare say (though you may perhaps, Sir, ere this have been apprised of his intentions) it will prove satisfactory.

Cambay, 1st March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Raoba's design.

1802

The Governor suspected that Raoba's view in delaying his appearance here was that our detachment might in the meanwhile get so near Malhar-

*Malhar's
letters*

rao's army as to render hostilities between them unavoidable, whence his enemy might be crushed, his revenge gratified, and the terms he might have to make with us become thereby the more easy.

These precautions are now, however, rendered unnecessary from the following letters and papers this day received from Kadi.

No. 1. Letter from Malharrao to Jonathan Duncan, dated 27th February.

*Ready to
obey*

Thanks be to God that everything here is, up to the period of writing, praiseworthy ; and my desire and wish is night and day for your health and prosperity. God grant the happy moment to arrive when the satisfaction of a personal interview may take place.

Your respected communication concerning the relinquishment of Visnagar and Vijapur, and desiring me in the effusion of your kindness to repair to visit you, arrived at a happy period, and I have letter by letter understood every part thereof.

My kind friend, according as you have written, I have given a note for the relinquishment of Visnagar to Mirza Ahmed Beg. Vijapur is not in my possession but in theirs.

The circumstances respecting my coming have been fully written to Mr. Robert Holford, and please God that Gentleman will represent all particulars to you.

Let me be favoured with your commands in whatever regards this quarter, because our concerns are one and the same, and there is no difference between us.

No. 2. Letter from Malharrao to Robert Holford, dated the 27th February.

*Malhar
yields*

I have received your letter accompanied by one from the Hon'ble the Governor, wherein it is expressly mentioned and required that the forts of Vijapur and Visnagar should be delivered over to Mirza Ahmed Beg, that I should draw back my army and give my personal attendance at Cambay to visit the Governor Bahadur. All this I perfectly comprehend. Vijapur is not in my possession, but in that of the opposite party. I have already consented to the giving up of Visnagar, as the place will be delivered over to Mirza Ahmed Beg agreeably to the Governor's instructions, having issued orders to the Commander of that place to that effect.

It is no doubt that Anandrao Gaikwad is the favourite of the Governor Bahadur and experienced the good effects of his protection. I trust he will now consider me in the same light and extend to me the same friendly indulgence. I have declared free all the prisoners I had in confinement, on Mirza Beg's arrival, in consequence of his friendly entreaties and representations, and I have determined that my army shall not quit the limits of my territory, and I will soon pay my respects to the Governor. I shall now conclude, as Mirza Ahmed Beg writes very fully on these subjects by this opportunity. I have only to refer you therefore to his letter for further particulars.

No. 3. Letter from Mirza Ahmed Beg to the Governor, dated 27th February.

*Malhar
amenable*

I, your humble servant, have according to orders and the copy of the letter that was addressed to Malharrao, caused him to understand, and having with conciliating words effaced the corrosion in his mind, he has

determined on paying you a visit and is hopeful to be admitted to tell his whole story, both public and private, when admitted to your presence. He is ready and prepared to wait on you, and if it please God, having 2 or 3 days prepared the requisites of his journey, he will repair to you.

The rest you will learn from the tenor of my letter to Mr. Holford.

No. 4. Letter from Mirza Ahmed to Robert Holford, dated 27th February, 1802.

Your letter together with the copy of that to Malharrao arrived on the 25th February, and I had the greatest satisfaction in learning that you were in good health. *Malhar ready to obey*

You were pleased to observe that omitting former points I was writing on recent occurrences. But, Sir, I have neither been negligent in any respect, nor shall I be; and accordingly at this time I have used the utmost exertion in discharging the points adverted to in the Governor's and in your letter, and have impressed on Malharrao, in every way, both in gentle and forcible expressions, the substance of their contents; nor under your auspices have these endeavours of mine failed to produce their full effect. After abundance of discussion and wrangling he has agreed to relinquish the fort of Visnagar and the prisoners, and he has written and delivered to me an order under his seal for this relinquishment, addressed to his officer there. There were some of the prisoners in the Fort of Kadi, and he had since my arrival here taken some bonds for the mulcts he had exacted, which bonds he has sent with those of the caste of Bohra; and there being in other places a certain number of people confined, he has sent letters for their release, and directing their being immediately enlarged.

I afterwards asked him about the letter of congratulation he was represented by Raoji Appaji to have written on the occasion of the confinement of Kanhoji; whereunto he answered that he now kept in his heart the truth or falsehood thereof, as well as concerning the mulcts and his peshkash, etc. until he has had the pleasure of an interview with the Governor; but that, if it please God, in 4 or 5 days whatever was necessary on these points should be represented; for that his dependence was altogether and solely on the Governor, and that whatever he (the Governor) should order, to that would be fully subscribed.

He has also ordered his officers to prepare everything for his journey, so as that they may be ready in a day or two, which I write for your information, and you will make such communication thereof to the Governor as you think proper.

According to your commands I have also reported to Major Alexander Walker the purport of what is above represented. Hitherto that Gentleman has not favoured me with any instructions for me to pursue the same.

Malharrao is exceedingly disturbed by hearing of the march of the English army. Let him be reassured in all respects; the means of which depend on you.

A representation from the ryots of Visnagar is herewith sent. After inspecting it, let such notice be thereon taken of the same to the Governor as you think fit.

P. S. Sir, having been exceedingly distressed with a cold, if any mistake or error has been committed by me, let the same be excused. I send a copy of the order for the evacuation of Visnagar and a copy of Malhar- *Excuses*

rao's letter to the Governor. The order for the evacuation of the fort is so positive that it will be instantly complied with. Let therefore the Governor signify to whom the fort is to be given up, to the end that it may be taken immediately possession of accordingly.

No. 5. Sanad for the surrender of Visnagar.

Sanad Translation of the copy of the original order from Khanderao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur to the person in command at Visnagar ordering him to deliver up the fort to Mirza Ahmed Beg or to whatever person he may send to take possession of it, and to release the captives, agreeable to the instructions he (Malharrao) has received from the Governor Bahadur, dated the 27th February.¹

No. 6. Letter from the Bohra inhabitants of Visnagar to the Hon'ble the Governor dated the 26th February.

Money The amount of the sum of money taken from us in Kadi, we have by the means of Mirza Ahmed Beg received back owing to your favour.

1802 *Ahmadabad, 2nd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to John Charles Parker.

Malhar assured I have been favoured with your letter of the 1st, which corresponds with the information I received about the same time from Mirza Ahmed and the Prince himself.

You may safely desire Malharrao to dismiss all his fears, and it may be attended with advantage to accompany him, as you propose yourself, to Cambay. I shall detach an English officer and a company as an honorary guard to escort him to the Governor. Until the Prince has proceeded in his journey, and even after that, I should be glad to hear from you daily.

Troops The detachment has halted here to make an issue of pay, and I shall be in no hurry to move on if Malharrao continues sincere, unless the advance of the troops should be necessary for the protection of the Kadi territories during his absence.

1802 *Ahmadabad, 2nd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Letters I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Parker and three original letters to my address, viz. two from Mirza Ahmed Beg and one from Malharrao.

The former contains a sanad of the surrender of Visnagar, which I shall forbear to act upon until favoured with your orders.

Agreeably to Malharrao's request I shall detach a European officer and 50 sepoys to escort that Prince to Cambay.

Malhar's fears From the insubordination of Babaji's army and the nature of the troops I imagine Malharrao's apprehension that they may take advantage of his absence to invade or plunder his country, is not without just foundations. It appears to me from the accounts I have received that they can only be restrained and this Prince's dominions protected by the advance of the detachment to the boundary or even within the Kadi territory.

1. A sanad for the surrender of Visnagar is recorded on the 9th March, 1802. See Major Walker's letter to Jonathan Duncan, dated Adalaj, 9th March, 1802.

I have likewise the honour to enclose copy of a letter to Malharrao and of another to Mirza Ahmed Beg.

No. 1. Letter from Ahmed Beg to Major Walker, dated 1st of March.

Letters, *viz.*, one from Mr. Holford to me and one from the Governor to Malharrao, dated 23rd of February, reached here on the 25th February. *Letters*

In that letter to me Mr. Holford desired me to obey all your orders and to exert myself for the fulfilment of whatever you might direct, and I am accordingly waiting in anxious expectation for the receipt of your commands. The Governor having furnished me with a copy of the letter from himself to Malharrao, I have according to his desire caused the release of the ryots of Visnagar and of that fort itself, and have taken an authenticated order from the Rao for the latter purpose, of which copies are furnished to the Governor and to yourself, and I now only expect your order as to whom the said fort shall be given up. *Orders carried out*

I have also procured the liberation of such of the ryots of Visnagar as have been brought here for the purpose of enforcing the services from them, and such part of these exactions as had been realised I have effected the restitution of, as will appear to you from the copy of the ryots' own written declaration.

Malharrao having now firmly determined to wait on the Governor, according to his invitation, is preparing the necessaries for his departure, and, if it please God, he will soon depart for Cambay, of which I shall immediately advise you; and as you are no doubt acquainted with all the further particulars from the letters of the Governor, I have only to express my hope that an opportunity may offer for my having the pleasure of paying you my personal respects before proceeding on to Cambay. Let Babaji's army be therefore enjoined not to make any opposition. *Malhar's visit*

Besides this, news has just now reached the commanders of Visnagar and Patan have come near to the fort of Visnagar and make a show of hostility, whilst Malharrao has committed that fort to the Hon'ble Company, and I am in possession of the dustuck or voucher for it. I am therefore hopeful you will favour me with an answer to such a purport as you may deem these circumstances to require. *Visnagar*

No. 2. Letter from Mirza Ahmed Beg to Major Walker, dated 2nd of March, 1802.

I have already had once the honour of addressing you, and the cause of my now writing is this that according to the call made on him by the Hon'ble the Governor he (Malharrao) has come out of Kadi and taken up his station, waiting now for 100 men to serve as his guard, according as the Governor had intimated to him that such a number should accompany to bring him in safety to Cambay. I therefore advise that, whenever it reaches, we shall set out with it for Cambay. *Malhar's escort*

Malharrao is further in hopes that during his journey to Cambay and back, the protection of his country may remain with you, an expectation which I express in consequence of his having so written to me. I am hopeful for an answer, and you will also understand everything from Malharrao's own letter to you.

No. 3. Letter from Malharrao to Major Walker, dated 2nd March, 1802.

Malhar's escort Sir, heretofore the Governor wrote to me in terms of kindness that, when Major Walker approached, I should send for 100 men from him, with whom I was to proceed and send a copy of the Governor's letter to Mirza Ahmed Beg. On this account I trouble you for 100 men of confidence, that I may arrive with the Governor.

1802 *Ahmadabad, 2nd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to Malharrao.

Malhar's escort I have had the pleasure to receive your letter and fully understood its contents. It will afford your real friends satisfaction that you have adopted the wise measure of confiding your cause to the Hon'ble the Governor. On his justice and impartiality you may securely rely.

The English will provide for the security of your territories during your absence, and the troops under my command will, if necessary, advance for their protection.

I shall on the 4th of this English month detach an English officer and subah of sepoy to accompany you to Cambay. Attending to the advice of Mirza Ahmed Beg, you may proceed without apprehension.

1802 *Ahmadabad, 2nd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to Mirza Ahmed Beg.

Visnagar I have received both your letters and have understood them as well as their enclosures. I have declined acting on the Prince's sanad for the relinquishment of Visnagar until I shall receive the Governor's orders for the disposal of that territory.

Malhar's wisdom I am happy that your prudent and sensible advice has induced Malharrao to place his confidence in those hands with whom it will be for his advantage always to trust his affairs. You will inform me when you are prepared to leave Kadi, and the necessary orders shall be given to suffer you to pass through the Gaikwad territories without the least molestation.

It will be my care to protect the country of Malharrao while he is absent at Cambay, and I shall on the 4th instant detach an English officer and a company of sepoy as an escort and honorary guard for himself.

Shivram It has been reported to me that Shivram has been endeavouring to perpetuate discord and is apprehensive for his own safety from the peculiar circumstances of his situation. You may put this man's mind at rest and assure him that the English have no enmity towards him. Advise him to avoid giving us offence, and it will be for his advantage. Let me hear frequently from you.

1802 *Cambay, 3rd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Jonathan Duncan to Malharrao.

Appeal to Malhar I have received your letter of the 27th February, and I am much pleased with your having given a note for the relinquishment of Visnagar to Mirza Ahmed Beg, and I entertain no doubt that you will in like manner comply with the other points of my advice as noticed in Mr. Holford's present letters to you and to Mirza Ahmed Beg, to which I refer; and desire you will consider of equal weight as if coming from myself the points therein adverted to, being indeed only a repetition of the more than once renewed purport of the preceding correspondence, such as I am sure you

will see the justice and expediency of immediately complying with, and of then coming in here with all speed for the adjustment of what remains ; and as Major Walker, the Commander of the English Army now in your neighbourhood, is possessed of my full confidence and acquainted with all particulars and as sincerely disposed as I am to bring matters between you and the Baroda sarkar to an amicable accommodation, whatever the Major (who is my particular friend) may arrange will have my full approval and sanction.

Cambay, 3rd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Jonathan Duncan to Mirza Ahmed Beg.

1802

I received yesterday your letter of the 27th February and am glad to hear that you have disposed the mind of Malharrao to a reasonable and expedient conduct. Referring for your further instructions which Mr. Holford will write you, it appears to me proper that, as Malharrao is not to come in with above 100 men, therefore for his entire security on the road he or you should, I think, apply to Major Walker for an escort of the Company's sepoys, or otherwise if Malharrao shall consider himself sufficiently safe with his own 100 men, I am content that he and you should repair hither accordingly.

*Advice
to Malhar*

And as you have made a mention of Malharrao's being disturbed in mind, by reason of the march of the English army, you may therefore signify to him that, if he be really determined sincerely to submit to and abide by my intervention, he neither has, nor will have, any cause for alarm ; but this also is necessary that in no respect is he to resist my advice or requisition or that of Major Alexander Walker, who is now in that Darbar.

Cambay, 3rd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Robert Holford to Malharrao.

1802

I have received your letter and am glad to find that you are disposed to attend to my advice, which cannot be but for your permanent advantage,

*Advice and
warning*

You write that the Hon'ble the Governor has required of you to evacuate the fort of Visnagar and to draw back your army. But in the same part of the Governor's letter, where this last expression is contained, you will also find that you are desired also to disband and dismiss the useless accumulation of armed men that you have assembled, in like manner as I and your other friends had repeatedly recommended to you, and now again repeat to the end that all doubts in the Governor's mind of your sincerity may be removed, since you must be sensible that, in his approbation alone consists your preservation, or otherwise neither the Peshwa's Government nor that of Baroda would ever look with an indulgent eye on your late insurrection ; whereas, if you strictly follow the Governor's advice, he will endeavour on proper terms to reconcile you with both Governments, whereby you and your family may be saved from destruction. For further particulars I refer to my letter to Mirza Ahmed and advise you as your real well-wisher to act in the strict conformity to what is therein contained ; inclusive of the opening of a friendly correspondence with the Major, which may be attended with sundry advantages to you. What more can I say than that I shall be happy to see you at this place ?

1802 *Cambay, 3rd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

Parker I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo with copies of your correspondence with Mr. Parker, which you will of course continue till everything be brought, as I trust it now soon will, to a final and desirable issue.

Duncan's hopes This hope is founded on the effect that your march appears already to have produced on Malharrao, as evinced by the accompanying copies of his and Ahmed Beg's letter to me and to Mr. Holford, accompanied by his written order for the delivering of Visnagar, and of the certificate of the Bhoras and his prisoners from that place, and of the restitution of the exactions that has been made from them.

Discretionary powers The transcripts herewith forwarded of Mr. Holford's and my answers to Malharrao and to Mirza Ahmed Beg will point out the course I wish you to pursue in respect to the delivering over of Visnagar to Anandrao's officers, the detail of which you will settle either through Kamal-uddin or Babaji, as you may find most convenient ; and I leave to your discretion to open, for the purpose of expediting this object or any other point respecting the views of our present interposition, a direct correspondence and intercourse by letters or deputation to Malharrao in the event of your seeing a probability of promoting by such means the progress of the wished for accommodation, which I should be far from having any objection to being altogether settled between you and Malharrao, if local circumstances should appear to you to invite and render eligible this means of adjustment, instead of referring everything to the proposed conference here.

Duncan's suggestion In these respects you will accordingly be guided by events. Meanwhile I have already suggested to Gopalrao, the wakil of Raoba, that under the present peaceable aspect of affairs Babaji need, I suppose, lose no more of the season, but proceed immediately on his mulkgiri with such a body of his troops as you can safely let him take away from the combined army ; but this is merely a suggestion by way of rendering more palatable to Raoba the existing prospect of speedy accommodation, nor must in any case Babaji take his departure without your full assent founded on your opinion that your own force and that which he shall leave with you are sufficient for all our remaining objects.

Persuading Malhar In the event of your finding in Malharrao any latent spirit of refractoriness, you will endeavour to overcome it by suitable intimation to him and movements correspondent of the force under your command ; avoiding at the same time all actual hostility, unless in your own defence, the object being overawing this chieftain as far as may be necessary, without at the same time exceeding the terms that have been held out to him in our correspondence to induce such a settlement as may be requisite in a general view to justice and conducive, as far as possible, to the satisfaction of Anandrao and of Raoba ; all of whom will probably require that, besides a full restitution of the places and property he has seized on, Malharrao should pay up or find security for the liquidation within a given period of the arrears of his peshkash or tribute, and pay also a part at least of the expense of the equipments his insurrection has occasioned, or surrender in lieu thereof a part of his territory. Of my views, in which respects. I thus communicate to you the outline, in case that from present or future cir-

cumstances the negotiation of the whole or any part thereof should fall to you, or that Malharrao should prefer settling everything on the spot to coming in here, my chief present desire being that he may pursue the one line or the other without procrastination or delay.

Cambay, 3rd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

1802

Robert Holford to his munshi, Mirza Ahmed.

I am satisfied, as well as the Governor, with your exertions, you are to send a man on your part with Malharrao's order under his seal for the surrender of the fort of Visnagar, which agent of yours is to deliver the same to Major Walker, who has the Governor's directions to take proper measures for the quiet transfer of the fort and its districts to the officers of Anandrao's sarkar, respecting which the person you send to the Major with the order is to act and proceed as the Major shall direct.

*Transfer of
Visnagar*

Whatever guns or stores, property of any kind Malharrao may have taken from Visnagar, you must see fully restored, and also cause Malharrao to disband the extraordinary number of men he has entertained and to reduce his army to the usual establishment, as the extra number can now prove only an unnecessary expense to him; since he has wisely determined to leave everything to the Governor's just determination; and this is also conformable to the Governor's repeated advice and requisition to him, as signified in my several letters and likewise referred to in the Governor's own last communication to Malharrao.

*Advice
to Malhar*

Although I do not suppose that any further reference on these points can be necessary to this place, but that, after complying with the preceding instructions, Malharrao and you will come in immediately, yet, should anything occur for you intermediately to represent, you will for the sake of dispatch write thereon to Major Walker, as that Gentleman is so much more in the neighbourhood; whence greater dispatch to this business will ensue, and whatever the Major approves of, will be certain of the Governor's sanction, and Malharrao may depend upon the Major's good and fair disposition towards him in the execution of his orders. If Malharrao should therefore write to the Major, it will be very proper and for his advantage. You are herewith furnished with the Governor's reply to Malharrao.

*Writing
to Walker*

Cambay, 5th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 23rd ultimo and am thankful for your having been so good as to communicate the purport of my dispatches to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, whose instructions I am still waiting for with increased anxiety, more especially at the present moment when every part of the business is drawing close to a crisis.

*Calcutta's
silence*

Malharrao has given written orders under his seal and signature for delivering up the fort of Visnagar and has applied for an escort to bring him here, notwithstanding which he has been detected in an attempt made, from all that appears, at the same moment to draw over the Arabs to his side and to place Kanhoji on the masnad.

Malhar

Although the Arabs lately proved very troublesome to Raoba for their pay in the manner set forth by himself in the accompanying letter to

The Arabs

Sorabji, they seem still entitled to the praise of steadiness to his cause, notwithstanding all the endeavours of Malharrao and of Kanhoji's party to inspire them with dread of the mischief to themselves, that is industriously predicted to them to be the infallible consequences of our present interposition.

Whether it be on this account or from any other inducement, Raoba has of late intimated to me through Gopalrao, his agent here, that under the awe, with which the arrival of the English troops has impressed them, he has received the strongest assurance of future good behaviour and dutiful deportment from the Arabs, who have professed themselves devoted to perform the service of the Gaikwad's sarkar in the like submissive manner as in the times of the late Fatesing on pain of being dismissed and dealt with as Raoba shall think fit. From this communication it seems probable that the Minister is not quite disposed to encounter the difficulties that a resolute conduct towards these men might involve him in, and perhaps he wishes to retain them as a counterpoise to our influence; but of all this I shall be then better able to judge when I see him here, which will be in 2 or 3 days.

I take this opportunity to forward this copy of a report made to me this day by that agent of a late event at Poona.

1802 *Cambay, 6th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

Visnagar

I have received your letter of the 2nd, which did not however reach me till the day before yesterday in the evening.

With respect to the sanad for the surrender of Visnagar it does not appear that you were in possession of any more than a copy; but, as soon as Ahmed Beg furnishes you with the original, I would have you proceed thereon in conformity to my instructions of the 3rd March, with only this addition: that, to guard as far as possible against the irritation between the parties, a discreet native officer, civil or military, on your behalf should be present to superintend the taking possession, in a quiet and orderly manner, of the fort and district and to attend to its delivery to Babaji or to any other proper officer of the Gaikwad State; and if the latter request it, and you can spare the men and think it would be useful, I leave it to your discretion to place therein a party from the detachment under your command till further orders, provided you think it can be done with perfect safety to ourselves.

*Intercepted
letters*

The unexpected discovery of the intercepted letters involves a dilemma, as set forth in the accompanying paper of consideration, under which I feel considerable difficulty in giving you precise instructions, at the same time that these may be deemed the more necessary, should the real views of Malharrao be as intimated in the enclosed original translation of a letter from Mir Kamal-ud-din, whose situation renders however his information liable to be received with caution, more particularly under the indications for hesitation, which you will find set forth in the accompanying copy of my answer to him; into the real grounds there may be for which, you will have a good opportunity to make a satisfactory inquiry on your junction with Babaji's army at Adalaj, where I conclude the present letter will find you arrived.

Should the result of that investigation (for the purpose of which all

these letters are herewith returned) confirm the doubts suggested in my answer to Kamal-ud-din, there will be less occasion to insist on a literal execution of my last renewed requisition of the 3rd instant to Malharrao to disband his present extra force previous to his setting out, although so far to prevail on him, will still be a point very desirable, and the further he conforms to my wishes in this respect, the better reception may he here expect from me ; but, if on the contrary you shall have reason to conclude that these letters are either wholly or even only some of them genuine, you must in such a case attend to and if necessary, promote the dismissal of all Malharrao's newly raised men by corresponding directly with him and Mr. Parker, or by a proper deputation to the former, according as you may judge most efficacious, enforcing the reasonableness of this requisition by a suitable remonstrance on the subject of the intercepted letters in question, which you will take care to point out as bearing date a day after Malhar's to me, where in the spirit of peace and conciliation he professes to be ready to come in here to bring his differences with the Baroda State to a desirable conclusion.

As an additional inducement to Malharrao to disband his new levies you may repeat to him the fullest assurances in conformity to those you have already written that his country shall be safe during his absence, offering for that purpose to encamp your army in it, or even (if such a suggestion should be palatable) to garrison Kadi for him during his absence. *Promise to Malhar*

I send a letter from Holford to his munshi with a translation, and you will forward or retain it, and make such use of the original as you may see expedient.

I transmit the copies of a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of Surat, and of its enclosure. The detail specified in the latter is arrived, and I wish to know whether you are desirous to have them sent on, in which case the clothing which is also arrived may accompany them ; but it will be requisite to have reasonable security that no impediment will obstruct their march, which might be facilitated by some of Kamal-ud-din's people returning here to accompany them. *Troops ready*

Notwithstanding these instructions, so critical is the present period, and so perfect my reliance on your zeal and judgment that I leave you to act on, or dispense with, the whole or any part of them, as you may on a view to local circumstances consider most conducive to the objects I have in view, of confirming the just authority of the Gaikwad Government by bringing Malharrao to a fair and reasonable adjustment with them and by ensuring it as far as possible against the effects of his insidious intrigues. *Free to act*

Intercepted letters referred to in the above.

No. 1. Letter from Shivram, Commandant, to Ahmed Ben Haider, jama-dar, dated 28th February.

For these fifty years past the Shrimant Maharaja Saheb Gaikwad Bahadur has considered you in the light of a near connexion and as his own offspring, and has with honour and credit and full authority kept you with himself to the end that, if such a misfortune should occur to him as that there ever happened to be born in his house any irregular and short-sighted mortal, Ahmad Ben Haider might still preserve his raj or sovereignty from passing into other hands ; and so renowned, Sir, is your *Mistrust the English*

name in all countries as far as unto Rome and Syria that it is a thing notorious how all the Gaikwad dominions are committed to the charge and keeping of the officers of the Arabians ; considering and reflecting on which you will act as you see meet.

At this period Mir Saheb (means here Kamal-ud-din), having for his own good made the English understand something true or false, has brought them here and is dissipating to the winds the revenue of the State. Is it not therefore a thing most sincerely to be lamented that in your time (you who with your father have always borne so good a name) the English should become possessed of the Gaikwad country, and that Mir Saheb (i.e. Kamal-ud-din) and the purvoes should become the lords of the land ? Can you sit and see this and flatter yourself that, if the English seize on the country, you can remain quiet and well therein ? No, for they will certainly expel you from the country of Gujarat, which is one of the first conditions made by the Mir ; for I receive momentarily every secret intelligence. It is therefore proper and requisite that all the jamadars joining together place the Raja Kanhojirao Bahadur on the seat of power. Power is in your hands, but opportunity lost returns not, and in this act all offences will be absolved and forgiven, and your goodness and fame will be spread over the universe, and there will remain no cause for war between us, and if you have any doubt in your mind on account of Maharaja Saheb Malharrao Himmat Bahadur, let a creditable person be sent to me, and here the grounds of your apprehensions shall be settled to your heart's content, or if such be your pleasure, I will send a man of my own to you. But you must never on any account enter into the sentiments of the English. They first entice by holding out the grain, and then catch their objects in their snares.

You will say perhaps that, because I have myself come away, therefore do I interestedly write ; but, my good Sir, after the English take possession, there will not remain a bit of bread for any one ; and everyone and the whole world will say that the jamadars of the Arabs have committed the Gaikwad's dominions to the English.

Jamadar, reflecting on the discussions that have formerly passed between you and me, act so as that the Gaikwad dominion may be preserved, and let you yourself have the merit of bringing things out.

No. 2. *One to the same effect to Muhammad Ben Ahmad*

No. 3. *One to the same effect to Yekya.*

No. 4. *One to the same effect to Muhammad Ben Abud.*

No. 5. *One to the same effect to Mubarak Ben Salim.*

No. 6. *One to the same effect to Amin.*

No. 7. *One to the same effect to Sultan Jaffir.*

No. 8. *One to the same effect to Muhammad Mazkur.*

No. 9. *Enclosure explained by Kamal-ud-din to have been sent in the letter to Ahmad Ben Haidar.*

Shri Rao Shri Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur to the jamadar Ahmad Ben Haidar.

Request A harkara has been to you ; whatever he shall say by word of mouth, knowing it to be true, give credit to it. In this there is no difference, nor are you to know any.

Sgd. In Malharrao's handwriting or looking like it.

No. 10. Translation of letter from Shaikh Husain Ben Suleman to Ahmad Ben Haidar.

We hear here of your proceedings every now and then, wherefore the chief had prepared me to set out, but the commandant put a stop to it, and has sent Dadabhai, a man of mine with the letter ; for the English have come to seize on the country of the Gaikwad, and for placing the Mir Saheb in full authority, and for expelling the Arabs from Gujarat ; wherefore do you assemble all the jamadars, and consider, and act so as that Kanhojirao may speedily adorn the seat of authority. The English bear an ill-will to the Arabs for the latter having sent to death Gossen, an Englishman in the service of Nana Fadnāvis. As you are a considerate man, you will act so as that the business may be effected, whereby your good name and fidelity will become manifest in the world. *English designs*

If you send for me, I will wait on you. The commandant considers you superiorly to Bapu Saheb ; wherefore achieving the business, let the man be dispatched in all haste.

Let my salam be presented to my friend Abdulrehman and to all my other brothers.

There is another letter from the same to Tehsir Ben Ali to the same effect.

No. 11. Intercepted letter from Shivram Jagdish to Kanhoji Appa Madan and Kalloji Babuvan.

You are the former servants of the Gaikwad, and it is your duty to maintain in every time security of our estate and territory. The purvoo has delivered all our estate and property to the English and Mir Saheb. There have already passed away a great many people and managers ; but none of them destroyed our Master's estate, but this purvoo is putting our estate into the hands of the English. Consider this, because you are ancient and old servants. If this purvoo had raised an army and made war with us, it were better than thus to give our estate into the hands of others. From this place I write you, that you will look all properly into these things, and then consider and make proper examination ; because the business is not entirely gone. If you bestow due consideration, you can do in one day whatever you want. If arrears of your pay be due, of all that the sarkar will make you payment, and your services will continue permanent ; for the satisfaction of which, that shall be done which you approve. The Gaikwad's estate to keep securely is all in your power ; for that, join with jamadar Ahmad and the Arab jamadars, and consider, and send me the answer. *Request*

No. 12. Consideration on the intercepted letters from Malharrao and his officers.

Under date the 27th February Malharrao writes me that he has determined to come in, and in proof of his submission he releases the prisoners he had made at Visnagar, and delivers an order to Mr. Holford's munshi for the surrender of that fort, promising to draw back his force and to lose no time in making his appearance at Cambay. *Comment on letters*

In reply he has been written to dismiss his extra force and then to come in, according to repeated former recommendations to him to the same effect.

Meanwhile he has already written to Major Walker under date the 2nd of March for an escort of 100 men, and the latter has informed him that he will send 50.

But on the same or on the preceding day a discovery was made in Babaji's camp of Shivram and another officer in Malharrao's service having under date the 24th or 28th of February written no less than ten of the most insidious letters to as many of the jamadars at Baroda and with the army of Babaji, enticing them to resist the English, and with that view to set Kanhoji upon the masnad.

It is written by Kamul-ud-din Khan that enclosed in one of the letters, viz, that to Ahmad Ben Haidar, was found a Gujarati memorandum under the seal and signature of Malharrao, but without date, wherein the same jamadar is desired to place full reliance in whatever the harkara that brought it should say to Ahmad, the jamadar in question.

There is however no internal evidence nor anything but Kamal-ud-din's assertion to establish that this paper came really enclosed in Shivram's letter to Ahmad Ben Haidar. It may have been written and even received long before, and may now be made use of as a sort of last effort on the part of the opposite side to preclude all amicable accommodation with Malharrao ; which it might justly enough occasion as being of posterior date to Malharrao's last professed submission, were we certain of the accuracy of Kamal-ud-din's averment, against which there is however another cause of doubt that these letters are stated in the body of them to have been forwarded by Dadabhai, described to be a man of Shaikh Husan Ben Suleman, and neither such name nor description seems aptly to answer to a harkara, who alone is spoken of in the authenticated memorandum from Malharrao.

But, however this may be, if Malharrao were privy to the other letters to the jamadars, an imputation which it is extremely difficult to exonerate him from, enough is shown to evince his double dealing and to justify our taking every precaution to guard against his deceit, the more especially as, however on general grounds improbable, there may be truth in what Kamal-ud-din represents to have heard of his (Malhar's) pursuing every means to strengthen his force and thence seeking only at present to gain by delay, though on the other hand this would seem but a crude policy in him, as by his giving up his conquests and liberating his prisoners and repairing hither in the professed view of making his peace, he is not very likely to obtain or attract much addition to his means of annoying us.

No. 13. Letter from Kamal-ud-din Khan, received 4th March.

*Malhar's
treachery*

Heretofore I have the pleasure of addressing you under the cover of Aga Muhammad. This day, which is the 2nd March, we halt at Ahmabad. A letter has arrived to me from the army under Babaji ; and several letters addressed by Shivram to the jamadars for the purpose of gaining them over, together with a letter under the seal of Malharrao, which came enclosed in the one to Ahmad Ben Haidar, jamadar, have all been committed to Major Walker ; and these will fully inform you of the state of Malharrao's sincerity and enable you to judge of the truth of what he is setting forth to Mirza Ahmed Beg as to what he is at the same time meditating.

I have heard that he has sent to Marwar to bring the son of the late

Mirza Ismail Beg, and is on all the four sides endeavouring to increase his army. You are the best judge. For the rest the Major and Aga have no doubt written to you all particulars and will continue to do so. I am obedient in all things to the Major.

A letter arrived from Raoba. He writes that, if it please God, he will set out on the 1st of Zilkadah for Cambay.

No. 14. Letter from Mr. Holford to Ahmed Beg, dated 6th March.

I have understood whatever you have written to Major Walker respecting the protection of the country of Malharrao during his intended visit to Cambay, and the Major will have already sent people of the Company as an escort to bring him in.

*Orders to
munshi*

It is necessary that you accompany Malharrao from Kadi to the English army, where through an interview with the Major everything may be settled for the protection of Malharrao's country ; after which you are to come on with Malharrao to Cambay ; or otherwise this will still be better, *viz.* that respecting the conducting of Malharrao through the road where the English army is or by any other route, you follow that mode and course that may be approved by Malharrao, which shall be indicated to you by or from Major Walker, and proceed accordingly.

No. 15. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Mir Kamal-ud-din Khan, dated 6th March 1802.

I have received two letters from you, one dated the 24th February and the other without date.

*Comment
on letters*

Respecting the letters of Shivram and the note from Malharrao, which Major Walker, having received through you, has transmitted here, there occur two doubts, in as much as the said letters are without either the seal or signature of Shivram, and that in the body or text of the particular letter, which is said to enclose the note from Malharrao, there is not contained the smallest reference to, or indication whatever of, such a note being accompanying. It seems therefore as if this note from Malharrao had been written some time before the letter of Shivram, the more especially as the tenor of the note in question announces it to be sent by a harkara, whereas all the Persian letters appear to have been sent by Dadabhai, the man of Shaikh Husan Ben Suleman. Can therefore this Dadabhai, the carrier of these letters, be the harkara of these letters referred to in the note ? Of this there is room for doubt, as such a name is not an ordinary one for a harkara. But, however this may be, I have returned the said letters to Major Walker for further inquiry on the spot, either through Malharrao, or otherwise. If the latter shall really have committed this treachery or been privy to it, he [*will be*] certainly guilty ; for on the 23rd of Shawal he wrote to me in a spirit of conciliation, expressing his readiness to come in here for the accommodation of all differences ; and if on the day following he shall have thus written or consented to the writing to so contrary on effect, what dependence can be placed on his acts ? But this requires elucidation.

Your mentioning that you remain with Major Walker has my entire approbation, and I fully rely on you so acting as that my objects may be attained, as they tend only to the good of both States.

For further particulars I refer to Major Walker.

Q.

1802 *Surat, 3rd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Daniel Seton to Jonathan Duncan.

Malhar yields It is with peculiar satisfaction I learn Malharrao, in consequence of the movements you have ordered of the forces, has restored the possession he has lately wrested from the Gaikwad. This omens well, and I most cordially wish all possible felicity, honour and success to the arduous negotiation your zeal for the service so laudably engages your exertions in person to promote.

Letter from Mirza Ahmed to Robert Holford, dated 5th March.

Malhar yields Having left Kadi on the 26th of Shawal I had the pleasure on the 2nd day thereafter to pay respect to Major Walker, and whatever business was committed and signified to me, I have under your fortunate auspices got through ; and as to some money which he formerly took from the ryots of Vijapur and Visnagar, he will answer to, and act therein as the Governor shall order him in the interview.

Letter to Raoji In respect to the letter of congratulation that he wrote to Raoji Appaji on the occasion of the confinement of Kanhoji, it is true ; but it was only pretext and not his real sentiments.

Visnagar He has committed the fort of Visnagar to me, and the sanad for it I have exhibited before Major Walker, who has inspected the same.

All further particulars I shall hereafter write.

1802 *Adalaj, 6th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Escort The escort is ordered to march to-morrow, accompanied by Mirza Ahmed Beg.

Dealing with Malhar Deeming it consistent with your views and conformable to the latitude you have been pleased to authorise for my conduct in your dispatch of the 3rd instant, I have given Mirza Ahmed secret instructions to ascertain whether Malharrao prefers an adjustment here rather than perform the journey to Cambay. I am inclined to think that he will give the preference to the latter mode, which is likewise the opinion of the munshi.

If this should be the case, and Malharrao does not appear readily to acquiesce in the terms, which I would require of him. Mirza Ahmed will pursue the original plan. Should on the contrary this Prince express a desire to conclude these differences here, Mirza Ahmed will apprise me of this disposition and delay his further journey until he again hears from me. I have enclosed a translation of the paper drawn up for Mirza's private guidance in this mission and have strongly cautioned him verbally to make no disclosure of its contents without assured hopes of success.

Visnagar I have not yet had an opportunity of settling with Babaji the mode in which Visnagar is to be taken possession of, nor of communicating with him in regard to the future disposition of his forces.

No. 1. Letter from Malharrao to Major Walker, dated the 3rd of March, 1802.

Malhar's trust I have been favoured with your letter and have fully understood its contents, which have impressed me with the strongest conviction of your sincere goodwill and friendship ; and as Mirza Ahmed Beg has gone to visit you, you will learn from him all particulars.

No. 2. Letter from the same to the same.

On the 5th of March I had the honour of receiving a letter from the Governor, accompanied by one from Mr. Robert Holford, the copies of which I have transmitted to Mirza Ahmed Beg, who will no doubt impart to you, Sir, their purport. *Malhar coming*

My friend, if it please God, on the 10th of March it is my fixed determination to set out for Cambay on my visit to the Hon'ble the Governor. I therefore trouble you to cause the strictest orders to be issued to the troops with Babaji and those at Patan, Visnagar and Vijapur not to come into my country, and that you will be aiding and assisting in all cases, and favour me with your commands, as there is not any difference between us.

P. S. As on the 10th March my intention is fixed on repairing to Cambay, I am hopeful that the escort with an officer may be sent hither along with Mirza Ahmed Beg.

No. 3. Alexander Walker to Malharrao, letter dated Ahmadabad, the 4th March.

I wrote you a letter yesterday accompanied by one to the munshi, Mirza Ahmed Beg, in which I informed both you and that respectable person that it was my intention to depute an English officer and a subah of sepoys as an escort for you to Cambay on the visit which you have proposed paying to the Hon'ble the Governor. *Marching to Adalaj*

As I am not however at this distance able to ascertain the exact commencement of your journey, nor so effectually able to afford you all the assistance I am desirous of, I have for these reasons thought proper to approach nearer to you and learn correctly the situation of affairs.

I shall not therefore dispatch you escort until I have an interview with Mirza Ahmed Beg who, I understand, is at Adalaj.

No. 4. Alexander Walker to Malharrao, letter dated the 6th March.

I have informed you in two letters that in compliance with your wish I should dispatch an escort to accompany you to Cambay. I have given this letter of introduction to the Gentleman who proceeds in command of the escort. This charge is entrusted to Lieutenant Moore, a respectable officer, who will conduct himself according to your wishes. *Escort*

Mirza Ahmed Beg has delivered the letter which you entrusted to his charge, and he returns with the detachment.

I have received your letter dated yesterday and have apprised Mirza Ahmed that he may remain with you four days but not longer, therefore it will be necessary for you to set off within that period, as the Governor is desirous of returning to Bombay.

I shall take care that orders are issued from hence to all the subjects of the Baroda Government that you shall not only be unmolested but obeyed on your journey by all the officers of this State. During your absence I am responsible for the safety of your country.

No. 5. Alexander Walker to John Charles Parker, letter dated 4th March.

I wrote you on the 3rd and informed you that I should dispatch an officer with an escort to accompany the Prince to Cambay. It was my intention that the escort should have marched to-day, but understanding that Mirza Ahmed is at Adalaj, and wishing to be myself nearer the scene, *Malhar's visit*

I propose moving the detachment forward to-morrow to that village. After an interview with Mirza I shall dispatch the escort. I have apprised Malharrao of this circumstance, and I could wish that you would prepare him to be ready to set off, as the Governor must be anxious to settle this business and return to Bombay. The movement of the detachment will enable me to afford more easily the Prince such assistance as he may require and to protect his country, which, you may assure him, I shall take care to do effectually.

No. 6. John Charles Parker to Major Walker, letter dated the 5th March.

*Malhar's
visit*

Your favour of the 2nd came to hand the evening of the 3rd, when I noticed the receipt and subject of it to Malharrao, who appeared highly satisfied. He has in consequence been busied in calling here from his camp the Kolis (both horse and foot) and dispatching them to the several villages to which they belong, fearing that by continuing them as under his orders they would in his absence from this place commit depredations on the Baroda territories.

I observe with pleasure that his confidence in the Governor increases, and by the assurance given in yours that he intends discharging the greater part of those whom he calls his regular troops.

I have now, Sir, to notice that I had just arrived at my tent last night from a visit to the Prince, when my man arrived about 11 o'clock with yours of yesterday, accompanied with one for Malharrao, with which I immediately set off to the Darbar. He had retired to rest ; but on being apprised of my quick return with a letter for him, he was soon with me. It was read to him, and he ordered that a copy of it should be made and instantly forwarded with a short note as from himself to Mirza Ahmed, the subject of which, you will no doubt, Sir, ere this comes to hand, be acquainted with.

I agreeable to yours, Sir, took the opportunity of noticing to the Prince that his speedy arrival in Cambay would be pleasing to the Governor, whose presence in Bombay at this junction is no doubt highly necessary to business of great importance ; he assures me that he will lose no time in setting off.

I have, therefore, Sir, only to add my wishes for a continuance of your favour.

No. 7. Instructions to Lieutenant Moore.

*Instructions
to Moore*

You will march to-morrow with a Grenadier company of sepoys for Kadi and escort from thence the Prince of that territory, who is proceeding to visit the Governor at Cambay. Your intercourse with the natives will be frequent and probably in some situations new to you ; but by a civil and attentive behaviour you will easily overcome this difficulty. The country you have to pass through is infested by robbers and thieves. It will be necessary on this account to march with the greatest circumspection and to keep your detachment incessantly on its guard, otherwise these banditti will most certainly avail themselves of the least remission of vigilance to deprive you of your baggage.

I have enclosed an introductory letter to Malharrao, the Prince of Kadi, unto whom you will express your readiness to afford all the protection in your power and be pleased to regulate your route entirely accord-

ing to his wishes.

Mirza Ahmed Beg, a very respectable native, and who possesses great influence over Malharrao, will accompany you to Kadi. This person's experience and fidelity will be very useful to you on the journey, and I recommend him to your particular attention. You will be pleased to afford me a daily report of your progress, which you can easily transmit by the kasids of the country.

No. 8. Private instructions to Mirza Ahmed Beg.

You have already been employed under the direction of the Hon'ble the Governor to bring Malharrao to a reasonable line of conduct and have been successful. Mr. Duncan has expressed himself much satisfied with your management of this business, and I am also disposed to place the same confidence in you. *Malhar's visit*

Lieutenant Moore will proceed with an escort according to the desire of Malharrao to accompany him to Cambay, and it will be essentially necessary that you should attend at the same time. I have instructed Lieutenant Moore, who is a gentleman of an excellent disposition, to consult in every respect Malharrao's ease and conveniency and to regulate the marches of the detachment by the wishes of that Prince or by your advice.

You will be informed by the Governor's last letter to you that he is not disposed to give Malharrao any further trouble, should he on the spot afford me the means of satisfying the Baroda Government. If therefore you prevail on him to adjust the points here, there will be no necessity for his proceeding to Cambay. The following concessions are required from Malharrao. *Terms to Malhar*

1. The entire restitution of all his conquests.
2. The restoration to freedom of all the inhabitants.
3. To restore the sums of money which he has levied on any of the countries belonging to Baroda.
4. To make the inhabitants full amends for the losses they may have sustained in their property. In like manner all public property must be restored.
5. That Malharrao should pay up or find security for the liquidation within a given and short period of arrears of his peshkash or tribute.
6. That he should pay also a part at least of the expense of the equipments which his insurrection has occasioned, to surrender in lieu thereof a part of his territory.
7. Malharrao must finally give a declaration in writing to cause no more disturbance against the Baroda State and to engage for a regular discharge of his tribute in future under the penalty, if again offending, of forfeiting the Company's protection.

Mirza Ahmed will readily see that it will require great address and ability to obtain full knowledge of Malharrao's intentions and disposition, before he proceeds to communicate to him any of the above conditions. It will be necessary in the first place to ascertain whether he would prefer settling everything on the spot or by coming to Cambay. If the first would be more agreeable to him, after Mirza has sufficiently prepared his mind for these overtures and is assured of his consent, I should then have no objection of proceeding to the Prince, solemnly concluding the agreement making the Company the guarantee. *Advising Mirza*

It will be apparent to you that my intercourse on your part with Malharrao on this subject must be managed with great caution.

Should the Prince express a desire to conclude these differences here, you will apprise me of this disposition; but if on the contrary as you suspect, and which is conformable also to my opinion, Malharrao should not readily acquiesce in the terms which are herein generally mentioned, you will pursue the original plan of proceeding as quickly as possible to Cambay.

The Hon'ble the Governor desire of bringing this affair to a peaceful conclusion is known to you, and to your zeal and fidelity this commission is entrusted.

1802 *Kadi, 6th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

John Charles Parker to Alexander Walker.

*Malhar's
visit*

The Prince has this instant informed me of his having received a letter from the Governor yesterday, to whom he is very anxious of proceeding to a meeting, and seems to think Mirza tardy in coming here with the officer and guard, which you noticed your intention of favouring him with as an escort to the Governor.

I have asked him at what particular time he would wish to set off, and he tells me early on the morning of Wednesday next. I have observed to him that there is no doubt but the attention which you have promised to show, will enable him to do so.

P. S. A Sidi Amir with about 200 men arrived here this forenoon for employment. The man I understand formerly belonged to Surat; you have heard of him no doubt.

1802 *Surat, 7th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Gajrabai

As far as I can judge of the conduct and motions of Gajrabai and Ganeshpant (for I have not seen either since you went from Surat) I am satisfied that they have composed themselves into a patient and confident resignation to the progress of your measures and the ultimate benevolence of your views. I have nevertheless handed to them through Miah Saheb the extract of correspondence leading to the unavoidable advance of the detachment, as such seeming attention was consistent with what they had a right to expect and a mark the more necessary, since I am averse from committing myself in any public intercourse that may create extraordinary remarks at this crisis of increasing delicacy in the arduous affairs in which you are engaged.

Malhar

I have been happy to hear that Malharrao has at length shown obedience by restoring all the places of which he had possessed himself, although he has little to merit in so doing when necessity pressed upon his heels.

1802 *Adalaj 7th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

At Adalaj

In consequence of your instructions of the 3rd instant, the detachment marched from Ahmadabad on the 5th and joined on the same day the forces under Babaji at this place.

This chief [*Babaji*] came to meet the detachment on its march and has since placed himself under my orders.

The principal of Malharrao's forces is at Kalol, a village within his own territory about 12 miles distant from this camp. The Prince is himself at Kadi. *Malhar's army*

I have suspended the march of the escort, which was ordered to proceed this morning, at the instance of Malharrao's vakil, who preferred this request after I had prepared my dispatch to you of yesterday's date. *Delay of escort*

The motive assigned by the vakil for this conduct was lest his Master should be too much alarmed by the sudden appearance of English sepoys in his territory. The munshi appeared to entertain a similar opinion. If, however, the enclosed information from Mr. Parker is correct, those persons have mistaken the sentiments of Malharrao.

As both the munshi and vakil dispatched kasids to Kadi last night, an answer may be expected from thence this evening.

Should this answer be satisfactory, the escort with Mirza will proceed immediately ; but should it be evasive and tending to create delay, I shall make a short move forward. *Ready to advance*

In order to do this with more facility I have deposited in the thana at this place such provisions and heavy articles as are not likely to be wanted, or which are to be procured in the country. I shall leave this depot under the charge of Mr. Deputy Commissioner Sandrook with a small guard, in addition to the sick, for its defence.

Alexander Walker to Captain John Charles Parker.

I have been favoured with your letter of yesterday's date.

The escort was in order to march this morning but was prevented proceeding by the solicitation of Malharrao's own vakil. *Escort delayed*

The motive assigned by this person appeared to me very frivolous, but I complied with it, although contrary to my inclination, because this is a measure which must be executed with the entire consent of the Prince. I now await his answer, which must instantly determine my future proceedings.

In case Malharrao proceeds, as I have no doubt he will, to Cambay, I should propose to take up his ground at Kalol, and that his troops should fall back to Kadi. This would enable me to cover his country effectually and remove all future distrust. He need be under no alarm from the English troops, and you can assure him from your own knowledge that they will punctually pay for every supply they may receive. *Ready to advance*

Adalaj, 7th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

Alexander Walker to Malharrao.

1802

When my camp was at Ahmedabad, as is usual for respectable merchants to pay their respects to the Commander, Vakhatchand Khushalchand came among others, the day previous to my march from that city, to wait on me. In the course of my friendly discourse with him, he gave me to understand that he was your favourite and confidential friend ; that, while you reposed your chief trust in him, he was equally interested in your welfare and happiness. Vakhatchand Khushalchand has since repeatedly requested that I would not march forward, and he would lead you to consider your own good safety and advantage by our acquiescing in the articles of agreement I may propose to you. He has prevailed on me, and you *Protection promised*

may be assured that I have not the least intention of destroying or ruining you if you listen to my counsel.

I have a desire to be good and to act uprightly ; wherefore I have, at the desire of this respectable merchant, written you this, and should you yield to the advice of Vakhatchand, you depend on my protection.

1802 *Cambay, 9th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Duncan's views I have received your letters of the 6th and 7th with their enclosures and approve of your proceedings as therein stated and of the progress you are making.

I am a little surprised that Sidi Amir (as he is called in part of the former correspondence) should have found his way to Kadi without being intercepted by Raoba's troops.

All additions to Malharrao's force should certainly be prevented ; and I rather wonder that he should encourage or admit of any at a time when he is under requisition from me to disband those he has got on foot.

1802 *Adalaj, 9th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Visnagar The messenger dispatched to Malharrao on the evening of the 6th did not return until last night.

A person of the name Dayaldas, the Desai of Kapadvanj, was deputed by that Prince and produced a second dustuck conveying a cession in very express terms of the fort of Visnagar. This person was accompanied by a harkara of Malharrao, charged with a verbal message to Sheo Punwar, the killadar of Visnagar, directing him to obey the dustuck when it should be presented to him without any delay.

Malhar's escort Dayaldas informed me that it was his Master's intention to set out on his journey on the 10th, and that he expected the escort would meet him on the same day at Kalol.

I told Dayaldas that the escort had been ready for some days and should proceed this morning. I also acquainted him that I should send proper people to receive charge of the fort of Visnagar according to the terms of the dustuck.

Vakil's fears But Dayaldas had hardly received these assurances when he began to express apprehensions for the safety of his Master and to signify doubts even of his intentions. The fears of this agent seemed to be excited by an inroad of a party of Babaji's horse into the Kadi territory, where they were alleged to have plundered several villages and to have carried off some of the inhabitants.

An account of this occurrence had been reported to me before the arrival of the Desai, and I had sent for Babaji to inquire into the affair. It appeared from the relation of this Chief that a small body of his cavalry were sent out in the morning to collect forage from the country of Malharrao, which he affirmed had been all along practised, and was an established right exercised in the time of peace, since the straw and grass belonged to them in sovereignty.

Without entering into a discussion of this right, I directed Babaji to wave it at present and to be careful that no act was committed under his authority tending to create a renewal of hostilities or likely to interrupt

the peaceable termination of the dispute. Babaji promised implicit obedience.

But I made this assurance in view to Malharrao's vakil, who continued extremely alarmed and dissatisfied. His conduct seemed to me so unreasonable and hesitating that I dismissed him with an intimation to this effect.

In the morning Mirza Ahmed, who had conversed with the vakil in the course of the night, declared that he was now doubtful of Malharrao's performing his promise of proceeding to Cambay; for he observed, on attentively inquiring of Dayaldas the reason why he had not brought any letter from his Master, he learnt that Malharrao, instead of disbanding his troops, was daily entertaining and raising more. *Malhar wavers*

Sidi Ambar Khojee the vakil said had joined him with 500 horsemen, and 15 companies of Pathans have arrived from Godra.

Mirza Ahmed was of opinion that we should come to a knowledge of the truth by making an attempt in virtue of the dustuck to take possession of Visnagar by sending a horseman and a careful person on the part of the Company to receive charge of the fort. Should this be refused or resisted, it would in either case be an indication of hostility, as the contrary would be of a friendly disposition.

On calling the vakil Dayaldas before me, he appeared in a humour as unpromising as the night before. *Vakil's fears*

He complained vehemently of the plunder of the villages, and that this had happened at a time when they expected security from our arrival. He brought some of the inhabitants to my tent, who said that they had lost some bullocks and would point out where 4 of their countrymen were forcibly detained in Babaji's camp. I sent immediately to Babaji and obtained their release. These men, when examined, allowed the right to exact grass and straw, but alleged that they had been hardly treated on this occasion. They were delivered into the hands of the vakil and appeared to depart satisfied.

The conversation with the vakil was continued; while he constantly declared that Malharrao was a servant of the Company and ready to obey their orders, he expressed his fear and distrust of Babaji. *Agreement with vakil*

He said that all his apprehensions would be removed if I favoured him with a meeting, and proposed that I should go for that purpose to a place called Sayej within a short distance of Kalol. I objected to this, unless his Master first recalled all his forces in that camp to Kadi. I proposed to receive Malharrao either in the camp at Adalaj or to move the detachment to any intermediate place between this station and Kalol. After a very tedious discussion the vakil seemed to be satisfied and promised to make a faithful report to Malharrao.

In regard to the reduction of his forces, Dayaldas said that this was not possible immediately. The want of cash to pay the arrears due to the new levies prevented it, but that, when the Prince had a meeting with the Governor, his credit would be restored, and he would then be able to find security to liquidate all the demands against him. He denied that Malharrao had entertained any additional forces lately. The men from Godhra and those under Sidi Ambar had come, he said, in consequence of an old *Malhar's forces*

invitation ; the former were not yet arrived in the Kadi territory, and the last, although at Kadi, were not yet enrolled. On this subject the vakil added that he knew his Master's inclination to disband his forces and to trust to the protection of the English. The vakil observed that Malharrao had been led into his present unhappy situation by promises of support from others, who, after engaging in the same cause, had since deserted it and left him to bear their whole burthen.

*Walker's
proposal*

The only objection made by the vakil to meet in the camp at Adalaj was the fear of Babaji's army ; and when I proposed that Malharrao's people should fall back from Kalol to Kadi, this agent made a similar request for removing our allies to an equal distance. He was told that it became Malharrao to comply in the first place, because it was required of him, and because it was necessary that he should afford this previous proof of his disposition to submit. The agent was informed that, when his Master had convinced me of this disposition, I should in a few days dispatch Babaji with all his forces on mulukgiri, who was on his part anxious to proceed on this service.

Upon this assurance and on receiving a letter explaining the measures I had taken to check the future irregularities of Babaji's army, the vakil said that he would immediately go to Kadi and learn from Malharrao whether he would meet me between this place and Kalol by moving first his army to Kadi, or after the meeting, in which case the English camp would take a more advanced position than the present.

*Babaji
agrees*

Babaji was immediately informed of the result of this conference and of my intention to send an escort to conduct Malharrao to Cambay ; as also to dispatch an English officer to receive possession of Visnagar, who would be instructed to deliver the fort over to the person appointed by the Baroda Government to take charge of it.

Babaji agreed immediately to appoint a person to this charge and made no other observation than that the measure would occasion a delay of 7 or 8 days and produce a state of inactivity which would prove prejudicious to his affairs.

*Malhar
wavers*

I have, Sir, stated minutely the progress of this intercourse, that you may the better judge of these affairs and of the degree of reliance that is to be placed in Malharrao's intention of abiding implicitly by our award.

I have made arrangements to dispatch his escort and to take possession of Visnagar, but the councils and actions of Malharrao appear so fluctuating and governed by so many contingent circumstances that it is very possible my expectations may be disappointed in both these objects.

Sanad for the surrender of Visnagar.

Visnagar

Order of the sarkar of Rajasri Khanderao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur to Sheo Punwar for the possession of the fort of Visnagar. A letter has already been given to the Hon'ble the Governor under date the 27th February, some English or other people on his part will come to receive possession.

Having put them in possession you will repair hither with the stores. A jasus has been sent for this purpose ; make therefore no difficulty. Dispatched the 8th of March.

Kadi, 9th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Kundaji Sakidas to Mirza Ahmed.

1802

This serves to acquaint you that Malharrao has just received letters acquainting that Babaji's people have plundered four villages and carried away great many things from them. On hearing this he sent for me and told me that, having confided the business to your management and negotiation, he is thus suffering, and therefore he desired me to write and acquaint you therewith. As you have the management of this business, I request you will speak and reason with them about this depredation in such a manner as you may think necessary.

*Malhar's
distrust
and anger*

I understand you have mentioned this to Major Walker, and that his answer was that he was going to dinner, and that afterwards he would inquire into this conduct of Babaji's people. This I have acquainted the Shrimant with ; but I leave you to judge what confidence he can put in us ; and I believe he will not put any confidence in what I tell him, till he receives Major Walker's and your letter on the subject. Besides this, Shrimant has received advice that the troops shall move this way to-day ; and therefore he sent and asked me what I had treated when last in camp, and told me that I had mentioned to him to go to Cambay with one or two hundred men, and now the troops are coming this way, how can he trust us? Therefore, if you settle something with them and let us know, everything here will be properly managed. What more can I say to you ? This is not a good business. Besides this, I acquaint you that the Shrimant's muhurta or lucky day for him to leave the place, is in the morning of 7th Wednesday ; but he is afraid to set out. Therefore send your answer without loss of time.

Tuesday on 6th in the morning : P. S. Upon what I urged with him, he gave the parwanah to deliver up Visnagar and not to molest the inhabitants ; therefore, when your letter, giving him every assurance proposed, arrives, it will ease his mind ; and if the depredations are notwithstanding continued, nothing good will happen. Upon this business Shrimant Malharrao is very angry with Dada Ganu ; and therefore if you settle this business properly, all is well. You are in camp, and I am here, and he is angry with me also ; therefore settle the business and let me know. Destroy this letter after reading it.

Adalaj, 9th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Major Walker to Malharrao.

1802

Your uneasiness on account of the people brought as security from your village is unnecessary. I have caused them to be released from the troops of Anandrao and delivered them to your vakil Dayaldas. I refer you for other matters to Dayaldas ; but to dispel the cloud in your mind I have sent by him a letter to you under the Company's seal, which you have probably perused. You will give credit to what is therein written and believe in the truth. Whoever hereafter may sustain damage in your villages, I will make the sarkar of Anandrao answerable for it. Now you ought to be assured in every respect and pursue your journey this way.

*Fears
allayed*

By ending the dispute the subjects can alone enjoy ease, and yourself lead a secure and peaceable life. When this affair is in a state of friendly termination, it will be for your advantage. I advise you for the best.

1802 *Adalaj 9th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to Malharrao.

Assurances

Assure yourself that one motive of my approach in sight of your territory is to preserve the troops of Anandrao in due obedience, and that no transgression may be committed in your countries. Yesterday and heretofore they have brought straw and grain from the villages by plunder.

When Mirza and Dayaldas reported this to me, I made strict enquiries into the circumstances and strongly warned them not to allow the like to happen in future. Without my knowledge or privity no one shall enter into your districts, and you may be easy on this plea.

Visnagar

The dustuck you sent by Dayaldas for the restoration of Visnagar with your own signature and seal is received.

Meeting

In respect to the meeting which you have proposed to take place, I understood it verbally from Dayaldas, and it satisfied me. This meeting may lead to a good conclusion. By preserving the friendship of the English Gentlemen and obeying the Company's order you must undoubtedly greatly benefit yourself. Proceed in this business without hesitation.

Promise

I have ordered some people that were brought prisoners from your villages to be released, and shall consider myself accountable for any loss they have sustained in the property. Do not be apprehensive, the rest you will learn verbally from Dayaldas. What can I write more?

1802 *Kadi, 9th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Malharrao to Major Walker.

Malhar yields

I have received your letter by Dayal Desai and learnt the contents thereof; and as you express a wish for our meeting, I have determined to come in the neighbourhood of Kalol, where you should also come with your own army or retinue. When we meet, we shall settle about going to meet the Governor. The rest, I trust, you will understand from the Desai, whom I have desired to inform you with.

1802 *Kadi, 9th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Malharrao to Major Walker.

Malhar's reply

I understood from Pandya Kuberji that our meeting was absolutely necessary. This you have mentioned in your letter. Therefore, if this should be your wish, I shall be very glad and will readily come to the neighbourhood of Kalol, where you should also come; and when it will be convenient for you to come there to meet me, you should write and let me know, and I will accordingly come there.

1802 *Adalaj, 10th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Major Walker to Malharrao.

Walker ready to oblige

I have received your letter by the hand of Kuberbhat. There has already been too much delay in this business, and this day the Governor expects your departure from Cambay. In the affairs of this world truth is of the utmost importance, and you have been hitherto considered a man of your word.

You require assurance of safety. Have you not the letters of the Governor and mine to this effect? What can you require more? The English have been always faithful to their word, and trusting to that secur-

ity you would be more safe than in Kadi. But wherefore so many words ? The halt which I made at Ahmedabad and since at Adalaj ought to convince you of my friendly disposition.

I shall make another sacrifice and am satisfied to meet you. To facilitate this object I shall march to-morrow morning, and encamp at Sayej. We shall then be nearer each other, and I request that you will give orders to supply the English with straw and forage. I shall pay according to our custom for every article and maintain in your country peace.

Baroda, 10th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Kamal-ud-din to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have been favoured with your letter of the 5th March, acknowledging the two former ones from me. With respect to the intercepted letters you say that those purporting to be from Shivram are without seal or signature. At this I am astonished, because it was here explained to the Major that Shivram's signature is written on the outward cover, on that part of it, where seals are usually affixed ; and as to Malharrao's own letter, it is fully and duly sealed. Yet as doubts are still entertained by you, there is no room to say more on the subject, except to notice that a comparison may be drawn between Shivram's signature on the inside of the Marathi letter he wrote to the Silahdar and his like superscription on the outward cover of the Persian letters to the Arabs ; and as this circumstance and criterion may perhaps have escaped your attention, I make bold to submit the same to your consideration. For two parties in contention, to admit the same points is a consequence not readily to be expected, and if you, Sir, find it difficult to ascertain truth in this respect, how much more must it prove at a distance ? Whatever shall appear to your own just discernment, will be acquiesced in as such by all of us, who are every one obedient and submissive to your well-seeming and pleasure.

*Intercepted
letters*

Adalaj, 10th March 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I am sorry that the business here is still undetermined, and that Malharrao's conduct appears questionable. I have had a frequent intercourse with him by letter or message during these two days. I have constantly given him the strongest assurance and gone every length to give him confidence. I cannot determine whether his fears are real or affected. His councils appear so fluctuating that he has within these two days appointed 3 different places to meet me. His agent, who returned this morning, assures me that he would leave Kadi to-night and pitch tents near Kalol. In a letter brought by this person he says nothing of the escort but proposes to meet me and settle the business. But, as he requested that I should proceed to a place which he named with a few attendants only, I thought it proper to tell him that it was not for him to prescribe the terms of the interview. I have told him that I should march to-morrow and meet Malharrao as I have done the rest of the Gujarat Chiefs. Dayaldas was at first disconcerted at this reply, but afterwards acquiesced and said that he was only instructed to sound me on this point. He has written to Malharrao, apprising him of my intended movement.

*Malhar
untrust-
worthy*

Should he meet me, and things look favourably, I should dispatch Mr. Wilkinson immediately to Visnagar. Should he not meet me, I shall avoid

*Danger
of delay*

hostilities until I receive your orders, but the dangers from delay are great. It is strongly reported that he is re-enforcing his army, and Dayaldas mentioned that he had ordered about 2,000 men to join him from Visnagar. His intentions appear to me so doubtful that I think we cannot be too circumspect. The longer we delay hostility, with the greater disadvantage shall we enter on it. The first impression will be lost, our allies disheartened, and our antagonists become more powerful. If he should neither proceed to you nor come to me, we should not hesitate to treat him as an enemy ; but I shall await on the defensive your final and positive orders. I shall write you again this evening.

1802 *Cambay, 10th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

*Malhar
wavers*

I was not a little surprised to hear the day before yesterday that Sidi Ambar or Amir had joined Malharrao of Kadi, by the way of Bhavnagar with 200 men. This is an ill return on the part of Ganeshpant (who can hardly be supposed to have been ignorant of the Sidi's journey) for the favour shown to all their party, and particularly for preserving the Amir from the vindictive resentment of Raoba, when he last took shelter in Surat. What does Miah Saheb say on this occasion ?

To-day is the day fixed by Malharrao for leaving Kadi on his way hither ; but, since this Amir joined him, he appears to be acting in a more fluctuating way, so that it is not certain whether Walker will not yet be obliged to attack his force at Kalol, now only 12 miles off from his own camp. A day or two will decide everything as to peace or war. Raoba is also on his way in.

1802 *Adalaj, 10th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Malhar
alarmed*

After the Desai [*Dayaldas*] departed yesterday to report the result of his conference with me to Malharrao, Mirza Ahmed Beg received a letter from a shroff at Kadi, which rendered it advisable in his opinion neither to send the escort nor the messenger to take possession of the fort of Visnagar. The shroff represented the alarm and resentment of Malharrao to be so great from the depredations that had been committed by Babaji's horse that he despaired of his performing any of his engagements, unless I should consent to dissipate his fears by fresh assurances of protection.

As there appeared to be sufficient ground to concur in these sentiments, I complied with them and wrote a letter to the effect proposed to Malharrao.

I suspended at the same time the deputation to Visnagar and the march of the escort.

*Shroff sent
to Malhar*

In the view of increasing our agency at Kadi I accepted the services of a wealthy shroff at Ahmadabad, who was formerly Malharrao's manager and still retains a powerful influence with him. At this person's earnest solicitation, I furnished him with a letter some days ago to Malharrao, and this morning I received the Prince's answer.

*Various
proposals*

The Brahman, who brought the letter, delivered a verbal message to this effect that Malharrao would leave Kadi this evening and expect an interview with me at Dantalli, a place about 4 kos from hence, not far distant from Kalol. As it did not appear to me that a meeting in this situa-

tion would either be useful or proper, I replied to the communication in such terms as I thought the occasion required.

A few hours after this the Desai Dayaldas arrived from Kadi with a letter from his Master, and charged likewise with a verbal message.

In the letter Malharrao discovered his pride or his fear in plainer terms than he had yet done ; but it will be observed there is nothing mentioned in this letter of the escort. The messenger said that he wished the interview to take place at Bhoyan about 2 kos from Adalaj.

From whatever motive Malharrao requested that I should meet him with few attendants, I thought it proper to let him understand that, whenever the meeting took place, I should prescribe the terms of it. I therefore told the vakil that his Master was to expect no concessions on this head, and that I should observe to him the same conduct as I had hitherto in my intercourse with the Chiefs of Gujarat. I announced at the same time my intention of marching to-morrow morning.

On this declaration the vakil appeared at first a little disconcerted and requested that he might be allowed to retire to consult with a friend. In less than an hour he returned and owned that he had been instructed to gain this point, if possible, but that his Master had in reality no apprehension of the English troops, and there was no objection to my marching to-morrow. That he had written to Malharrao of my intention and to request that he would give directions to prepare a spot for the encampment as well as for the interview.

It is difficult from the uncertain and hesitating state of Malharrao's politics to judge precisely of his designs.

The partisans of this Government assert that he is seeking to gain time and has no serious intention to submit. By some circumstances which fell from the vakil, Dayaldas, it seems probable that he is still collecting forces and calling to Kadi or Kalol all the troops he has anywhere detached.

Adalaj, 10th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

1802

Alexander Walker to Malharrao.

I have only to inform you that I march to-morrow, agreeable to the intimation which Dayaldas made to you this day. At the request of Dayaldas I go but to a short distance, and you need be under no apprehension on this account, as my first motive in changing my camp is to meet you. Since you have delayed that pleasure, I shall look for it hereafter. At present I am sorry that you should be doubtful ; but the Governor, who sent me here, is not desirous of devastating your country, but of restoring to a distracted family peace and tranquillity. What I can say more?

Assurances

Cambay, 10th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

1802

Letter and conference

Before the following letter from the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad as also the subject of a conference held this day with that Prince's Diwan, Raoba.

Letter to the Governor of Bombay under the seal of Anandrao Gaikwad, dated the 8th of March, 1802.

As you have on my account (I who am your true and unreserved friend) been pleased to come so far for the punishment of the ill-advised enemy and to bring along with you the victorious troops of the Hon'ble

Raoji sent to Duncan

the English East India Company, and having sent the same on with war-like stores, to have thereafter honoured the town of Cambay with your presence for the purpose of holding a conference with my Diwan Raoji Appaji, I have accordingly sent him on with the proper officers to your presence, and if it please so God, after having, Sir, the honour of an interview with you, he will circumstantially set forth whatever regards the proper adjustment of the affairs of my Government, between which and that of the Hon'ble Company it is notorious and clearer than the sun that there has from former times subsisted a firm and continued friendship. But for the present instance of your generous and most kind interposition, what terms can I use to express the due praise thereof, which the limits of a letter do not indeed admit of. This favour can never be forgotten during the rest of my days. Let therefore the punishment of my ill-advised enemy and the arrangement and prosperous disposition of the affairs of my Government be effectually provided for, for which my reliance is on you ; and whatever you shall accordingly devise and conclude in concurrence with my said Diwan, I wholly approve of and agree to.

Conference with Raoji Appaji.

*Conference
with jam-
adars*

The day before yesterday Raoji Appaji, the Diwan of Anandrao, came from Baroda, and yesterday at his suggestion an interview took place with the two shroffs, Mangal Parekh and Samal Parekh, and their respective Arab jamadars, Raoba sending word they should be invited to desire him to come to have a private conversation with the Governor.

This mode being accordingly observed, they replied that he was himself the master, and meant to come the same afternoon, when it appeared that an understanding had already taken place between them on the subject.

*Conference
with Duncan*

The Governor however put off the interview to this day, when a very long one took place, at which there was present as a third party only Gopal Raoji, a confidential agent and relation of the Diwan. Much conversation passed on this occasion, the result of the whole was Raoba's explicit and unequivocal acknowledgment of his dependence on us. For all support, he said, he had early seen this necessity ; for that, while Sindia's power could not be safely leant upon, the Peshwa was without power. He acknowledged however that one of Sindia's officers had recently written him in terms of much disapprobation for calling in the English, as would appear from the letter which he should send to the Governor, admitting also that he was very much in arrears to the Peshwa, who has, it seems, let out to the Gaikwad his share of the Gujarat revenue at a sum considerably above what the Poona Government used to get for it, and even at somewhat more than the funds yield, but the undivided possession of Gujarat was their object.

*Subsidiary
troops*

In the course of the conversation Raoba fully admitted and said (to use his own words) that he could not be so insensible as not to feel and own that by the Hon'ble Company's interposition he and the sarkar of Anandrao had been already saved from the revolutionary ruin that was otherwise impending over them. By our interference also he stated that the Arabs had been frightened and promised in future the steadiest good behaviour, and also to reduce the expense of their establishment ; and when sounded on the expediency of permanently subsidising two battalions of our infantry, he said that such a measure had appeared to him, ever

since the death of Govindrao, as highly expedient, but that the danger lay in the Arabs, who had taken the most serious alarm at even a distant suggestion of it, and that he foresaw that the execution of such a measure would be attended with imminent risk not only to his own person but to all the family of the Gaikwad at Baroda from the jealousy of the Arabs, the danger attending which accordingly constituted his only objection; but that, if the measure could be securely effected, it was certainly in itself very desirable and should have his full concurrence, trusting in that case to the Hon'ble Company's support for himself and the family, and that the Company would always keep in view and maintain the Gaikwad family in their sovereignty; of neither of which, the Governor assured him, had, or should he have any cause to doubt.

In like manner Raoba testified that he had no objection to any suitable arrangement for Kanhoji, but that serious objection attended either keeping him in confinement or releasing him: in the first from the custody of his person enabling the Arabs to be occasionally as insolent as they pleased; and in the second from the danger to the peace of the country that would probably ensue, should Kanhoji get anywise at large. The determination on this point he, however, left like everything else to the consideration of the Governor without even meaning pertinaciously to resist any adjustment that the latter might think fit to make with Malharrao, but that with regard to this last mentioned party a due impression (Naqsh) should at least be made on him, and his (Raoba's) influence be made sufficiently manifested; for that, next to money itself, the support of his influence was the most necessary to one in his situation.

Nor (deprived of Arabs) could he possibly surmount the many embarrassments in which he stood involved or find means to satisfy the arrears due to the Peshwa, with whom, he incidentally observed, he had reason to believe that we would not be two years at peace; and in that event it was his desire to side with us and to keep the Gujarat in our party, doing generally for that purpose whatever we might desire, although these were points fitter, he said, to be understood and remembered in honourable confidence than safe to be reduced to any written form.

These were spontaneous declarations on his part unsolicited and unexcited by the Governor, who did, however, in return to so much of what he considered and believes to be a candid profession on the part of Raoba, assure him of the general protection of the Bombay Government, subordinate to the pleasure of the Governor-General, which was he knew paramount and possessed of the fullest controlling authority over the subordinate Presidencies; and it could therefore be only in pursuance of, in as far as it should extend its approbation, that the interference of the Governor of Bombay had been or (as he was plainly given to understand) could be exercised on the terms of the treaty of Salbai, by which the Company were placed as guarantees for the due succession in the reigning family of the Gaikwad State.

Cambay, 11th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

1802

I have just received your letter of the 9th and trust that, before you receive this, Malharrao will have met you or be at length decidedly on his way for that purpose, so as to be beyond the immediate reach of the pro-

tection of his own troops or at least on your side of them. Otherwise, provided you be of opinion that your force is, inclusive of Anandrao's, sufficient effectually to coerce him, you will, after giving him notice that negotiation is by reason of his tergiversations and suspicious conduct at an end, commence hostilities as soon and as effectually as possible, with a view to prevent the junction of the further reinforcements there is so much reason to apprehend he is collecting, and to reduce him to a due sense of his subordination to the Gaikwad State for the maintenance of that integrity in the succession to it, which his insurrection has for object the disturbance, if not the entire overthrow, of.

1802 *Cambay, 12th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Time-limit I have just now at 9 p.m. received your letter of the 10th, and if there be yet time, I wish you to consider my instructions of yesterday as coupled with his further precaution that from a view to local circumstances you should yourself fix the day or hour on which hostilities are to take place, in the event of Malharrao's not coming in, either to you or joining the escort, and fairly setting out for Cambay before the elapse of that period. You will thus be able to carry on the negotiation till you be convinced that Malharrao has no serious intention towards pacification ; and whenever that period arrives, the sooner recourse is had to hostilities the better, as the season for action is passing.

1802 *Camp, 12th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Troops in Kadi In consequence of the tenor of my last address and as the best means of making Malharrao decide, I marched the detachment into his territories on the 11th instant.

I thought that there were apparently just grounds for suspecting the intentions of this Prince, and that his conduct evinced either a very strong degree of distrust or a determination to gain time by delay. This latter conclusion was strengthened by the advice which I received of troops having arrived from several quarters to reinforce his army.

That he might not however be too much alarmed and to put to the test whether the confidence, which his agents professed he placed in us, was real, I moved without any of the allies. I was certain that this measure involved no risk, and that it would be impossible after the Baroda troops passed the frontier to repress their irregularities, which would put an end to all hopes of accommodation.

Malhar's delegate I desired the Desai Dayaldas to apprise Malharrao of the march of the detachment and prevailed on this agent to accompany me. On arriving at this camp, the Desai departed to inform his Master of the circumstance and returned in a few hours with a respectable looking jamadar. This person said that he was sent by the Prince to receive my commands and to know my pleasure with respect to an interview, offering, if it was agreeable to me, that Malharrao should arrive in the English camp before the evening. I declined this proposal (which the lateness of the day would hardly have permitted, had there been any necessity for it) and appointed this morning to receive the visit of the Prince.

The greater part of the day however was consumed in messages, and it was not until 4 o'clock in the afternoon that I received notice of the approach of Malharrao. Shortly after this, Mr. Parker arrived with the compliments of the Prince and to inform me that he was on his way. I desired Captain Williams to return with Mr. Parker to acquaint Malharrao that it would be inconvenient to enter the English camp with a great number of horse ; but that they might remain without our pickets, and I should myself come forward to conduct their Chief.

*Parker's
message*

In about half an hour more the Diwan arrived from Malharrao to apprise me that his Master was near and would be presently in my tent. On this information I proceeded with a few officers and a small guard to meet the procession. This interview took place about two miles from camp, where there was a shamiana, which had been pitched for the purpose. When Malharrao saw me, he left his palanquin and advanced on foot. He appeared extremely embarrassed and alarmed. After the usual ceremonies of introduction, instead of proceeding immediately to camp, the Prince, and much more urgently his Ministers, observed that night was approaching, and that the situation we were in was equally inconvenient for a friendly conversation. It was in vain that I reminded them that this visit would be imperfect, unless it took place under the circumstances of their public promises. I perceived that this only tended to encourage their apprehensions, and that the fruits of the interview might not be lost by a too punctilious behaviour on my part, I consented although with considerable reluctance that it should be held under the shamiana.

*Malhar's
arrival*

It was impossible to expect much would be gained from a conversation in this situation.

*Malhar
amenable*

The subjects of the present differences were generally touched on. Malharrao said that, as the older Gaikwad, he had a right to interfere in the affairs of the family and observed that, as I had been at Baroda, I must have seen their distracted state. He was told that the Company were the guardians and protectors of the Gaikwad family and especially of the descendants of Fatesing and Govindrao. That he might expect to participate in this protection, but it was necessary he should pay a due obedience to the superior branch, which sat on the masnad at Baroda. When he had evinced this disposition and submitted to the Hon'ble the Governor's orders, he would be preserved in all his just rights. Malharrao observed that he required no more than this, and if it were worthwhile to repeat professions, which have hitherto been made to little effect, he was as profuse in his declarations of obedience to the Company as might be expected from a vassal to his superior.

Some presents were offered, which I at first refused ; but, as Malharrao urgently solicited their acceptance, and as I observed that the refusal occasioned a general disappointment, I allowed them to be presented from the same motive that had induced me to acquiesce in the interview taking place under the shamiana.

*Presents
accepted*

As I observed that the Prince paid particular attention to Sunderji, the amanuensis of my correspondence, which had been lately carried on in the Marathi language, I told him that I should have no objection to permit this person to return with him to Kalol. Both the Prince and the Minister appeared to be much satisfied with this proposition. I therefore gave Sunderji on the spot such rules for his conduct as have been the subject

Sunderji

of your repeated instructions to me.

*Next
interview*

On taking leave Malharrao promised to pay me a visit with a few attendants after his repast at noon to-morrow, and Shivram said that he would accompany him. It was evident that this person had the chief direction of Malharrao's councils. When I told him to be mindful of the vicissitude of human life, he replied with some earnestness that he would wait on me to-morrow and come before his Master.

*Walker
disappointed*

I have judged it necessary, Hon'ble Sir, to state minutely the circumstances attending this intercourse, which were such as to preclude every sanguine hope of a peaceable adjustment. The insincerity and distrust of Malharrao was at first established by the extraordinary number of armed attendants with whom he appeared at the interview. He brought with him, I have been since informed, 2,000 horse and foot and three pieces of artillery. His duplicity was also proved by evading to visit me in camp, as himself or his Ministers had promised; for I have no doubt but the whole was a preconcerted scheme, and determined on when they were making me assurances of a different nature.

*Ready to
fight*

I shall still continue to be guided by events and, without absolutely prejudging them, await the return of Sunderji and the occurrences of to-morrow; should they be no more determined, I would consider further delay to be a loss only of time, and would propose in that case to bring forward the forces of our ally and prepare everything for a prosecution of hostility when you may be pleased to order it.

1802 *Seratha, 13th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Sunderji's
report*

Sunderji returned from Kalol about noon with the following report. Malharrao appeared well disposed; but Sunderji observed that he was surrounded by interested and ignorant advisers who governed as they pleased. The Prince said he had repeatedly expressed that his only wish was to preserve the tranquillity of the Gaikwad Government at Baroda. On this account he desired the release of Kanhoji, and that he should be either restored to the diwanship under Anandrao, or that Raoba should conduct himself in that station according to the custom in the time of Govindrao. On this occasion he had no objection to the management of Raoba.

Malharrao declared to Sunderji that whatever it might cost him he would obey your commands, as he considered himself under the Company's guarantee, and you, Hon'ble Sir, in the light of an ancestor.

He observed that he had punctually attended to your order for the suspension of hostilities, as he had agreed in pursuance also of your wish to restore Visnagar and to release his prisoners; notwithstanding these concessions on his part, he had not yet received any answer to his application, but merely a general assurance that he should have justice, which, he added, afforded him no proof of favour, and disposed him to conclude that we have definitely embraced the cause of his enemy.

Malharrao then proposed that Kanhoji should be called to Cambay, whither he would also proceed and prosecute the journey with the greatest expedition in his power.

The holi holidays however, which were at hand, would oblige him to request a delay until they were over,

Sunderji held this conversation with the Prince the preceding evening.

On this morning I sent Captain Williams to Kalol with an ostensible message to inquire after Malharrao's welfare, but in the real view of examining the appearance and position of his encampment. From the verbal report of this officer, on whose zeal and intelligence I can place perfect confidence, neither the situation nor the number of Malharrao's army present any difficulties which the detachment and our allies may not be supposed easily capable of overcoming. It is scarcely possible to obtain an exact account of the number of an Indian army ; but from the best source of my information that of Malharrao may amount to 10 or 12,000 horse and foot. The camp is defended by 10 or 15 pieces of artillery mostly of a small calibre.

*Williams
sent to
Malhar*

During Captain Williams' interview with the Prince he discovered many indications of fear, which his attendants were perpetually creating from a pretended solicitude for his safety. Just as he was preparing to mount his elephant to visit me, he was prevented by a whisper of one of those sycophants, and Captain Williams, after using every effort to remove such unworthy suspicions, left him in that state of hesitation.

About 2 o'clock Malharrao sent me a message declaring his desire to meet me in camp, but expressing his apprehensions from some of Kamalud-din's people whom he understood to be with me, and requesting that they should be sent away. I replied that their Master might visit me or not, as he pleased, that I was justly offended with the duplicity of his conduct, and would afford him no other assurance than he had already received. If he came, I desired these messengers to inform him that he was not to enter the English camp with more than 100 followers, and that I would not go from my tent to receive him.

*Malhar's
request
refused*

By this time I had given up all hopes of a visit from Malharrao and had made preparations for a hostile march next morning, when, about 5 o'clock, his Diwan appeared and reported that his Master was approaching.

*Ready to
march*

He at last came in the manner I had prescribed with much more confidence than I expected. As there was not much time to lose, I proceeded to lay open to him the danger of his situation and to explain the conditions on which alone he could ensure his safety. He heard at first this discourse impatiently and resorted to the same argument he made use of last night, that it was late. But I was determined to admit no further excuse, and he then entered on the subject with attention. He promised immediately to disband his new levies and to dismiss Sidi Ambar. In short, he said that he would conform in everything as should be ordered, but begged that the subject might not be prosecuted before so many people, which would disgrace him ; and he would depute two confidential persons to receive my commands to-morrow in writing. Knowing that it is so much your desire, Hon'ble Sir, to end this matter peaceably, I consented to this proposal. On dismissing Malharrao I made him a small present.

*Malhar
yields*

Seratha, 4th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I had the honour to report to you yesterday the result of my interview with Malharrao. Conformable to what was then agreed on, Gangadhar Pant and Rajaram Pant came this forenoon to receive my ultimate demands.

Ultimatum

These are contained in the enclosed draft, which was translated into the Marathi tongue and delivered to them.

*Message
by deputies*

The deputies, having perused the conditions on which their Master might obtain peace, appeared perplexed and disappointed; but, as they said that they had no powers to come to an adjustment, I desired them to proceed to their Master to acquaint him that he must send his answer in the course of the day and, unless he subscribed entirely to the present terms to march to-morrow. At their request I consented that Sunderji should accompany them, and as they seemed to intimate it was possible that Malharrao might prefer to go to Cambay, I told them I should have no objection, provided the forces at Kalol retired from thence to night, and their Master set out on his journey to-morrow. On this event I should move the detachment to Kadi and remain there during the Prince's absence.

*Malhar
accepts
terms*

Sunderji returned about 8 o'clock at night, accompanied by the same persons who had been deputed by Malharrao in the morning. These men, after generally complaining of the hardship of their Master's situation, said that they were sent on his part to declare his submission to the pleasure of the Company, and that he accepted the terms which had been prescribed.

It was agreed that the new levies should be immediately disbanded and the rest of the forces sent back to Kadi, excepting a smart body who were to remain at Kalol as a guard to the Raja, the detachment on the 16th to encamp at that village and Babaji at Sayej at a mile in the rear.

Requests

The deputies made several observations in favour of their Master and pleaded for some indulgence, which cannot here be repeated, as they will be found in the accompanying account of Sunderji's intercourse with the Raja.

*Orders to
Babaji*

I shall direct Babaji to move only the most orderly part of his forces and lay him under the most positive injunctions not to plunder or disturb in any manner the peace of the country. I conceive it to be necessary that this chief should advance with the detachment, as well to be provided against all accidents as to maintain a ready communication with him, which the reference during the pending discussion with Malharrao must frequently require. But independently of these considerations, there are other motives which would have swayed me to bring forward Babaji on this occasion. This measure appears an indispensable mark of confidence to secure his credit and the firmness of his troops, both of which were in danger of being affected by leaving the army behind.

1802 *Camp at Seratha, 14th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Walker's terms to Malharrao.

*Walker's
terms*

On the following conditions Major Walker will receive Malharrao under the Company's protection and secure him the blessing of peace :

1. As Malharrao has without any just cause made war on the superior branch of his family, of which Anandrao is the legal head, he must make full satisfaction for all the injuries and damages that have been anywise sustained by his conduct.

2. The entire restitution of all the conquests and possessions belonging to the Baroda Government must be made immediately and in the state previous to these hostilities.

3. In like manner the inhabitants of every description shall be restored to freedom, and the contributions that have been exacted from them reimbursed.

4. The sums of money also that have been levied by Malharrao, or any acting under his authority, from the countries belonging to Baroda shall be repaid.

5. The guns and public stores that have been carried away from Visnagar shall be returned.

6. The Prince Malharrao must pay up a final security for the liquidation of the arrears of his peshkash or tribute.

7. As his insurrection has caused a great expense besides a heavy loss of revenue to the Government of Anandrao, it is proper that Malharrao should give satisfaction on this head ; but, as it may be difficult to ascertain the whole extent of the demands without an inquiry, which the present circumstances will not allow, Major Walker is willing to refer the compensation on those points to the Hon'ble the Governor, provided Malharrao will give security that he will abide by his award.

8. Malharrao must further execute an agreement to cause no more disturbance against the Baroda State and to engage for a regular discharge of his tribute in future under the penalty, if again offending, of forfeiting the Company's protection.

9. There is besides an absolute necessity that Malharrao should comply with the Governor's last requisition to dismiss all his new levies. This must be done immediately; or if it cannot be done for want of money, they must be separated from the other forces who shall go within the fort of Kadi, and the English army shall march and encamp near Kadi until these articles shall be duly performed and to prevent all other mischiefs that may arise.

10. When the English force is encamped at Kadi, and Major Walker is satisfied that Malharrao is sincere in his intentions, then the army under Babaji shall be sent on mulukgiri.

11. Major Walker is obliged to demand these strong securities, which have become indispensably necessary from Malharrao's tergiversation and procrastination. The season will not admit of further delay, and Major Walker is resolved not to acquiesce in it. Anandrao is daily losing his revenue, as he cannot send his forces on mulukgiri while the dispute continues ; therefore the longer it is adjusting, the heavier must be the demands on Malharrao.

12. When these terms are accepted, which they must be in the course of this day, Major Walker will engage the Company as a guarantee for their performance and as a security for the just rights of both parties.

13. Again, should Malharrao be so ill-advised as to refuse or ever to delay according to the conditions that are now offered, Major Walker will have no other course than to pursue hostilities vigorously. In this case there will be an end to negotiation, and it behoves Malharrao to reflect seriously on the consequences : the fort of Kadi must in a few days be taken, his family ruined, and their property lost, for whatever may be Major Walker's inclination, afterwards it will not be in his power to save them.

1802 *Camp at Seratha, 14th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Malhar's
despair*

Sunderji relates that Malharrao attentively perused the articles of agreement, which his vakils presented to him on their arrival at Kalol. The Prince observed that a very heavy burthen was imposed on him, and he was at a loss to support it. He appeared perplexed beyond measure, and for some time seemed not to know what reply to return.

Malharrao declared he had formed a solemn resolution, which had the validity of an oath, that it was never his intention to commit any offence against the Company, but that on the contrary he was prepared to obey their commands. By the present articles of agreement, however, he thought that Major Walker was favouring his enemy, and discovered but little inclination to do him justice. If this must be so, he submitted, and requested that the Major would march and take possession of Kadi to-morrow, or even to-night. In this case he was ready to remove his family and children from thence, and would request as a particular favour to allow them an asylum at Ujjain, Rugwadar, Bundi Kotah or Poona.¹ He would be satisfied in any of these situations to obtain a subsistence by depending on the Company, and be contented with his lot by reflecting that he had particularly submitted to their decision. If on the contrary Major Walker had any intention to save him, he requested that his accounts with the late Govindrao might be examined, when it would appear that he had made a loan to that Prince, which ought to be credited.

Malharrao affirmed that he always held himself accountable for his peshkash, and was ready to pay what was justly due on that account. He expressed his pecuniary difficulties, and the embarrassments he felt to find the means of discharging the arrears due to his new sibandis, who, whenever they understood his present circumstances, would no longer be obedient to his orders. He expressed a hope that the Governor would be merciful and indulgent to him, and that the detachment might protect and assist him.

After a great deal of discourse Malharrao shed abundance of tears, and reproached those about his person for having been the cause of his unhappy situation by their ill-advice. He regretted much what had passed, but assured that he had only in view to restore the Gaikwad Government, which, the Prince observed, since the confinement of Kanhoji and from the dullness of Anandrao had been possessed by the Arabs under the influence of Mangal and Samal Parekh; for Raoba being without money was entirely dependent on them.

1802 *Seratha, 15th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Alexander Walker to Malharrao.

*Words of
warning*

According to your solemn promise and the agreement of your vakils it was settled that your army should to-day fall back to Kadi. In this manner have I written to the Governor, and that the English army would march to-morrow to Kalol. You will remain with a few hundred men, that we may friendly discourse, and being near each other easily adjust these differences. I have ordered a safeguard to remain at Sayej for the protection of the inhabitants, and shall take the same care of all the other

1. In a letter from Malharrao to Jonathan Duncan, dated 28th March, 1802, the four places are : Ujjain, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Poona.

villages. I have given orders for the march of the English army, which cannot be recalled ; unless yours should retire, I am apprehensive of bad consequences, which it will depend upon you to avert. What else is to be said, Sunderji will relate.

Cambay, 15th March, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 122)

1802

Articles of convention between the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, President and Governor in Council of Bombay, for and on behalf of the Hon'ble East India Company on the one part, and Raoji Appaji for and on behalf of Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskel Samsheer Bahadur on the other part, for the security of the dominion and Government of the Gaikwad in Gujarat.

Article 1st : The said Raoji Appaji having solicited the assistance of the English troops against Malharrao, with a view of bringing him to reason, either by peaceable or hostile means, so as to prevent his ruining the country of the State of the Gaikwad, of which Anandrao is the proper and legitimate heir and head, and the English troops under the command of Major Walker having accordingly arrived in the territories of the Gaikwad, and the said Raoji Appaji being also come to Cambay to meet the Hon'ble the Governor, it is hereby agreed by and between them that the expense already incurred and such others as may hereafter be occasioned for the pay, allowances and transportation of the troops, expenditure and transportation of stores, ammunition, etc. shall be accounted for and paid with interest at the rate of three-quarters per cent. per month of thirty days by the said Raoji Appaji, on Anandrao Gaikwad and the State aforesaid, in two instalments, the first to become due on or before the 5th of October next, and the second on or before the 5th of January, 1803 ; for, the security of which he assigns and mortgages the Gaikwad's share of the district or athavisi near Surat, hereby agreeing that on failure of the first instalments the English are to take possession of the said country and to retain the same under their own collection and management, until the whole be fully cleared and made good to the Hon'ble Company with interest.

*Treaty
with
Baroda*

Article 2nd : It is further stipulated between the Hon'ble East India Company and the Gaikwad State that the latter shall permanently subsidise from the Hon'ble Company a force of about two thousand sepoy, one company of European artillery and its proportion (consisting of two companies) of lascars ; the estimated expense of which, including establishment of stores, being about sixty five thousand Rupees per month, it is hereby agreed that landed jaidad or funds be assigned so as fully to cover this expense, and whatever it may amount to, from such part of the Gaikwad territories as may be hereafter fixed, in view to the greatest convenience of both parties ; but this article is not to be carried into effect till the war against Kadi be closed, when it is also proposed through the co-operation of the English to effect a reduction in the numbers of the Arab force now kept up ; and meanwhile this is to be considered as an eventuality and to remain at present an entirely secret article.

Article 3rd : The pargana of Chorasi and the Gaikwad share of the chaouth of Surat having been ceded to the Hon'ble Company in pursuance of the engagement by letters to that effect from the late Govindrao to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, the same is hereby confirmed forever.

Article 4th : The agreement to be binding and permanent when ratified by the Supreme Government of Bengal, who in all political concerns control

the other Presidencies, but in the meantime to be in full force.

In witness whereof the parties have interchangeably set hereunto their hands and seals in Cambay this 15th day of March, 1802.

1802 *Kalol, 16th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Alexander Walker to Malharrao.

*Friendly
feelings*

I have not had the pleasure of receiving any answer from you to my letter of yesterday, which was sent by your vakils. This is to acquaint you that after an agreeable journey I have arrived with the detachment, and encamped at Kalol ; but I was much surprised not to find you here nor even a message from you. Still however, I entertain the same friendly dispositions towards you, and I hope to hear of your welfare. The English sepoy's reside here to protect your country with the same care as if it were the Company's, I trust that you entertain the same friendly sentiments, and that you will order the inhabitants, since this is within your territory, to furnish forage.

1802 *Kalol, 16th March 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Alexander Walker to Malharrao.

Ultimatum

Although there has been no reply to my friendly letter of this morning, I think it necessary again to address you. I have embraced you, and interchanged presents, and cannot deceive you. You agreed to send back your army to Kadi and to meet me at Kalol with a few hundred attendants. For my part I promised you security, and that Babaji should not advance farther than Sayej. What was my surprise, when I found you gone and not even a friendly messenger to meet me or to account for your departure. I know not what to think, and could do no other than order Babaji to join the English army. But you are a Gaikwad, and I wish to save you, of which you have had many proofs. This is also the Governor's wish. I shall advance to-morrow, but shall commit no hostility, unless you oblige me. I shall even halt at Budasan 2 kos short of Kadi, and then give you time for reflection, and to accept the amity that has been offered.

1802 *Cambay, 16th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

*Warning
to Malhar*

I have just received your letter of the 13th instant, and whilst I admit that Malharrao has paid sufficient general attention to my wishes for a suspension of hostilities, yet, with respect to what he appears to have intimated in the conference at his tent, that the dispensation of justice was not likely to be sufficiently extensive, it is proper explicitly to apprise him that he has very considerably weakened any claims to my indulgence by what I have had recent occasion to view as the ascertained duplicity of his conduct in having, after writing to me on the 27th February that he would repair hither and settle everything amicably, caused or permitted Shivram to write on the day following sundry most insidious letters, one of which gave cover to a similar communication under his own seal, inviting the Arabs and others of Anandrao's army to revolt and to place Kanhoji on the masnad, in direct violation of all his (Malharrao's) professions of loyal subordination to Anandrao, and comprehending on the whole such a flagrant proof of this Chieftain's disposition to treachery that unless he can acquit himself thereof, (for which you will afford him a full opportu-

nity by showing him his own and the other letter in question) such manifest doubledealing on his part must cover him with confusion and sufficiently justify even stronger terms than I have hitherto sought to impose upon him. But I hope he may be able to explain to you this very dishonourable trait in his conduct ; and in the meanwhile you will continue in the same conciliatory but firm spirit as hitherto to impress him with a just idea of the errors of his conduct and to dispose him to an implicit reliance on us in future, as one indication of which I shall consider his being no longer guided by the sinister advice of those who have led him into his present perilous predicament.

P. S. Shivram is represented to be indebted nearly three lakhs of Rupees to the Arabs and others under the Baroda Government ; and as Malharrao is in possession of this man's family, he must have notice that they are not to be released until Shivram shall have fairly adjusted and liquidated this account ; which you may take the first opportunity of calling upon him for his answer to.

Cambay, 16th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1802

Having in my address of the 1st of the present month advised Your Lordship of the professed submission of Malharrao, it becomes necessary to submit to Your Excellency the circumstances which have arisen to render his sincerity in that respect doubtful, as fully detailed in the continuation of my correspondence with the local authorities in this quarter, which I purposely transmit in a fuller state (as per accompanying list of packet) than may be absolutely requisite, in the desire of continuing to place every part of the subject under Your Lordship's view, in like manner as I have already had the honour of transmitting from time to time the various preceding notices of its rise and progress.

*Malhar
untrust-
worthy*

During the advance of the troops I thought I had some reason to suspect Raoba of intentional delay in repairing hither to meet me, as noticed in the voucher marked in the margin ; but his unequivocal profession and the open candour of his demeanour, since he has been able to make his appearance here, leave no doubt in my mind of his being entirely disposed to throw his own and his Master's interests altogether under our protection in the manner he has himself very unreservedly explained in a long conference I had with him the day before yesterday, as copied into the 38th No. of these accompaniments, a document which, in view to its relative importance, I beg leave to recommend to Your Lordship's perusal.

*Raoji
trustworthy*

Upon Major Walker's junction with the army of Babaji, it was his intention to dispatch immediately the escort required by Malharrao to attend him to Cambay, and to detach a party to take possession of the fort of Visnagar in pursuance of Malhar's written relinquishment of it ; but to both these measures unexpected obstructions arose from Malharrao's vakil (who with Mirza Ahmed, Mr. Holford's agent, had by this time left Kadi and joined our camp at Adala beyond Ahmadabad) objecting to the departure of the escort, till he should have sent to give notice at Kadi of its approach, and from its appearing by Mirza Ahmed's explanation to Major Walker that Malharrao's deed of relinquishment was not of itself a sufficient voucher to act upon, until it should be accompanied by an express messenger from Malharrao, who had yet to arrive.

*Malhar's
delay*

- Treacherous letters* These grounds for suspicion against Malharrao were greatly aggravated by the discovery of letters written from his camp, of a date subsequent to his agreement to come into Cambay and to evacuate his acquisition of Visnagar, whereby the Arabs and other principal officers of Anandrao's army were excited to revolt and to place Kanhoji on the masnad as the best means of frustrating the views of the English, whom these communications, purporting to be written with Malharrao's privity and participation, represented to be altogether destructive to the situations and advantages of the officers and soldiery, whether Arabs or Indians, now composing the force of the Gaikwad State.
- Remaining doubt* As there remains some slight motive for hesitation against yielding entire belief to Malharrao's being himself privy and an active party to this insidious attempt to corrupt Anandrao's army and to overthrow his Government, these intercepted documents were transmitted to Major Walker to be further inquired into on the spot by that officer, with whose conduct as well in his military as political capacity I take with pleasure this opportunity of mentioning that I have every reason to be gratified.
- Other cause of delay* Meanwhile the clamour, that had ensued in the dispatch of the escort, gave time for Malharrao raising a new plea of indisposition to proceed on the conciliatory and submissive basis of his former professions by reason of Babaji, the commander of the Baroda army, having, since our junction with it, sent a party of horse to collect forage in Malharrao's districts, in consequence of which some depredations had as usual been committed ; and although Babaji's conduct in this instance did not appear so reprehensible as Malharrao wished to have it understood, still it occasioned all idea being given up either of our taking immediate possession of Visnagar or of sending forward the escort to lead the latter to Cambay ; since there appeared no longer any reliance to be placed in this Chieftain's pacific dispositions.
- Orders to fight* In despair of which and in view to the advancing state of the season and to the reason we had to apprehend that Malharrao was seeking to augment his force on all sides, and thus only deceiving us by prolonging the negotiation, I considered it my duty to direct Major Walker on the 11th instant to commence hostilities in the event of Malharrao's not having satisfactorily altered his conduct, previous to the Major's receipt of this instruction.
- Advance of troops* This desirable alteration had through Major Walker's unwearied and very meritorious exertions already in some degree taken place in the manner set forth in the letter of the 4th instant, copied into the 36th accompaniment to this address ; at the same time that, to quicken Malharrao's motions in respect to the meeting that he now proposed to have with the Major, the latter marched with only his own detachment into this Chieftain's territory to a place called Seratha at only a few miles from Kalol, the seat of the enemy's own encampment, the Major leaving on this occasion at a short distance in the rear the Gaikwad army under Babaji with a view to obviate all plea or pretext of apprehension in Malharrao to come forward to the proposed conference.
- Ultimatum to Malhar* This measure had so far the desired effect that Malharrao advanced on the 13th instant in the evening to within two miles of our encampment, but halted there, fearful still and hesitating to trust himself within our lines, promising however in the short conversation, that ensued between

him and Major Walker, to make good his engagement to that effect on the day following, as after no little conflict with himself and resistance to the ill-advice of the interested people about him he accordingly did, and was then informed of the conditions that I had, previously to the detection of the intercepted letters, communicated to Major Walker for his eventual use as what seemed reasonable to be exacted from him, *viz.* that, besides a full restitution of the places and property he has seized on, he should pay up or find security for the liquidation within a given period of the arrears of his peshkash or tribute, and pay a part at least of the expense of the equipment his insurrection has occasioned, or surrender in lieu thereof a part of his territory.

Upon this occasion Malharrao promised immediately to dismiss his new services, and in short to conform to everything that should be required of him, and for that purpose to depute on the following day two confidential persons to receive the Major's commands in writing. *Malhar's promise*

On the receipt of this intelligence I took yesterday the earliest opportunity of imparting to Raoba, the Gaikwad Minister, now at this place, the several conditions that had been thus communicated to Malharrao and was pleased to find that the terms had his concurrence, although no doubt he would have been far better pleased at the expulsion of Malharrao from Kadi and his other contiguous dominions in that quarter, with a degree of rigour which the whole and especially the latter part of this Chieftain's misconduct might perhaps have justified the having recourse to ; but, until I should be honoured with Your Lordship's instructions, I could not but be desirous of adhering as much as possible to the line of moderation and to the principles of that pacific, though armed, mediation on which the address to Your Excellency by the Bombay Government of the 27th December shows our interposition to have been founded. Nor am I certain whether this cautious forbearance may not be also the most consistent with true policy ; for, although by the immediate gratification of Raoba and Anandrao's wishes in the defeat of Malhar in the field and in the capture of his fortress of Kadi (neither of which would have been operations dangerous or tedious) we might have obtained a larger retribution in money and territory for our services than under present circumstances we can probably expect, still, whilst I continue uncertain whether further acquisitions of the last mentioned description be in fact suitable to Your Lordship's present views, it may at the same time be concluded that the measure of inducing the sarkar of the Gaikwad permanently to subsidise part of the Company's forces for its protection cannot fail to be promoted by the preservation from destruction of Malharrao, who must long continue an object of jealousy to this State, such as will always add to their desire of support from the British Government. *Duncan's policy*

Meanwhile, as during the recent intercourse between this Kadi Chieftain and our camp at Seratha, the disclosure of the terms tendered to his acceptance had led to his peevishly observing that the dispensation of justice was in his favour not likely to prove sufficiently extensive, I have in consequence taken occasion to desire Major Walker to lay before him his own and his agent's intercepted letters, which, unless he can disavow in a manner that I have at present little or no conception of, must cover him with confusion and sufficiently justify even stronger terms than I have hitherto sought to impose upon him, *Treacherous letters*

*Terms
accepted*

P. S. Since writing the above, I have just received a further letter from Major Walker of the 14th instant, containing the detailed conditions to which Malharrao has subscribed, and which have also the full acquiescence of the Baroda Government.

They have of course my full approbation ; and I anxiously trust they will appear to merit that of Your Excellency, whose sanction shall be duly explained to both parties to be essential to give validity to the Company's guarantee, which from the preceding train of circumstances will, I think, appear to Your Lordship an unavoidable concomitant to the proposed pacification.

1802 *Kalol, 16th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Babaji to Raoji Appaji.

*Baroda
troops*

Major Saheb moved his encampment and came to Kalol. I was ordered to move and encamp at Sayej, and while preparing to do so I received a note from Kamal-ud-din, written to me in the name of Major Saheb, desiring not to stop at Sayej, but to come on at once to Kalol. Therefore I have come to this place. The English troops, leaving Kalol behind them, have encamped in the way to their left about the distance of a musket ball. Malharrao's troops retired to Kadi yesterday ; and I think, though I am not certain, that he (Malharrao) is also gone to Kadi. I now send you an English letter from the Major to the Governor which you will deliver. When the Major, Khan Saheb and I meet this afternoon what may be determined, I shall acquaint you with. Brother, by your favour and great good luck I have seen Kalol to-day. Now the Governor must do so as to deliver up Kadi to us.

1802 *Cambay, 16th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
John Charles Parker to Alexander Walker.

*Parker's
informa-
tion*

It may be necessary that you should know that Malharrao's force has within this day or two been augmented by a body of about three hundred Pathans and some Gosains, the number of the latter I cannot ascertain ; it is inconsiderable, I believe. His confidence is placed on the above description of people, and I understand that many of the former are from towards Malwa expected to join him soon. Orders were, I learn, given yesterday for a small mortar to be brought hence from Kadi ; but, as it has not yet arrived, and the whole camp being in orders to proceed thence in the course of a few hours, it will not, I presume, be sent. Should there be any order in their line of march back, it will enable me to give you a pretty near account of their whole force. It is however, Sir, a circumstance which I can hardly expect to take place ; so I will endeavour to satisfy that point on inquiry after my arrival at Kadi.

P. S. I was not acquainted with the arrival of Captain Williams here this morning till the moment he was returning, or would have begged him to give this conveyance.

As this will go open, Sir, my man has charge to deliver it to you personally.

1802 *Cambay, 17th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

*Duncan's
approval*

I lose no time in acknowledging your letter of the 14th, which came to hand this noon ; and having on an occasion of this importance caused its

purport and the conditions subscribed to by Malharrao to be fully explained to Raoba now at this place, I have the satisfaction to advise that they appear to have his full concurrence; and as he is acting here under a regularly delegated power from his Master, Anandrao, this announced acquiescence must be deemed conclusive on both sides, and I have a great pleasure in adding my own unreserved approbation of the prudence, energy and ability of the measures pursued by you so as to have led to so desirable a basis for terminating the subsisting differences in this country. You may therefore signify to Malharrao that the engagement he has signed has the sanction both of the Baroda Administration of the Bombay Government, as I trust it will in due time equally receive that of His Excellency the Most Noble Governor-General or Supreme Government under whose superior cognisance and control ultimately rest, as you will explain to Malharrao, all the British political intentions in India.

Camp at Budasan, 17th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I had the honour to address you on the 14th, and the detachment marched the next day to Kalol, from whence the army of Malharrao had retired the preceding evening. I expected to have met him there, as he promised to remain for the purpose of an interview with a few hundred attendants; but I was disappointed, and found the place deserted.

*Advance
of troops*

On the 16th the detachment arrived at Budasan, a village about three miles from Kadi. On approaching this village, a few of Malharrao's horse were observed, but no act of hostility was committed on either side. From some adjoining heights we had a full view of his camp, and the whole of his army appeared in motion or spreading itself over the plains. The picket, reinforced by a field-piece, was posted on the most commanding of these heights.

About 12 noon the Desai Dayaldas waited on me with a letter from Malharrao, and shortly afterwards a Brahman presented to me another. The originals of these two are enclosed; and as they breathed sentiments of moderation if not of submission I was far from suspecting that they cloaked an act of the basest treachery.

Messages

According to Malharrao's request, I desired Sunderji to return with these messengers, and at the suggestion of Mr. Parker I consented that Captain Williams should also accompany them. I delivered to Sunderji a paper, which he was to explain to Malharrao as an answer to his letters. In this paper I recapitulated the several circumstances that had passed, and informed him that it was your wish to preserve him in his Principality of Kadi; but that he was required, if he could not for want of money disband his levies to remove within Kadi or to the distance of five kos from it, all his new levies.

Captain Williams departed with these people about one o'clock, and in 20 minutes afterwards two guns opened at a great distance on the camp. I held immediately a short consultation with the Chiefs of the allies; and assigning them their places, informed them that the whole should advance and assault the enemies' camp.

*Sudden
attack*

Kamal-ud-din, reinforced to near 1,000 horse, was formed on our right flank; and Babaji with the infantry, the rest of the cavalry and some artillery was appointed to move on the left. The detachment was to ad-

*British
attack*

vance in line with its field-pieces, two howitzers and 2 eighteen-pounders. Being informed that the allies were ready, the detachment began to move forward between two and three o'clock. It inclined to the right in order to gain some heights ; and as it was in that direction that the chief body of the enemy appeared, it moved forward slowly but in excellent order. As it advanced however, the fire of the enemy's artillery increased, and the ground was favourable to its effect. About five o'clock I found myself opposite to the enemy's encampment, in full view of it, and about half a mile distant. This was the crisis that I wished to have seized ; but a report was brought that Babaji's division had advanced little beyond the former encampment, and that his Arabs refused to move in the direction of the English troops. Kamal-ud-din Khan, who had continued to move pretty well in the station allotted to him, had fallen behind, and was unable to keep that flank clear against the superior bodies of the enemy's cavalry. It was with the utmost reluctance, Hon'ble Sir, that I relinquished this enterprise ; but without the effectual support of the allies it became too hazardous. I inclined therefore further to the right, which, while this removed the detachment gradually to a greater distance from the enemy's fire, enabled us to occupy some rising grounds that were possessed by several bodies of their horse. The detachment halted here until dusk, and made preparations to return to its former encampment, where the whole arrived without any interruption from the enemy about 9 o'clock at night.

Regrets

It is harmful to state the heavy loss sustained by the detachment on this occasion, and no less so to be deprived of success from the want of an effectual co-operation on the part of those whose cause we have adopted. I do not mean to impeach the fidelity of the chiefs ; but their want of authority, the lukewarm disposition of their men and the unwillingness perhaps of all to expose themselves were too obvious to look for other causes. The enemy, who never dared to stand the English detachment, yet retired with a good countenance, and showed themselves far superior to their antagonists.

Losses

The loss in killed and wounded is enclosed. That of the enemy must also have been considerable, as they ventured within reach of our grape ; and it is reported that some of their chiefs were killed or wounded. From the result of this action I am satisfied that the war with the present forces is not to be ended by a coup de main. I have therefore adopted the system of the Marathas themselves, and agreed after consulting with Babaji to erect batteries and to proceed against the enemy's camp as if it were a fortified town. This method does not promise soon a decisive success, and I would beg leave strongly to recommend that reinforcements to the utmost extent be procured from the Presidency.

It is with the most heartfelt regret I inform you that Captain Williams is still detained by the enemy. All that I have yet learnt of him is that he was surrounded on the road and conducted to Kadi without suffering any other ill-usages. Sunderji also remains a prisoner. There seems no doubt of this act of perfidy having been previously known to Dayaldas, and there is much reason to believe that Parker was privy to it.

The behaviour of the detachment in this trying action merits the highest praise. Their gallantry and discipline would have done credit to any troops. The exertions of every officer was conspicuous ; but I shall only, Hon'ble Sir, bring to your particular notice the officers commanding divisions, and Captain Ince, who, besides his able management of the

artillery, assisted me always by his advice.

Something is to be said in justification of an attempt, which has not to the fullest extent succeeded. That it would have been successful, had the allies done their duty in a moderate degree, will not be questioned by any officer of the detachment. Some time or other I must have made trial of their power and disposition, and I am certain that I should have found the same result, whenever this trial was made. Excuses

No. 1. Malharrao's letter of the 17th March, referred to in Major Walker's letter of the same date.

I have heard of your arrival at Budasan, but we are not to fight with you ; which is what I have told you from the first, as I did likewise to Sunderji ; and with respect to the terms or articles which you sent me, the weight thereof is extremely heavy. I have told you that as much of this weight as can be taken off from us, you should effect the same ; to which you answered that you should write to the Governor and get the matter made suitable to my ability. Your station has come forward hither, under which circumstances the bent of your views is not understood ; wherefore I have sent Mr. Parker and Dayal Desai, who will represent matters to you ; but the sum of all is this that we, placing our reliance on you, Sir, have not till the present hour opposed ourselves to whatever you have said, neither shall we do so in future. Therefore for you to make war on us, is not right. You are accordingly adjured on this subject in the name of the Company ; we are proceeding in the road you have pointed out to us ; and if you shall make war, we call on the King and the Company's protection. Send an answer to this letter. Malhar's request

No. 2. Another letter from Malharrao to Major Walker, dated the 17th March.

I have received and perused the contents of your letter. My answer thereto and a note I wrote you at midnight and sent by a harkara must have reached you. You wrote to me that you were coming to Budasan, where we shall meet. I therefore send my vakil, who will speak to you on the subject. Your camp should be at Kalol ; and if it be on account of our meeting, there is no great distance between the two places. You should therefore remain at Kalol. After you have done speaking to the vakil, send Sunderji here. I have placed my whole confidence on you. Malhar's request

No. 3. Return of the killed and wounded of the detachment under the command of Major Walker in the action of the 17th of March, 1802 before Kadi.

Total of Europeans killed and wounded	.. 25	Losses
Total of natives killed and wounded	.. 121	
Grand total of killed and wounded	.. 146	

Names of officers killed : Captain-Lt. Robert MacDonald, Lieut. J. H. Lovell, Lieut. Creagh.

H. M. 86 Regiment.

1802 *Kadi, 18th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Proposals transmitted from Malharrao through Captain Williams to Major Walker.

Malhar's terms

Two of the Raja's vakils, whom you have already seen, sent for Sunderji this day, and made the following propositions to him and observations.

That the Raja sent you an order for the restoration of Visnagar, and marched from Kalol agreeable to your orders, and would have remained there himself, but was forced away by his attendants. That he is ready to pay what he owes, and will do the same annually, to the Baroda Government. That he is ready to restore the guns and public stores he has taken from thence, but that he is incapable of making good what has been plundered in the country. That the Company must guarantee both parties. That he can do no more.

That, if you will send back the allies, you may either remain here or return to Kalol, and wait there until the whole is signed and executed, when he will disband his levies ; that, until he receives an affirmative, and that you have made a retrograde move, we must remain prisoners.

N. B. The above is verbatim from Sunderji.

1802 *Cambay, 18th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

Malhar's treachery

I wish you to express to Gajrabai and Ganeshpant how sorry I am that Malharrao should have been so ill-advised as to break off from a treaty he had himself signed, so that there is now, I fear, no prospect but the *ultima ratio*.

He signed at Kalol on the 14th instant to certain articles, in consideration of which he was to remain under the Company's protection and all his lands and forts, etc. ensured to him. A concomitant stipulation to this treaty with Major Walker (of which I had also got the Baroda Government with some difficulty to approve¹) was that he should disband his new levies and send back all his troops into Kadi, remaining himself at Kalol with from 5 to 800 men ; till everything were adjusted ; but, when the time came, he sent word in the evening of the 15th that he believed he must himself go on to Kadi ; for that the new levies would not be satisfied, unless he himself went and paid them off ; still he promised to stay, if he could, and yet he very leisurely sent away his troops in the afternoon, and himself followed them in the course of the night, his vakils with Major Walker still keeping up the farce of giving him room to hope that their Master would wait for him and of his detachments coming up the next morning to Kalol. In consideration to which Major Walker had separated himself from Babaji's army and was keeping it (sorely against their consent²) in the rear ; but on reaching Kalol, and finding there neither Malharrao nor any one to apologise for his absence and having the most certain intelligence that this Chieftain was sending for several thousand Pathans

1. An exaggeration. See Duncan's letter to Wellesley, of the 16th March, 1802 ; and Duncan's letter to Walker, of the 17th March, 1802.

2. This statement runs counter to Sunderji's assertion : " We (Walker and Sunderji) gave Babaji a translation of the articles of agreement delivered yesterday to Malharrao. Babaji and his companions seemed to be very much satisfied with these articles." See Section C, *The end of Kadi* 21st May, 1802, *Sunderji's account*, marginal heading : *Babaji pleased*.

from Malwa, some of whom had already joined him even during the parley, it would have been the height of folly to allow of further deception ; and therefore the Major sent up for Babaji's army, with which he is no doubt to-day at the walls of Kadi ; and though blood may and must probably flow, yet all the world must, I think, admit that I have done everything to avoid it, not having been even diverted from my pacific plan by the recent detection of the most insidious letters, written by Shivram and Malharrao jointly, adjuring all the Arabs to revolt and set up Kanhoji on the masnad as the only means of frustrating the views of the English, which led to their, the Arabs (as they were herein assured) inevitable destruction ; all which letters were dated posterior to Malharrao's acquiescence to come in here on the professed plea of effecting a conciliating compromise. In short he has in him, I fear, all the tricks and deceit of a Maratha ; still Major Walker is endeavouring to accommodate, and will wait, I believe, till he is attacked, but will certainly keep advancing.

I wish you to make no secret of this communication among the natives. It is fit they should be aware of the truth. Let the consequences be what they may, a day or two must now decide. I suspect Ganesh a little for admitting of Sidi Ambar's leaving Surat.

Budasan, 18th March, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 122)

1802

Major Walker to Malharrao.

You must know that it is very unusual to detain those who bring friendly message ; and I have therefore no doubt but you will release Captain Williams and Sunderji. Such an action as you have committed will be condemned by all mankind, and was never heard of but among savages. The door is still open to secure your safety by restoring those, whom you have unjustly made prisoners, to their freedom.

*Prisoners
to be freed*

Your messengers may enter and go from my camp in safety.

Budasan, 18th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

1802

Alexander Walker to Malharrao.

The English are neither faithless to their friends nor forgetful of their own honour. I have already written you sufficiently. When you release Captain Williams and Sunderji, I shall then consider you mean not to deceive. At present what shameful conduct are you guilty of ? When Captain Williams and Sunderji arrive in my camp, I shall speak about other affairs.

*Prisoners
to be freed*

Kadi, 18th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

1802

Malharrao to Major Walker.

Your two notes I have received and learnt what you have written to me concerning Captain Williams and Sunderji. They are here, this is just like their own house ; and you must not be under any apprehensions for them.

*Malhar's
terms*

Concerning our treaty, all I can say is the peshkash due from me to the Baroda Government you have told me that I must pay to them ; which I have no hesitation to comply with ; but I have a demand upon them, which you must settle ; and when you do so, the balance should be cleared in any way you may propose. Concerning the funds from Visnagar and other places, which I have taken, and you insist upon my making

good, I have to say that I have been at great expenses for troops, etc., which you should consider and find some mode to make them (meaning the Baroda people) reimburse the same to me. You told me that I should send my troops to Kadi, and that Babaji would remain where he was, and that you should come to Kalol till, you said, the Governor's answer would arrive. As for my part, agreeable to your desire, I came to Kadi with all my troops, and you taking Babaji's detachment with you came to Kalol, and the next day to this place. This amongst friends should not have been done. Therefore Babaji's detachment should go to Ahmadabad, and you should remain here and settle everything agreeable to my writing. You have come, and now stand between the two, and must accordingly settle all their business. Sunderji will write you on this subject.

1802 *Cambay, 19th March, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 121)*
Jonathan Duncan to Daniel Seton.

Danger of disturbances I enclose a letter from Major Walker [*his letter of the 17th March*] in consequence of which you will immediately consult with the commanding officer and the Magistrate at Surat on the best means of maintaining that city in a state of quiet, in the event of unfavourable accounts having reached or reaching of the progress of our arms in the Gujarat. I expect to hear much better accounts to-morrow ; but to provide for the worse I enclose a letter to the Commanding Officer at Daman, directing him to have that garrison, etc. proceed with all dispatch to Surat.

1802 *Budasan, 19th March, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 122)*
Babaji to Raoji Appaji.

Events at Kadi On the 13th of this month, that is the 13th March, I received your letter of the 11th and 12th, and have carefully perused the contents of them, and you may rest assured that I shall pay every attention to what you have written me. Baba Saheb, you know that the man at Kadi is a cunning, treacherous fellow, besides that his advisers at present are Shivram and Sidi Ambar, whose interest was to encourage the war, because, if matters had been amicably and peaceably settled, besides losing their bread, they would have been perhaps given up ; to avoid which and to obtain their end, it appears that they advised him not to pay any regard to what was treated, and to commence hostilities at once ; and accordingly they came forward on Wednesday, and had the engagement, concerning which I have already written you, and that also of his having brought a gun the next morning, and fired about 50 shot into our camp ; which obliged me to go to the trenches ; and after firing a few at him his people with the gun fell back and ceased firing. On my return from the trenches I called on the Major ; and finding his encampment too near and within the reach of the enemy, I observed to him the necessity of moving back, or rather close to my camp ; which he did ; and we are now at one place and as near and close as is possible to be. I am to the left as usual, and Khan Saheb and Amin jamadar to the right, and Major in the centre, perfectly without the reach of the enemy ; that we have three trenches (batteries) in the front of our camp, at a kos' distance from it, with two guns and four hundred Arabs in each, and five hundred horses with proper pickets. The English have erected one battery upon a high spot of ground, which commands the fort, with one of their own and two of Khan Saheb's guns.

All day, yesterday, since the first firing, we were all perfectly quiet. This morning again he fired eight or ten shot, and we returned ; but no harm was done on either side. The other battery, which the English are erecting at some distance from that above mentioned, will be finished in the course of this day. As soon as we have done all this, and secured ourselves as well as we can, we propose opening our guns to-morrow. This is what the Major has determined upon, so that according to what happens to-morrow I shall write you. Hanmantrao Gaikwad received three wounds ; one with a musket ball in his hand, one with the lance in his side, and the other is a cut of the sword in his body ; but we do not know as yet whether he is dead or alive. Dausing Fauncur, an officer of consequence commanding a party of 250 horse, and four jamadars of the Pathans were killed in the action. The English made a very brisk fire at three different times, by which a great number of the enemy's troops were killed. After the action the troops surrounded Malharrao and told him the war has begun, and that the Lord knows who will live or who will die, and that therefore, unless he pays them their arrears up to that day, they will neither take up their arms, nor will they fight, and they have all sat in dharna. Shivram is the only man he has now to depend on ; and I believe that to be the case, as he must make the cause his own for his own defence. I have now written to you everything we have done and heard. The Major must have written in the same way to the Governor, so that, when you meet, you shall know every particular. You must not be under any apprehensions ; please God, we shall soon take Kadi. The Major must have written to the Governor, but you should call on him and request a supply of stores may be sent without loss of time, the more he sends the better. Now we have nothing but to carry on the war with vigour, because he, with the advice of Shivram and Sidi Ambar, behaved treacherously and began war with the English ; the world [*will*] say that the English came to this country with the view of affording protection to Raoba, and to do him (Malharrao) every good at the same time ; but that it is his (Malharrao) bad luck that he did not adhere to their advice, and behaved in so treacherous a manner, and that he has procured his total ruin with his own hand.

In the action of the 17th on Wednesday last, Khan Saheb took his own horse and twelve others with two of his best men, and many other people are wounded in the whole camp.

Budasan, 19th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Babaji to Raghoba Kaka at Ahmadabad.

1802

Your letter of the 12th of this month reached me safe, and I have observed the contents thereof. My letter of the 12th Wednesday must have reached and informed you of the engagements we had on that day. Yesterday about 4 in the morning he began firing against us till about sunrise ; upon which I went to our trenches, which are about 3 kos' distance from camp in the front of Kadi, and after putting everything to rights fired 5 guns, when his fire ceased ; but he kept firing guns every now and then during the course of that day (18th of this month) and towards the evening ceased all at once. This morning about 8 o'clock he fired again about 20 guns. We have made strong trenches. The English have made a fine battery of sandbags, upon which they have placed some guns. We

*Events
near Kadi*

have determined not to trouble him for two or three days till we have chosen our ground and erected our batteries. In the action of Wednesday last Malharrao's great sardar, Hanmantrao Gaikwad, was wounded, and died in night of that day. This is the report we have had ; but whether it is so or not, I shall write you in the morning. It is also reported that the number of killed and wounded is very great ; the former is said to be about 300. It is also reported that after the action all the troops surrounded him, and sat in dharna, and insisted upon his paying them, up to that day ; and until he did so, that they would not take up arms again. Concerning all this I shall write you soon. Don't you be under any apprehension ; we are all very well, and I hope God will soon put it in our power to chastise our enemy, to take his places, and to be at our ease. Whatever stores I may require, I shall indent for ; but you will notwithstanding go on sending whatever you may think we can want ; and you should not think of coming here, till you have made every arrangement for the safety of Ahmadabad. The English fought very bravely, and now they are building batteries, and endeavouring to bring their guns to bear on the fort. One battery is completely finished, and the other, I believe, will be ready to-day. One European and Sunderji, whom they have confined, are not released as yet.

1802 *Kadi, 19th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Malharrao to Major Walker.

Messenger

I have received your letter and observed the contents thereof. I have written to you a letter in detail, but receiving no answer to it, I now send Kuber Pandit, from whose verbal relation you may know the whole.

1802 *Budasan, 20th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Alexander Walker to Malharrao.

*Prisoners
to be freed*

The Brahman, Kuber Pandit, will inform you that I received your letter yesterday morning and understood it fully.

I have often assured you of my disposition to be of service to you and to adjust the differences of your family by friendly means. This disposition still exists ; but how can I discover it, while you detain in prison an English officer and my servant. As a mark of your confidence and desire for peace set them at liberty, and I shall then think of friendship with you ; but to treat of this matter particularly would require a meeting between some of your trusty persons and me.

1802 *Kadi, 20th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

George Williams to Alexander Walker.

*Malhar's
terms*

Two of the Raja's vakils, whom you have already seen, sent for Sunderji this day, and made the following propositions and observations to him ; that the Raja sent you an order for the restoration of Visnagar, and marched from Kalol agreeable to your orders, and would have remained there himself, but was forced away by his attendants ; that he is ready to pay what he owes, and will do the same annually, to Baroda.

That he is ready to restore the guns and public stores he has taken from them, but he is incapable of making good what has been plundered in the country. That the Company must guarantee both parties ; that he can do no more.

That if you will send back the allies, that you may either remain here

or return to Kalol and wait there till the whole is signed and executed, when he will disband his levies ; that until he receives an affirmation, and you have made a retrograde move, we must remain prisoners.
N.B. The above is verbatim from Sunderji.

Cambay, 20th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Jonathan Duncan to Daniel Seton.

1802

By the news to-day from Kalol we ascertain that the loss of the enemy in the action of the 17th was greater than ours, and both we and they are now in contiguous entrenched camps within a few miles of the walls of Malharrao's capital. *Reinforcements*

Major Walker does not apprehend that he can be driven from this position, neither is his force equal to dislodge the enemy. Under these circumstances every man we receive of reinforcement is of consequence, and the sooner they arrive, the better.

Cambay, 20th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

1802

My letters to Mr. Seton, which you will see, will show you our dismal predicament here. God knows how much I depend on you for the peace of the city of Surat. *Duncan's request*

Meanwhile I wish that Ganeshpant and Miah Saheb¹ would come up here, and that immediately ; the former I want, because he has, I hear, a brother in Kadi, and is suspected also of intriguing in Surat ; the other to profit by his advice, which I stand now much in need of. I will be accountable for what money you may advance them. Send them off immediately.

Cambay, 20th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1802

Since my address of the 16th I had no public letter from Major Walker, but the intermediate events have unexpectedly become of such importance as to require that I should submit them to Your Excellency's consideration from the communications of a private nature that have reached me. *Important events*

By the latest official advices from Major Walker, that accompanied my letter above mentioned, he appears to have settled that Malharrao should immediately disband his new levies and send his other force on to Kadi, remaining himself at Kalol with no more than from 5 to 800 men, till such time as the articles he had signed to were carried into execution. *Agreement with Malhar*

Thus the business was conceived to be peaceably decided ; but there soon appeared indications of wavering conduct in this Chieftain, although Major Walker continued to consult even his prejudices in continuously providing for the advance of only a part of Babaji's army at some distance in the rear of his own, and (to use his own words) "adopting every precaution to prevent bloodshed without in any degree relaxing in the necessary measures to guard against treachery" ; and as his [*Malharrao's*] agents intimated that the Pathans might refuse to disband, until they received their arrears, the Major sent Captain Williams to Kalol on the 15th to offer him an English guard there for his security, an offer which he does not *Malhar's conduct*

¹ A man in Nathan Crow's service.

however appear to have accepted, but dispatched a deputation the same evening to report that his army had received orders to fall back, making at the same time repeated assurances of their Master's obedience.

*Walker's
suspicions*

From the conversation of these deputies the Major began on the night of the 15th to suspect that Malharrao meant to accompany his troops, these deputies hinting that it would be impossible for him to discharge his levies without first proceeding to Kadi, and that those who knew they were to be discharged would probably compel him to accompany them, as a security for their pay, thither. Should there not be strong reasons against it, the Major advised them of his intention to follow that Chieftain, of whose sincerity he had recent additional ground to doubt from a letter received from Mr. Parker, an Englishman in his service, stating as per accompanying copy that his strength was increasing and that he was in expectation of a still more considerable reinforcement of Pathans.

*Advance
on Kadi*

On the 16th the Major encamped at Kalol, where he found that Malharrao's army went off the preceding afternoon, and he himself followed a little after sunset, although he had continued even till that morning to convey hopes to the Major through his agents that he would himself wait for our detachment's coming up. Under which circumstances the Major sent for Babaji, who joined him, and they thence continued on the 17th to advance nearly together towards Kadi.

*Duncan's
measures*

Just as I had got this length in narrating these events from private materials, Major Walker's public report having come in, I beg leave, My Lord, to refer to it, it being at the same time needless for me to express the deep regret which I, above all others, must feel for a disappointment so cruelly oppressive. I shall however endeavour to meet the difficulty under all the responsibility in which it involves me, by procuring further reinforcements from the presidency and from Diu and Daman with the least possible delay, and by remaining here in the meantime; since, from what at present appears, my departure might occasion an entire revolution in the Government of the Gaikwad; whereas by staying, it may yet be kept together till, by collecting the necessary force, this warfare may still, I trust, be not increditibly concluded before the expiration of the present fair season.

1802 *Kadi, 21st March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Captain Williams to Major Walker.

*Malhar's
terms*

Your letter of this date was delivered to me by the Raja's Minister, and now I send you their answer: To release Kanhoji, and bring him to Baroda, and deliver him to Anandrao, and be placed minister for conducting the affairs of Government; and when the Raja has received Kanhoji's letter that he is liberated and returned to Baroda, also that whatever agreement has taken place between the Governor and Raoji Appaji whether for the cession of land or money, shall be fully confirmed by Kanhoji, Anandrao and Malharrao; that to this article the Raja requires your answer to immediately.

1802 *Kadi, 21st March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Captain Williams to Major Walker.

*Malhar's
terms*

Should what has been written in No. 1 of this date not be approved of by you, the Ministers desire me to say that, if you will give them in

writing under the Company's seal that you will instantly retire and leave Babaji to make the best for himself, they will release us, and that you are not to support him hereafter. They now tell me this must be signed by the Governor again.

If the above modes are not approved of by you, they require of me to ask you to send them in a plan of your own, including the above articles, at least, as nearly to them as possible. Your judgement must guide you, when there is such an appearance of mutability, while this is in writing. Again they will accept of a proper plan given in by you, in justice to both parties. For God's sake terminate the business by some mode of your own device.

Cambay, 22nd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Holford to Malharrao.

1802

It is astonishing that, when everything was settled between you and Major Walker at Seratha and Kalol, you should afterwards have, contrary to promise, left that place and gone back to Kadi with all your army. Had you remained time enough to receive an answer from this [place], or come in here, and addressed the Governor, he would have considered of your situation, and been inclined to consider with some indulgence what you had represented to the Major (and the latter had in consequence written to the Governor) as bearing anywise hard on you in respect to the articles in question.

*Malhar
blamed*

Instead of thus acting, you have by artifice seized on Sunderji and Captain Williams, to detain whom you must be sensible is against all rules observed in peace or war among the civilized parts of mankind.

Let me therefore advise you to set these servants of the Hon'ble Company free, in which case a door may be opened for a cessation of hostilities, and a road to negotiation be again cleared; otherwise Kadi will be taken now or hereafter; you must be sensible that it will be so some time. I have written this from an idea founded on what I had heard from Mirza Ahmed that some degree of misconception on both sides may have led to the present state of affairs.

Budasan, 22nd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Major Walker to Captain Williams.

1802

I received your two notes last night. I perceive that Malharrao is ignorant of our character, ignorant of our power, and his own situation. Does he imagine that the English ever abandon a cause that they have once undertaken, or that he can withstand their forces? Let him take warning from greater princes than himself and consider that it is yet possible for him to avoid the fate of Tipu Sultan. It will be soon too late for these reflections. The great humanity of Mr. Duncan's character is well-known, and it has been his great desire to settle the affairs of the Gaikwad family without war. It has been my endeavour to promote this conciliatory settlement, and I am still ready to do so on terms of equity to both parties. Neither side can gain anything by war, and the interposition of the Company's forces must completely destroy Malharrao's own views of aggrandising himself. It is the business of a wise man to submit to necessity. Malharrao must make concessions, because the Government of Anandrao is superior to his, and because he appears to have been the

*Walker's
terms*

first to take up arms. These concessions, I have told him, I should endeavour to make as light as possible, and had actually represented the matter in such a light to the Governor that I should have certainly succeeded, had it not been for Malharrao's precipitate conduct on the 17th. The greatest difficulty to the renewal of a peaceable intercourse seems to me in what manner to re-establish confidence ; for the treacherous seizure of yourself and Sunderji has destroyed the trust and credit which I before placed in Malharrao. But it is still in his power to repair this error by restoring you to liberty. After this first step, the next would be to withdraw his people from Visnagar and to restore to freedom all the inhabitants of the Baroda territory, whom he may at present have in confinement.

It must also be an indispensable article to pay up or find security for the liquidation of the arrears of his peshkash or tribute. Should Malharrao have any demands on the State of Anandrao, they shall be fairly inquired into ; and if any balance should appear due to him, it will be credited in his account. I would propose that this account should be examined and adjusted by creditable merchants chosen by Mr. Duncan and Malharrao.

These are the chief points on which an accommodation may be made ; and the paper, which is in the possession of Malharrao, will serve as the basis of future discussion.

You may communicate these as my candid and friendly sentiments. If Malharrao is well advised, he will avail himself of them while there is yet time to save to his family their ancient inheritance. But I again repeat that it is necessary for him to afford me some strong pledge of his sincerity, in order to re-establish that confidence which has been lately broken.

Should he do this, I shall discard resentment, and consider him as a respectable branch of the Gaikwad family, which the Company is bound by the treaty of Salbai to protect.

P. S. In respect to Kanhoji, Malharrao knows that he is an illegitimate brother of Anandrao, and that Mr. Duncan is at present endeavouring to better his condition. Sunderji can also explain to him how much I endeavoured to effect this when at Baroda ; but this business must be left entirely to Mr. Duncan, who will do much at the friendly intercession of Malharrao in favour of an unfortunate relation as Kanhoji is, but nothing will be obtained by threats and violence.

1802 *Kadi, 23rd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Captain Williams to Major Walker.

*Malhar's
wishes*

Yours of yesterday's date was brought open to me by the Raja's Ministers about 8 o'clock in the evening, when they desired that I should make known the contents to them, which I have done ; and I have the pleasure to inform you that they agree to the articles contained therein, excepting our previous liberation, which I could not prevail on them to adopt. I have therefore proposed that the articles of the treaty should be signed in the camp by those they wish : first yourself on the part of the Company, the Arab and Sindhi jemadars, Mir Saheb and Bajirao Gorpore, etc., silahdars, and sent to me ; when they have proposed to have a counterpart ready executed to be delivered to me. The accompanying is the form of treaty in the words the Raja wishes to have it copied by Sunderji, who informs me that in substance it is the same as your letter. If there is no other difficulty to the accommodation of the differences than

our confinement, I hope the mode I have adopted will obviate it, and that you will send it executed as early as possible, that we may be released.

And further, they wish you to prevail, on Babaji to give them up Nadiad, which has been taken by Govindrao ten years back. This latter, Malharrao does not insist on ; but hopes you will take it into your consideration.

Proposed articles of an agreement, drawn up by Malharrao.

Article 1st : According to the accounts of the peshkash received by Fatesingrao in the year 1846, an account will be framed ; in which account a credit will be given you for the amount of your debt with interest ; and for the balance instalments will be made and discharged. *Malhar's terms*

Article 2nd : That to Mukundrao and Murarrao a certain place shall be transferred to yield a sufficient sum of money for their subsistence.

Article 3rd : We will settle with Krishnarao Deshmukh, Kanhoji Ghopray, Shivram Jagdish and others, who have appeared themselves before you, and after pleasing them carry them away. Should they not come, they have no further claim.

Article 4th : Your clerk and commander, prisoners at Songurry [Kadi fort] will be released ; and your villages subordinate thereto will not be molested.

Article 5th : Visnagar to be restored.

Article 6th : Whatever treasure we may have drawn out of Visnagar and other places is forgiven.

Article 7th : Nadiad, which was taken for us by Fatesingrao, belonging to Govindrao, is now returned.

Article 8th : Settlement shall be made for Ganpatrao Gaikwad, so that he shall suffer no detriment from us.

Article 9th : Whenever an army goes to mulukgiri, that the places belonging to us shall be unmolested by it.

Article 10th : No collection will be made on hay, grain, batty, straw, etc. from the pargana of Kapadvanj.

Article 11th : Kanhojirao, who is in imprisonment, will be released soon.

Article 12 : You yourself, your friends and relations, families, and your clerks, servants, etc., on going to their own countries or coming back, will find no obstacle in any respect.

Article 13th : On being disturbed by the people of your places or acquisitions, we will write to you ; and unless you remedy it, we will remedy it ourselves.

Securities for the compliance of the above articles : The Hon'ble Company, and jamadars of Arab and Sindhi, and Mir Saheb, and Bajirao Gorpore, etc., silahdars.

Surat, 23rd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

1802

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

The first thing that occurred to me, upon learning the treachery of Malharrao, was to secure the person of Gajrabai, Ganeshpant and Mukundrao's family from the possibility of escape and deprive them of the power of any intrigue in the town ; but, as this could not be effected without a severity, which would be particularly ungracious, after the terms upon *Gajrabai and Ganeshpant*

which they have hitherto been entertained by us, I recoiled at the extremity, until it might be unavoidable; and availed myself of the opportunity, which the arrival of your letter of the 18th gave me, to send for them and collect as much of the state of their temper as my discernment might enable me to do from an interview. Their behaviour and conversation confirmed the persuasion I was before in that, for their own parts, they are quiescent; but I must confess that reason justifies a suspicion of their being well-wishers to the boldness of Malharrao's plans and ready promoters of them, if they could be so without forfeiting the hopes, which in the most adverse issue they entertain from you. I dismissed them with all these assurances and injunctions adapted to the occasion, and have placed vigilant eyes over their movements. I submitted to Mr. Seton and Colonel Anderson the danger of Malharrao's emissaries, instigating some insurrection in this town, in view to divert our forces, if no further; and upon that apprehension Ganeshpant would be a fit subject of restraint, but this was before my interview with him and Gajrabai.

1802 *Surat, 23rd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

Miah Saheb

Your note of the 20th reached me a few hours ago and eased my mind excessively by your judicious application for Ganeshpant. I only lament that my relief is an addition to your care; for he is no doubt a wily enterprising character. Both he and Miah Saheb will embark to-morrow on a pattermar boat. You may, I think, safely put confidence in Miah Saheb's fidelity and abilities. He thinks, and judging from the reports of the town which are more favourable than Walker's account, that matters, though seriously deranged, are susceptible of repair, and our object still be acquired without increase of difficulty; but you must, he is of opinion, get Kanhoji, if possible, into your own possession. I concur in the idea and sincerely wish him success in his sanguine hopes. Ganeshpant well deserves the credit of attachment from the appearance he has given; and should he want sincerity, he will find, I trust, that others do not want vigilance. I have cautioned Miah Saheb against losing sight of him, and I have added half a dozen sepoys to the strength of the pattermar crew.

1802 *Cambay, 23rd March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Military situation

Since my address of the 20th instant no serious renewal of hostility has taken place with Malharrao; and Major Walker having written to him for the release of Captain Williams, this has led to a note from the latter and a written communication from Malharrao of both which copies are enclosed. These overtures promise little at present, except in as far as they may be favourable to afford time for our receiving reinforcements. Major Walker has still with him, after deducting all casualties and making allowance for some previous desertions, 1400 rank and file, all of whom, he says, men of the best kind, so that, situated as he is, in an entrenched camp, he does not apprehend that the enemy can seriously annoy him; but they may [*annoy*], he thinks, the army of Anandrao, which, however numerous, he has under their present circumstances no dependence on, notwithstanding that they had hitherto singly been able to meet Malharrao's army in the field and to oppose its progress, if not with marked suc-

cess, still so as to prove a check on the opponents and to keep them nearly within their own limits. It was thence supposed that the addition of our detachment would certainly throw the balance in their favour, but experience has disappointed that expectation; and Major Walker is of opinion that our own troops should be equal to 3 to 4000 men, including as great a proportion of Europeans as possible, to enable us to overcome the obstacles we have to contend with in the reduction of Kadi; but that in the meanwhile our present force will be sufficient to maintain our ground and even to annoy the enemy, if necessary, from two batteries he has erected, with a view of firing thence into their camp, which is between his own and Kadi.

Should Sir William Clarke be able to repair here from Goa, with the troops at that station, there is no doubt but everything will terminate well; but otherwise it seems doubtful whether the reinforcements now procurable from Bombay will prove sufficient; and it must accordingly be under this uncertainty that I shall have either to temporise or to admit of a degree of mitigation in the terms first exacted from Malharrao, upon the grounds of some expectations he appears to have entertained on that head from the period of his having signed them at the time they were tendered to him, as will appear to Your Excellency from the latest letters from Major Walker, that accompanied my address of the 16th, and again alluded to in the correspondence herewith forwarded. *Alternative*

The whole extent of Malharrao's country, consisting of only 284 villages, is not estimated at the highest to bring him in a greater revenue than 6 lakhs of Rupees per annum. It is surprising that with such slender means he should be able to keep so long together so large a force, which is said not to be far short at present of 20,000 men, composed of Pathans Gosains, and Kolis, all of them brave though undisciplined, and better disposed to the cause they have espoused than the disaffected and lukewarm rabble of Arabs and others composing the army of Anandrao. *Malhar's resources*

I take this opportunity of forwarding translate of a letter from Bajji, the commander of the Baroda army, to Raoba, the Minister, giving his view of the state of affairs at Kadi.

P. S.—Since writing the above, letters are at this moment come from Camp of the 28th, which show that all prospect of negotiation has broken off, and Major Walker expected to be attacked the following day, but deemed himself invulnerable. He writes of the enemy's force consisting of from fifteen to twenty thousand, far short of which Anandrao's army is not said to be; and therefore, if these latter should fight with spirit and unanimity, we may yet hope for a favourable issue; however the necessity is now become more and more apparent of our being reinforced both from Bombay and Goa with every man that can be furnished. *Reinforcements*

Budasan, 24th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

1802

Walker's terms to Malharrao, sent to Captain Williams.

1. To withdraw his people from Visnagar.
2. That there shall be a mutual release of prisoners.
3. That Malharrao shall pay up or find security for the liquidation of the arrears of his peshkash or tribute.
4. The amount of this tribute to be ascertained and adjusted hereafter.

Walker's terms

5. Should Malharrao have any demands on the Baroda Government, they shall be fairly inquired into ; and if any balance should appear due to him, it will be credited to his account.
6. The accounts of both sides shall be examined and adjusted by respectable merchants, chosen by the parties themselves.
7. Malharrao shall appoint two vakils or deputies to proceed to Cambay, where they may discuss these and whatever other points there may be of subsisting difference between the sarkars.

1802 *Kadi, 24th March, 1802, (1802, G. T. 313)*

Captain Williams to Major Walker.

Malhar's anger Your papers of this day were brought to me by the Raja's Ministers ; and after a short conversation, they went away in a fury, particularly observing that you had not advanced a single item towards an accommodation. Soon after Sunderji was sent for by the Raja and brought the following remarks, which he will not deviate from a single item, and to which he requires the signature of the Chieftains before mentioned as well as your own, early this morning, signed to a Marathi copy.

Malharrao's comment on his own proposed articles.

Malhar's answer Article 1st : An account shall be taken of the peshkash as received by Fatesingrao in the year 1846 ; agreeably to it, your demand with interest shall be calculated ; and the balance that may appear due shall be liquidated by instalments.

Raja's observation taken down by Sunderji.

Account of peshkash will be paid agreeably to the year 1846 at the rate of one lakh and five thousand rupees, and from which amount the demand due to me (Malharrao) as per written obligation executed by the late Govindrao, to be paid with interest and credited the same in account, and the balance to be paid by degrees in instalments.

Article 2nd : Mukundrao and Murarrao shall be assigned appointments on a sufficiency in cash to enable them to support themselves.

Raja's observation.

Respecting Mukundrao and Murarrao, they will not agree to go in the army of Major Walker, but to leave it in their option to live where they please, only engaging to have no more contest.

Article 3rd : For Krishnarao Deshmukh, Kanhoji Ghopray, Shivram Jagdish, who have been with you, we shall make provision ; it will be optional with them to avail themselves of it ; and if they do not, it is well.

Raja's observation.

As to Krishnarao Deshmukh, Kanhoji Ghopray, Shivram Jagdish, etc. it must be made an article of the agreement that hereafter no demand to their person can be made.

Article 4th : At Soangur our jamadar and karkun have been imprisoned ; they shall be released, and the villages we have there, shall meet with no further molestation.

Raja's observation.

No remarks having been made, admitted by Major Walker.

Article 5th : Our relations, their children, karkuns, etc. may return to their own country, and we ourselves are permitted to pass and repass anywhere without meeting with interruption.

Raja's observation.

No remarks having been made, admitted by Major Walker.

Article 6th : Visnagar shall be restored.

Raja's observation.

No remarks having been made, admitted by Major Walker.

Article 7th : What has been taken from the mahal Visnagar in money or otherwise shall not be claimed.

Raja's observation.

Agreed to restore the guns only.

Article 8th : Nadiad, which was taken by Fatesing for the use of Govindrao, shall be returned to you.

Raja's observation.

Nadiad pargana has not been taken for the use of Govindrao by Fatesing, but, on account of my uniting with the former, the latter was offended, and out of revenge took this pargana from me by force. Therefore by the support of the Hon'ble Company I hope it may be restored now.

Article 9th : By the settlement Ganpatrao Gaikwad shall be satisfied that he will not hereafter meet with any disturbance from us.

Raja's observation.

Ganpatrao Gaikwad should not be reckoned as other Gaikwads, because he is of the principal branch ; and therefore he is to be permitted to remain unmolested at Sankheda Bahadarpur, where now he resides.

Article 10th : When your army will return to mulukgiri, it shall not make any exactions on our territories.

Raja's observation.

When the army proceeds on mulukgiri, they are not to exact from or molest any of my inhabitants.

Article 11th : Neither hay, grain or straw or either articles shall be taken from the pargana of Kapadvanj.

Raja's observation.

As to the grain, hay, straw, etc. it was formerly stipulated that, when any of the Rajas went personally to mulukgiri, they were to be supplied, except from Kapadvanj and Bihaul parganas, from the villages Catosin, Manch and Pitapur they were to be supplied ; but not for the subahdar of other persons to be allowed this advantage.

Article 12th : Kanhojirao, who is in imprisonment, must be released.

Raja's observation.

Kanhoji must be released within a certain named period and to be allowed a maintenance.

Article 13th : Our people shall not meet with any injury from those who are under your protection ; if they do, you shall be made acquainted with it ; and if their differences are not adjusted by you, then we shall give redress.

Raja's observation.

No remark having been made, admitted by Major Walker.

Out of the 13 articles it appears to me that five are granted, and for the remaining eight I have now set forth my reasons ; it ought therefore to be well weighed and considered, and signed and sealed by Major Walker on the part of the Company and the principal jamadars of the Arabs, Sindhis, Mir Saheb and silahdars ; and the counterpart will be signed in the same manner by me (Malharrao) and principal officers, if you have an idea of making peace, otherwise say so, that hereafter there may be no room left for a reconciliation.

1802 *Kadi, 24th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Malharrao to Robert Holford.

*Summary
of events*

Your letter of the 22nd March I have received respecting the engagement and relative to Captain Williams and Sunderji. Before this business took place, Mirza Ahmed had come here from you, and through his medium it was settled that I should give orders, as I accordingly did, for the surrender of Visnagar and come to Cambay to meet the Governor, at which time Major Walker made his appearance at Ahmadabad, when I received your and the Governor's letter inviting me to Cambay, assuring me at the same time that my villages should receive no injury, and that Major Walker, to whom the Governor had written to this effect, would also afford me a safeguard of one hundred men, and that I should in every respect consider Major Walker like the Governor. Upon this, on the first good day I ordered my tents to be pitched out of the fort, when Mirza told me he was going to Major Walker to make the necessary arrangements with a view of preventing the ruin of the country, and that he would soon return with a hundred men. Giving me this assurance, he went to Major Walker at Ahmadabad. Babaji's camp was at this time at Adalaj, who on that very day sent a detachment, and took hostages, and plundered, and destroyed my villages, which Mirza represented to the Major, and the answer he got from him was that he was a great distance from me, but that, as soon as he joined, he would take care to prevent all sorts of depredation. The Major soon after left Ahmadabad and came to Adalaj, and encamped there. On his arrival he compelled Babaji to release the hostages ; and having hereupon calculated the happy hour, I set out for Kalol, during which time Major Walker left his ground at Adalaj and came to Seratah and encamped there. It was my design to have seen the Major, and after putting my country under his protection, and letting all the armies remain where they respectively were, to have taken a guard and come to Cambay ; and I accordingly had an interview with Major Walker beyond Kalol, when he asked me to go to his tents though as it was too late in the evening, I declined complying with his request ; but I called upon him the next day, when he began to treat on business ; whereon I told him that to-morrow I would send my karkuns to him, to whom I requested he would treat on business ; and I accordingly sent them the next day. When the terms written by Babaji were brought forward, one of the terms was that I should defray whatever expense had been incurred on this occasion, and in this manner were several other articles. These conditions were brought to me by my karkuns and Sunderji. When I read and considered them, I told him that I could not support so great a weight, and I desired that

as much should be caused to be given by me as I could support ; upon which the Major's answer was that he would write to the Governor, and send them [*the terms*] to Kadi, and he would come to Kalol, and encamp there ; and that Babaji's camp should remain at Adalaj, and that I should remain with a small party at Kalol. Upon which agreement I removed my sibandi, and was about dispatching my army to Kadi, when the people to be dismissed would not allow me to remain behind, but carried me to Kadi ; upon which both the Major and Babaji came together to Kalol and ruined that village ; and the next morning he came with Babaji's troops and encamped near Kadi ; upon which I sent Mr. Parker and Dayal Desai to tell the Major that his engagement was to remain at Kalol, and that I did not understand the reason of his and Babaji's force coming on together so near to Kadi. I was then told to send my force about five kos on the other side of the fort, and that they would come and encamp near the gate. This message was brought by Captain Williams and Sunderji ; but, as the agreement was that Babaji should remain at Adalaj and Major Walker at Kalol, their coming into the neighbourhood of Kadi and sending me such a message appeared like treachery ; upon which the engagement took place. But notwithstanding I am still of the same way of thinking, I have drawn out some conditions, and delivered them to Captain Williams and Sunderji, which they have sent to Major Walker. Some of the articles have been admitted, and others not ; concerning which Captain Williams has written to Major Walker, and the latter wrote the Captain Williams that he had sent them to the Governor ; which I believe he must have received ; and if a settlement should take place on the foundation thereof, neither shall there be any delay on my part. Should the Governor ask you, you should inform him according to what I have now written to you. Your letter in Persian I do not understand as I could, wish, therefore, in future, write me in Dakshini. What can I say more !

Surat, 24th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

This will be presented to you by Miah Saheb and Ganeshpant in a few days. I trust of the former it is unnecessary to write any panegyric ; his faith may in reason be reckoned upon ; but the apparent confidence and attachment the latter evinces, astonished me. I know that endeavours have been used to dissuade him from trusting himself to your summons, but to no purpose. He embraces the call with alacrity and assurance that all your wishes shall shortly be realised, and that no further necessity remains for further force than your commands. I transfer them to your hands with the most fervent prayers for the success of this and all your undertakings. I have written more fully and shall dispatch the letter by land as soon as the pattemar departs, on which they are now embarking.

Miah Saheb

Kadi, 26th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
John Charles Parker to Major Walker.

1802

I have made many attempts to get a line to you since the 17th, but my people were as repeatedly prevented proceeding by Malharrao's pickets. I deem myself fortunate having fallen in with the man who came here with necessaries for Captain Williams yesterday, he having given me to

Parker's experiences

expect his conveyance of this to-day.

My tortured feelings now demand, Sir, in the first place that I should tell you of the distracted state of mind I am subject to by finding that foul suspicion points me out as the cause of Captain William's detention here. I am given to fear that you yourself, Sir, also have unfavourable ideas on that head, God knows how little such a circumstance was looked for by me. I doubt not however, Sir, but you will readily suspend your opinion (on a subject of such extreme delicacy, which makes so direct to destroy my character) till opportunity may offer for a fair investigation of my conduct, when I fear not, but truth (which is all I shall take to my support) will place it in an honourable point of view.

It may not be improper to commit to paper now the occurrences of that unfortunate day above alluded to. It was about eleven I think in the forenoon when Malharrao sent for me. He was in his tent, which was pitched on an eminence just without the town walls. I found him in a state of very apparent uneasiness with his Ministers (Raojee and Tatia) sitting beside him. He was somewhat agitated and said to me, "Major Walker's force is come very near, I wish you to go to him immediately with a letter from me, and a vakil shall go with you. Why has Major Walker come so near my town and brought my enemy with him? Tell him I wish to make peace, and hope in him." The letter was given to me, and I hastened off to you with it. On my arrival with you, Sir, I think that I mentioned the state of inquietude, which the Prince appeared to be in when I left him. How far the letter bore to you corresponded with my ideas, you, Sir, can best judge. The subject of it was not made known to me. I considered it to have been couched in like humble strain with his language.

I must now notice the occurrences on my return. Captain Williams and myself had but just got without your camp, when Malharrao's guns began to fire, apparently then to me in an oblique direction. I asked the reason of it, and was told that Babaji's Kolis had stolen two or three camels and horses, and that the firing was upon them. I saw however at the same moment that the different detachments of horse were in motion on the hills; and as our palanquins advanced, many of the horsemen came round them. Some were impertinent to Captain Williams, one man in particular pointed a spear to his breast, and said that he should not proceed. I asked why such treatment was shown to a person who was a mediation. The insolent reply I met with, led me to desire Captain Williams to return to camp, which he seemed to be inclined to do, when I left him and came on hence. Malharrao had ere my arrival gone into the town. I went to him, and mentioned the behaviour his people had shown by stopping Captain Williams at the moment he was coming to him with a writing from Major Walker. His reply was ironical, asking, "Could not the native (meaning Sunderji), who writes and reads English, make him understand?" The question embarrassed me a little, as the uneasy state he appeared in, at the time he begged me to proceed to you, gave me to believe no suspicion could possibly be entertained about him. The face of things was changed however; and he had, it seems, made up his mind to try the event of a battle.

I learn that Shivram was the first who began a fire on your troops in direct opposition to the orders which Malharrao had given generally,

and that such was the cause of his hasty return into the town. I am of opinion that from the above circumstances he thought immediate attention to Captain Williams of no avail. Malharrao further noticed that he knew ere my mention of it that Captain Williams had been stopped. But he said he was coming on, and desired me to meet him at the tent of a Portuguese, where, he said, he would go personally himself to see him. I met Captain Williams accordingly, and told him (as my belief then was) that the Raja would soon be with him. Just about half an hour, when a Brahman came on horseback, and beckoning to me said it was the Raja's order that I should instantly go to my own tent. I had then suspicion of his intention to do something wrong; but that Captain Williams should not be further uneasy by my being taken from him, I told him that the Raja had sent for me, and that I should return to him again as soon as possible.

Malharrao was, I heard, at this time busily employed viewing (from one of his pagodas) the regular approach of your line, the artillery of which having opened, everything was confusion. I made several applications to have Captain Williams to my tent, but without effect. Admission to the Prince was deprived me.

In the evening a jasad from the Darbar came to inform me of Captain Williams being removed to a small room in town, and that it was the Raja's order for me to send him food and whatever else I thought Captain Williams in want of. I might have inferred from the way in which the message was delivered that it was expected I should not go to him myself. I did not however choose to do so, as there was no direct denial on that head. My going thence to see him drew so severe a mandate from Malharrao (who was soon informed of the circumstances) that I have not dared go near him since. A poor European and four or five sepoys were laid near the town badly wounded. Malharrao's people began about eleven o'clock to burn and bury their dead; a profound silence on the occasion, not a cry to be heard.

The slaughter among Malharrao's troops must have been very great, as the 18th was fully taken up in burning and burials. Malharrao, I learn, threatened to treat with severity those who should be heard to make the smallest lamentation. He feared his troops would be disheartened by it. About 70 Pathans arrived, a number of patels were caught and confined till they shall satisfy a demand which Malharrao has made upon them for cash, a peon of Major Walker's came to me, entertain him accordingly.

The 19th has but little remarkable: strangers not allowed to enter the town; a double guard at the gates of it; at 7 P. M. sent for to explain the subject of a letter from Major Walker to Captain Williams, Sunderji also called upon by way of seeing how far we should agree in detail; my servants refused admittance to Captain Williams with his tea; order in consequence that his provision be not given to the hands of any one who may be guard over him, or that does not belong to him.

There were several burials on the 20th, the poor wounded European also died this day; servants prevented going in Captain Williams with his breakfast; returned with it; jasad sent by the Darbar to say a small boy I have, about 8 years old, would be allowed access to him, but no one else belonging to me.

To proceed with trifling notes in the order I daily make them might be unnecessary, and the distance which I have been held at since the 17th has prevented my being minute in inquiry. The only material circumstances I have heard of, is by the efforts which Malharrao continues to make for the levy of fresh troops. He has, I hear, been given to expect a considerable force of Pathans, if he will come to the terms proposed to him by the heads of them of immediately giving to the amount of two or three lakhs of Rupees, a stipulation which, I think, will deprive him of their assistance. The troops he now has are but ill-paid, daily murmur on account of money; they are promised it, but the expectation is not realised to them.

The treatment I received here just now, Sir, is harsh and unjust in the extreme. The few sepoys I had have been encouraged to plunder and desert me: the opinion of people in general is that I have deceived the Raja and called the English here to take his town from him. I have my fears on account of them, but set little value on their opinions. I shall not however, Sir, know tranquillity till I find myself well in yours, which, believe me, I have been studious to merit. You will of course, Sir, readily believe that the notice of Mr. Duncan must have been a most ardent wish of mine. My family and situation considered led me to look with anxiety towards him from whose known philanthropy and benevolence I assured myself at least of having a good name, an acquisition that cannot be hoped for in this place, I find, by a course of the most upright conduct. My wishes however lay beyond this, and I trust in God that I shall not be disappointed in them.

To one so well acquainted with mankind as you no doubt are, Sir, it would be unnecessary to notice the fatal effect attending common report too often has, or how readily rumour sullies truth with the grossest falsehood; the human mind too ever ready to believe what it either wishes or fears, gives me serious thought. Conscious however of the purity of my moral character and decoyed by hope, I take the liberty of recommending myself to your favourable consideration and friendship. On a bit of paper, written these words, in the bearer's shoes:

To Major Walker. Pray keep it as much as secret as possible my having addressed you.

1802 *Camp before Kadi, 27th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
William Ince to Alexander Walker.

Babaji's guns In obedience to your orders to inspect and report on the state of the ordnance attached to the Maratha camp, I this morning examined the whole of the train, and find the guns in a state so corroded with rust and worn from age as to be unfit for service. Their carriages were very old and most of their principal timbers and wheels so decayed as to be unequal to stand the shock of their own guns. The powder is exceedingly bad, and the whole of their equipment very unequal to the present service.

1802 *Bombay, 27th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
John Carnac to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Malhar's treachery In transmitting Your Excellency the accompanying advices from the Hon'ble the Governor we cannot but sincerely regret with him that the object of his negotiation, after wearing throughout hitherto so happy and

favourable an aspect, should be unexpectedly clouded by an act of treachery on the part of Malharrao, as unprecedented as we trust it will appear to Your Excellency deserving of condign punishment on the part of the British Government in India.

The Governor's letters also fully explain the situation of Major Walker's detachment, which, though successful in the contest with Malharrao, must be deemed, from its being far removed from the aid of a co-operative British force and the little assistance which the allied forces are capable of affording it, to be still in a precarious situation. *Military situation*

In a case of this high emergency and of such eventual importance to the reputation of the British name in India, we trust Your Excellency will approve our having ordered Major Walker's detachment to be reinforced as far as we have had the means of complying with the Governor's wishes. In pursuance of the Governor's requisition to Sir William Clarke as per enclosed copy we have seconded it with our own requests that he will repair with the European Brigade and Grenadier battalion from Goa to Cambay with all practicable expedition, a measure which we trust that Your Excellency will not be disposed to disapprove, considering the urgency of the occasion by which it has been dispatched. *Reinforcements*

Sir William Clarke by leaving behind him the 1st battalion of the 3rd regiment of native infantry may, we hope, be able to make such arrangement with the Portuguese Government as shall ensure his return to Goa, should that be hereafter necessary.

We are concerned to add that the late occurrence to the northward has materially interfered with the arrangement we had made for the returning to Calcutta the whole of the Bengal Volunteers now serving on this side of India. They are now necessarily, though we trust only temporarily, detained; but Your Excellency may rest assured that their detention shall be not a moment longer than the further course of events in Gujarat may indispensably require.

Kadi, 28th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Malharrao to Robert Holford.

1802

All that happened at this place, I have already written you in my last. Now I have to acquaint you that I have written to the Governor, and for your information I send you a copy thereof; and as I have a great confidence in you, I am sure you will take my business into your consideration and endeavour to effect it. I have received a letter from Vrijlal Mehta, and I understand from the contents thereof that I should send Dayal Desai to Cambay; but as Captain Williams and Sunderji are here, I can only send the Desai in question, provided you be satisfied that he will not be hurt, to which effect, on your writing to me, the said Desai shall be dispatched. *Letter to Duncan*

Kadi, 28th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)
Malharrao to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I sent Dayal Desai to Mr. Holford, who told him that the Governor was about to repair thither, and that therefore I ought to come, and that after a meeting and discussions a settlement would take place. *Summary of events*

Mr. Holford afterwards dispatched Mirza Ahmed Beg and Dayal Desai. On his arrival, he confined himself to generalities; whereupon I

agreed to an interview, and wrote accordingly to you and to Mr. Holford. Hereafter a letter arrived from you that I should first deliver up Visnagar, and then come in, and that no injury should happen to my parganas ; for that you had also written to Major Walker, who would likewise let me have 100 of his men for my safeguard on the road. You desired me also to consider the Major as yourself. Upon the receipt of this letter, I committed to Mirza a letter or order for the evacuation of Visnagar and fixed that I should have an interview and come into my tents for the purpose. On this occasion Mirza, observing that the Major had arrived at Ahmadabad, said he would go there, and that, having made a settlement for my village, he would return with a certain number of men to bring me on. After that he proceeded to the Major. At that period the encampment of Babaji was at Adalaj ; and he, taking straw and wood from my villages, plundered them. Mirza advised the Major of this, to which he answered : my station is now here ; but getting up to him tomorrow I shall prohibit him from such irregularities. He (the Major) came accordingly to Adalaj and encamped there, and we then also setting out from Kadi came on to Kalol, purposing to have an interview with the Major, and that having committed my taluk to him, I should take people along with me and settle for going to Cambay at this period. The Major sent word that much time was elapsing in respect to the proposed interview, and that there was great want of water where he was ; wherefore he (the Major) would come on to see me slightly attended, and have an interview with me. He afterwards marched on from Adalaj to Seratha. After that the first interview between the Major and me happened between the two armies. At that time the Major said I ought to come to his encampment, but by reason of the evening coming on I did not then go. I went however thither on the next day. He desired me to enter on business. I replied it was now late, and that I would on the next day send my karkuns with whom I desired him to discuss the business. On the next day having sent the karkuns, Babaji then gave in articles which were shown to me, requiring that whatever losses had up to that day occurred to the Baroda man, I should wholly make good, and that I should give security for the future regular payments of my revenue and also for my future good conduct ; and besides these there were sundry other articles, that having written out as he liked, he thus brought forward. These terms were sent to me by Sunderji, to whom after inspecting the same I said ; "Consider whether these things be practicable, or what must be done ? Do you therefore take possession of my place, and send me to Ujjain, Udaipur, Jodhpur, or Poona ; or otherwise let that weight be settled which I may be equal to lift up, so as that I may remain in my place." Hereupon Major Walker said that he would write to the Governor and get the matter suited to my ability, but that meanwhile I was to dismiss my sibandi and send them to Kadi, remaining myself where I was with only a small force ; the Major intending likewise to halt at Kalol, and keeping Babaji at Adalaj. This was settled on ; and I had in consequence dismissed my sibandi and was about to dispatch them to Kadi, at which period those thus dismissed would not let me remain there. I then proceeded to Kadi with my army, and on the same day the Major came on to Kalol with Babaji, and on the following day in the morning they marched on to the vicinity of Kadi. I then dispatched to them Mr. Parker and the

Desai to notice that the stipulation was for his remaining at Kalol, and that now he was come on thus much farther. I could not therefore rely on his word, and desired an explanation. After that he (the Major) sent a message by Sunderji and Captain Williams that I should remove my force to 5 kos on the other side of Kadi, and that he and Babaji would take up the ground to be left by my army. This message I received, and their encampment took place near to Kadi at about a quarter of a kos from it. On this account there no longer remained to us the smallest confidence in Major Walker, and this was followed on both sides by the beginning of a skirmish, till at length the open war broke out. We depended on the Major's word being the truth, and in that reliance it was that I came from Kalol to this place. But at last the Baroda man has so exerted himself as to occasion a quarrel on grounds that ought not to have occurred.

Upon your letter and the confidence I placed in you, Sir, I remained 3 months in expectation, and continued therein to the last; but, when the Major advanced so far as to my gate, what longer could I abide? We are relying on your word. Let us therefore be brought into port according to what you have signified; and if this be your word, we have sent a memorandum through Captain Williams to Major Walker, who has no doubt forwarded the same to you. Considering the tenor thereof, let a settlement take place on that foundation.

Cambay, 28th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

I have received your letter of the 17th March, and whatever concern I must in common with yourself feel at the failure of the attempt to storm the enemy's camp, I have certainly the fullest reason to be satisfied, and I am accordingly most thankful for the gallant spirit and excellent behaviour evinced by the troops in the attack, which you ordered on that unlooked for emergency.

*Hopeful
message*

I request you will signify to the officers commanding divisions as well as to the detachment in general the heartfelt sense I entertain of their meritorious conduct, and whilst I deeply regret the number of casualties that have occurred, I trust that, by the means which we are pursuing and the considerable reinforcements that may soon be expected, Malharrao may shortly have cause to repent of his temerity and treachery, and the success of our arms be rendered complete.

Cambay, 28th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Daniel Seton.

The last news from our camp is favourable enough, and there was little doing in the way of actual hostility either by the enemy or by us. Major Walker had, however, reason to apprehend he might fall short of ammunition; wherefore I wish you to order up immediately as large a supply of every article (especially for the eighteen-pounders) as your arsenal can safely furnish.

Munitions

Cambay, 29th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

1802

Robert Holford to Malharrao.

I have received your letter of the 24th March, referring to mine of the 22nd of that month, of which I send you a Dakhshina translation

*Prisoners
to be freed*

as you desired, that you may fully understand how much the act, I have therein objected to, of your inveigling Captain Williams and Sunderji into your fort, and detaining them there, is against all the laws of God and man and highly disparaging to your own character. Whence I cannot but still believe that you will think it requisite to your own revindication with the world to release those servants of the Hon'ble Company, who have done you no harm, and thereby to re-establish your own reputation as well as the friendship and goodwill that have hitherto subsisted between us.

*Holford's
opinion*

I have read with attention your account of the circumstances that led to the late engagement; and having also seen Major Walker's, it appears to me that all the misunderstanding that has ensued was owing to your leaving Kalol, when you had promised to remain there and to give the Major a meeting, whence, as he naturally expected that you were trifling with him, he could do no less than send for Anandrao's army to join, or otherwise Babaji and his troops would certainly have been left at Sayej within the Baroda territory, as the Major had informed you; yet even then the Major continued, in pursuance of the Governor's instructions, anxious to avoid a breach with you, only desiring that you should either disband or remove your men and levies as you had promised; instead of which your people began the action, when no such intention was entertained on our part; for the Governor has all along wished to reconcile you to Anandrao's Government, so that both may go on in concord, as becomes relations; but, as through your long procrastination in respect to coming in here Major Walker had unavoidably arrived on your borders before you were prepared to set out, he was obliged in the summary interview, that your apparent jealousy of him would admit of his having with you, to state at once to their largest extent the full amount of the concessions that might be required of you, to which, when you yielded your acquiescence, tempered with hope that some of the terms might be rendered more palatable to you, the Major wrote in your favour accordingly; to which an answer to the purport of your expectations was dispatched by the Governor, and the happy effects thereof only intercepted by your or your people's precipitate conduct. Under all which circumstances I have, from the real regard I bear you, represented this matter

*Holford's
offer*

in such a light to the Governor that he is willing, from conceiving what has occurred to have happened more from mistake than intention, to forget what has passed and to receive you in an honourable way here for the purpose of discussing all your circumstances at large; which will, I am confident, end, if you be prudent enough to embrace this offer, in a happy conciliation of all the differences of the Gaikwad Family in the Gujarat on a permanent footing, without war or bloodshed; and as I shall be, on your repairing hither, a party in the negotiation, you may rely that I will cause all your case to be fully understood, and be answerable also for your safe return at all events to Kadi, whilst your country may during your absence remain either under the safe protection of the English army or, if you prefer it, it will in this case retire beyond your borders, and Babaji may proceed on the ordinary mulukgiri. In one month's time you may be back to Kadi with everything adjusted; but it is necessary you should set out without delay, observing as a preliminary the sending back to Major Walker Captain Williams and Sunderji. Where-

upon the Major has been instructed by the Governor to cease from all hostilities and to give you a guard of 50 or 100 men, as you may desire, who may with an equal number of your own convey you hither in safety ; in which case I shall have the pleasure to go out to receive you. Your speedy answer to this is desired, and the power is now in your own hand to settle your affairs creditably and to save yourself and your family ; for you cannot suppose that you can long wage war with the English, whose favour and support it must on the contrary appear to your interest to cultivate and cherish.

Budasan, 30th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Major Walker to Captain Williams.

1802

I had the pleasure to receive yours last night. I cannot explain the uneasiness I feel for your situation ; but it is not in my power to do more than I have offered for your relief. You know very well that our public measures are never influenced by individual considerations ; and instead of your person, had they even that of the Governor, it would make no alteration. I have sent for the Ahmadabad shroff, but I understand that your unworthy treatment has excited such an unusual sentiment of indignation that he will not probably undertake the business. Such conduct has destroyed all trust, and no respectable man with me can go to Kadi, unless hostages are first sent into this camp. They did not choose to answer a letter which I desired Aga Muhammad to write, and I have dispatched him some days ago to Cambay on other affairs. It is merely ridiculous to say that they will release you and Sunderji, when we have done this or that. Who can believe them ? What security have we that they will not again deceive us ? The English faith was never broken ; they know that our word is to be depended on, and they can only convince me that they mean to be honest by previously setting you at liberty. But, my dear Williams, there is little time left for parley. It is yet barely not too late to end this business by negotiation.

*Walker's
feelings*

Our cannonade opened on the 27th and obliged them to move their camp, which was all the effect that I proposed in the first instance. We have not had a single casualty since the 17th, but the enemy have had a good number killed and wounded. In a little skirmish the other day between two parties of Pindaris we recovered your horse, after killing a jamadar, who was riding him. He is now in my possession.

Kadi, 30th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Captain Williams to Major Walker.

1802

I had the pleasure of receiving yours of this date, which was literally explained to the Desai, who is now the principal actor with us. Your decisive style appeared to affect them for the first time, and my declaring I would not again write on the subject. However in hopes of terminating this unhappy difference I have consented to state as follows. Malharrao agrees :

*Malhar's
terms*

1st. To pay the peshkash from the year 1846 at the rate it was paid in that year to Fatesingrao, and out of that deduct what the Baroda Government owe to Malharrao on account of money lent by Malharrao's father to Govindrao, with interest. This amount to be ascertained immediately, and the sum total to be paid by Malharrao to be entered on the

face of the articles, the above to be paid by instalments, at a rate to be settled hereafter.

2nd. That he will restore Visnagar and its public stores.

3rd. That the plunder, made by Malharrao at Visnagar and other places, is not to be demanded ; and the same with respect to what the Baroda people have plundered from Malharrao's country.

4th. The prisoners on both sides from Soangur and other places to be released.

5th. That Ganpatrao of Sankheda shall not be molested on account of the part he has taken in the present troubles

The above are the articles Malharrao considers as necessary to be agreed to by you ; and every other matter that may not be adjusted, he submits to the future decision of the Hon'ble the Governor.

1802 *Cambay, 31st March, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 122)*
Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

Malhar's letter Malharrao sent in to-day to Mr. Holford a letter, enclosing one to me [letters of 28th March], which being translated I forward to you, that you may make such remarks thereon as to you appear proper, particularly in respect to the sort of negative which he would thence appear to wish to have himself understood to have given to the articles you presented to him on the 14th instant.

The sequel of this Chieftain's representation may however be said to comprehend the refutation of this interested assertion on his part ; in as much as, if he had declined the terms, it could not have been subsequently settled between you that he should remain at Kalol, as he nevertheless admits to have been the case, and it was his failure in that condition that led to your subsequent march.

You will observe he is altogether silent on his treacherous seizure of Captain Williams and Sunderji, although in one of his notes to you of the morning he expressly desired that the former be sent unto him, and must no doubt have had in view at the time to seize on his person.

1802 *Camp at Budasan, 31st March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Alexander Walker to Malharrao.

Prisoners to be freed You must know that it is very unusual to detain those who bring friendly messages, and I have therefore no doubt but you will release Captain Williams and Sunderji. Such an action as you have committed will be condemned by all mankind, and was never heard of but among savages. The door is still open to secure your safety by restoring those whom you have unjustly made prisoners, to their freedom. Your messengers may enter and go from my camp in safety.

1802 *Camp at Budasan, 31st March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Events near Kadi Since my address of the 18th the following circumstances have happened.

In pursuance of the plan, which I then communicated for dislodging the enemy, we proceeded to erect batteries against their encampments.

The first battery for two guns was raised on a hill, already noticed to be occupied by our pickets, and about 1700 yards distant from the

enemy line.

The second, intended to contain four guns, was erected on a commanding ground 300 yards nearer.

In the last I directed three-eighteen pounders and one six-pounder to be placed. When this was completed, the former was converted into a place of arms, secured by two small pieces of artillery belonging to Kamal-ud-din.

In the meantime the enemy erected batteries, which the resources of a populous town enabled them to do with considerable expedition, and they connected them by deep entrenchments. Their works extended from the right of their encampment nearly a mile inclining to our left. On these works they mounted 16 pieces of artillery of different calibre, but only one of the size of a twelve-pounder.

The enemy chiefly directed their fire on Babaji's works, who had two guns on the left considerably in advance, being parallel to our second battery. These parties maintained throughout the day a random cannonade, generally ill-directed and to very little purpose on either side.

The advanced battery opened on the 27th and continued a brisk fire on the enemy's lines, and occasionally elsewhere as objects required it until the 30th. The first effect of the cannonade was to oblige the enemy to change their encampment; but I perceived that to continue it longer at the distance of our batteries would not be attended with any advantage which could compensate expenditure of the shot. It was evident that the system would not prove decisive, and we had not ammunition for a protracted cannonade. For these reasons I directed the cannonade to cease, unless when any particular necessity or object required it.

I was prevented pushing forward the approaches by several causes, but principally as the operation could derive little support from Babaji's artillery, which was inspected by Captain Ince and reported unserviceable.

I explained to Babaji that, from this defective state of his artillery and the distance to which the enemy had removed their encampment, any further cannonade under such circumstances could be attended with no decisive success. But I proposed to this person to move the camp to the right, which would again lay the enemy army open to an attack, and which would render their present entrenchments and batteries useless.

I explained at the same time to Babaji the risk attending this measure, that it might expose his communication with the rear, and be attended with danger, unless he could depend on his people following the example of the English detachment.

Babaji was not insensible to these circumstances; he expressed his apprehension of losing by the proposed movement his communication with Ahmadabad, and that, although he neither distrusted the courage nor the fidelity of the Arabs, he owned that they claimed the dangerous privilege of fighting as they pleased. I deemed it my duty from this moment to confine my views to defensive measures or at the least to undertake no enterprise which the detachment could not execute without the support of the allies.

In this interval our Pindaris had several encounters with those of the enemy, in which they were generally successful. Babaji's snipers also obtained some advantages.

On the 30th between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon bodies of the enemies horse and foot were observed in filing behind their batteries to-

wards our left, with the view apparently of gaining that flank of Babaji's camp. The allies got under arms with considerable alertness. The Arabs took posts in the batteries, and the horse extended themselves to the left ; so as to defeat the object of the enemy. A considerable number of rockets were thrown from each side, and they kept up an irregular firing until dark. The cannonade, which appeared to do no execution, lasted longer.

Babaji's horse as well as his snipers gradually advanced ; and as the day closed, they obliged the enemy to retire. The advantage remained on the side of the allies, who had out the greater part of their forces. The number of the enemy engaged seemed to be from 4 to 500 cavalry and about 300 foot, including rocketmen. The detachment had no other share in this skirmish than firing a few shots from the battery in advance.

Babaji states his loss on this occasion to be one horseman killed and 15 wounded. The loss of the enemy, I am informed, is from eight to ten killed and about the same number wounded.

P. S. I have much pleasure in stating that there have not been any casualties in the detachment since the 17th. The enemy, I understand, have daily lost some men from the fire of our battery, and that it has damaged several of their guns.

1802 *Camp at Budasan, 31st March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Walker's account I have the honour to transmit an account of such intercourse and correspondence with Malharrao, previously and subsequently to the affair of the 17th, which I have not yet had an opportunity of laying before you.

As it was my uniform and anxious endeavour to pursue that line of conduct, which might have terminated the present differences without war, and to which my attention was particularly directed by my instructions, I addressed a letter to Malharrao before the march of the detachment from Adalaj in order to remove any alarm from that measure. On arrival at Seratha I received a friendly deputation in reply to this letter.

My next communication, which has not been transmitted to you, is dated the 15th of March. It was written previous to the movement to Kalol, when I judged it necessary to assume a more decisive tone ; for, although this was after Malharrao agreed to the articles of accommodations, his conduct had again become wavering and suspicious. Instead of Sunderji being the bearer of the letter, as it expresses, it was delivered to Malharrao's own vakils, who waited on me, in the evening. It is to be observed that these vakils, who knew perfectly of their Master's intention not to remain at Kalol, spoke of that only as a contingent event, and engaged, if it happened, to meet me with the information in the morning, in which case they were told it would make no difference, as I should look upon it as a measure forced on Malharrao by his mercenary troops.

On arriving at Kalol, I wrote to Malharrao to express my surprise that he had left that place without giving me any intimation of the departure. This letter was sent off at 1 P.M., and I reasonably expected an answer in the course of the day, as the distance between Kalol and Kadi is about 10 miles.

In this expectation I was disappointed, and at nine o'clock in the evening I dispatched a second letter to Malharrao more full and explana-

tory than the former. I informed him that in the uncertainty in which his conduct had left me, I had been obliged to bring Babaji forward from Sayej ; but that my disposition was still friendly, and I should therefore encamp at Budasan, which is 2 kos distant from Kadi.

The first answer that I received to these letters was about 10 o'clock next morning, when the detachment was considerably advanced on its march. This answer merely expressed Malharrao's wish that we should remain at Kalol, and enclosed an order on the inhabitants of that village to supply us with forage.

I have already had the honour of reporting to you, Hon'ble Sir, the events that followed this communication. It remains to state those that have occurred since the perfidious imprisonment of Captain Williams.

On the 18th I had the pleasure to receive a letter from that Gentleman, in which he transmitted certain articles on which Malharrao proposed to ground a pacification. I informed Captain Williams that his liberty must precede any negotiation, and wrote a letter at the same time to Malharrao to induce him to perform this act of justice.

I received an answer from Malharrao in the course of the same day, in which he evaded the question respecting Captain Williams, and made some vague tenders of accommodation.

In replying to this letter I again urged the necessity of releasing Captain Williams and Sunderji.

On the 19th Malharrao sent me a note, and observed that he had written to me fully, but had received no particular answer.

I returned an answer to this on the 20th. I still thought it necessary to insist on the freedom of Captain Williams, and to make that the preliminary to any negotiation.

On the 20th also I received a letter from Captain Williams, written with the consent, but not with the desire, of the enemy. By this it appeared that the conduct of Malharrao's Council was so wavering and unprincipled that there was no dependence to be placed on their resolutions. They first authorised Captain Williams to write that on the detachment retiring to Kalol, they would release him and fulfil every article I had desired, excepting paying for the supposed amount of plunder. They next required that a treaty should be sealed and executed prior to his release. Afterwards they softened their tone, and said that, if I would order Babaji's army to retire, they would send hostages ; but on the whole Captain Williams observed they prevaricated so much that there was no believing a single syllable they uttered. This officer informed me that he was subject to a rigorous confinement and by no means well treated.

Notwithstanding these unfavourable symptoms and the aversion which I felt to correspond with men of their faithless disposition, my anxiety to liberate Captain Williams, whose life appeared in danger, formed a very strong motive for continuing this intercourse. The next communication from Captain Williams afforded a new proof of the presumption and irresolution of the enemy.

I thought it necessary to address Captain Williams more particularly on these absurd expectations of Malharrao ; and while I avoided as much as possible saying anything that might aggravate his own situation, I endeavoured to give his own jailors a just sense of theirs.

It appeared from Captain Williams' answer of the 23rd as if this

explanation had produced the effect I desired ; but, when the articles were translated, I discovered that they had imposed on that Gentleman, and made him the medium of transmitting terms for the most part inadmissible.

I apprised Captain Williams of this imposition and enclosed him a schedule of articles, to which I imagined the allies would subscribe. That Gentleman's answer is also enclosed.

My desire to ensure Captain William's safety induced me on this occasion to go to a step further than will perhaps be approved of. I enclosed a draft of articles which, besides a general acknowledgement of the peshkash due to the Baroda Government and requiring security for its payment, obliged Malharrao to dispatch vakils to Cambay to adjust such points as remained in dispute.

On the 20th I received a letter from Captain Williams, in which they proposed through him that Vakhatchand Kushalchand, a wealthy shroff of Ahmadabad, should be sent for to act the part of a mediation, and that I should depute Aga Muhamad for the same purpose into the forts, offering in that case a person as security for his safe return. I have enclosed my reply with Captain Williams' answer, transmitting a set of propositions less objectionable than the former.

On the 31st I acknowledged the receipt of these overtures to Captain Williams, observing that I had no objection to settle the peshkash on the spot ; and that when Malharrao had restored him to liberty, his vakils might safely treat for peace.

Having thus, Hon'ble Sir, detailed this correspondence, I shall embrace this opportunity of stating a circumstance which occurred in the more early period of my intercourse with Malharrao, as it discovers how little he respects the most sacred obligation.

When this Chief consented to the terms which I sent to him at Kalol he swore in the presence of Sunderji by the feet of a Brahman whom he called before him for the purpose of taking this oath, that he would conform himself to the Company's orders and should never commit hostilities against them.

1802 *Camp at Budasan, 3rd April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Malhar's
terms
rejected*

I have the honour to transmit a copy of articles of agreement from Malharrao, which I have received this morning through the medium of Captain Williams. These articles are the same as those which I proffered to that Chieftain, excepting the two last, which are in addition.

I have desired Captain Williams to inform Malharrao that, as the articles were not accepted when they were offered, they cannot impose any obligations on me, and that I look upon them as of no validity, unless you should be pleased to order me to act upon them. In respect to the additional articles, I have intimated that I conceive them in their present form to be inadmissible, but that they may be open for discussion.

*Invitation
to Malhar*

I have apprised Captain Williams that you have again tendered to Malharrao a safe escort to Cambay, where he may have the advantage of treating of his interest with you personally, a measure I have observed the more necessary, as it does not appear that Malharrao has any person in

his service sufficiently respectable to appear before you as a vakil.

I have also observed to Captain Williams that it is not customary for the English, when they conclude treaties of peace, to consult jamadars, and far less to require them to sign the articles of ratification. I have at the same time left room to hope that these articles may become the preliminaries of peace, provided Malharrao shall immediately release Captain Williams and Sunderji.

Articles of agreement proposed to Major Walker by Malharrao.

Article 1st : To withdraw his people from Visnagar.

Malhar's terms

Article 2nd : That there shall be a mutual release of prisoners.

Article 3rd : That Malharrao shall pay up, or find security for the liquidation of the arrears of his peshkash or tributes.

Article 4th : The amount of this tribute to be ascertained and adjusted hereafter.

Article 5th : Should Malharrao have any demands on the Baroda Government, they shall be fairly inquired into, and if any balance should appear due to him, it will be credited in his account.

Article 6th : The account of both sides shall be examined and adjusted by respectable merchants or others, chosen by the parties themselves.

Article 7th : Malharrao shall appoint two vakils or deputies to proceed to Cambay, where they may discuss these and whatever points there may be of subsisting difference between the two sarkars.

Article 8th : That the plunder on either side is not to be demanded.

Article 9th : Ganpatrao Gaikwad at Sankheda Bahadarpur is not to be molested for the part he has taken in these disputes.

Cambay 5th April, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 122)
Jonathan Duncan to Lt.-Col. Anderson.

1802

The ultimate object of the service now in progress is to reduce the fort Kadi, after dispersing the force that Malharrao has now before it, and which may be estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, whereof 2 to 3,000 may be Pathans, and the rest are Kolis and Gosains. It is also very possible that this force of the enemy may be increased by other Pathans or Sindhis to 2 to 3,000 men, as we know that Malharrao is using every exertion to that end.

Aim of Bombay

Under these circumstances your opinion is desired whether the troops now in camp will, when joined by these assembling here, be equal to the performance of this service before the rain, or stand in need of further reinforcements.

The number of Anandrao, our ally's army exceeds rather 19,000 men, and we have still under Major Walker 1,400 rank and file.

Cambay, 5th April, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 122)
Lt.-Col. Anderson to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

In reply to your letter of this day's date I have to say it is my opinion that the reinforcement (agreeable to the return from the Adjutant General's office of the 27th March, 1802, having joined the detachment, which you mention to be with Major Walker, and the allies) will be adequate to the performance of the service required.

Troops enough

Camp at Budasan, 5th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Blaming
Malhar*

I have the honour to reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo ; and although I conceive that the calumnies of Malharrao are already proved false by the correspondence which is before you, I shall retrace the circumstances that have attended my intercourse with him.

It has been my constant endeavour to give a just and impartial representation of every communication with that Chieftain...and I have always sent an account of these conferences before the impression could decay.

It is hardly necessary to dwell on the numerous instances of tergiversation and doubledealing of Malharrao, as they happened so recently ; but it may not be superfluous to mention them.

He does not deserve that merit which he claims, of having unviolably maintained a cessation of hostilities.

The Kolis in his service made during that period inroads into the Baroda territories ; and I believe from evidence that has come before me that Babaji's complaints of the attacks on his camp at Adalaj were true.

It will not admit of a doubt that, while Malharrao was professing a disposition to submit to our umpirage, he was secretly and on every hand preparing the means of resistance.

It may be doubted with much appearance of justice whether he had any real intention of going to Cambay. At least, when this was put to the test, and before anything occurred to make him change his resolution, he showed no inclination to proceed. The arrival of a lucky day was the first pretence for delay. Afterwards the burning of a village, a circumstance not unusual in this country in time of peace, excited his fears and resentment. On these and other frivolous excuses the guard, that had been ordered to escort him, was prevented leaving camp. The enclosed memorandum of a conversation with Mirza Ahmed Beg on the 9th of March will show that these doubts existed in the mind even of that person at an early period.

From the beginning of Malharrao's intercourse with me it bears a dark and treacherous appearance. The difficulties which he made to an interview at Adalaj and the mode, which he at last professed for that purpose, serve to prove an unsettled and suspicious conduct.

It is hardly necessary to recall to mind the circumstances under which the interview at last took place. This man at that time suspected an act of treachery, which he was meditating. How at last was this interview accomplished ? Under a solemn promise from his deputies, confirmed by his Diwan, that he was on his way to my tent and approaching the camp, I went out to meet him. I found him waiting my arrival with no intention of coming further, attended by an unusual number of armed men and several pieces of cannon ; in the rear under the concealment of some trees his whole army was in readiness.

The circumstances, that attended his visit the next day to me, were little less suspicious and extraordinary. After hesitating a long time and endeavouring to stipulate some absurd conditions, he came in the evening. During the short discussion, that took place on this occasion, he promised to dismiss his new levies and made those professions of obedience which

I reported on the 13th ultimo.

It was in consequence of this conversation that I drew up articles of accommodation and presented them to his vakils next day, who carried them to their Master, and not Sunderji, as Malharrao has asserted. These articles were first read to Malharrao and then perused by him. Sunderji, who attended merely for that purpose, afforded such explanations as were required. The weight and consequence of the articles were debated; they were probably considered severe and oppressive, the common sentiment of bad men when they are overtaken by justice.

Malharrao did not fail to complain, but at last submitting to the necessity of his affairs he gave his verbal assent to what was required of him. This he did in the most solemn manner, taking an oath, held sacred by the Hindus, that he would not resist the will of the Company. My interpretation of this was that he threw himself on the mercy of Government, but hoped that they would alleviate the heaviness of the conditions, an expectation which I certainly encouraged, as I thought that his submission deserved every indulgence. Malharrao retaining the articles which were signed by me in his possession, constituted in itself an act of acceptance, since of the two sets of proposals, that I have subsequently made, he returned the original of that which he rejected, but kept the other on which he lately offered to negotiate. This fact may enable you to judge as to the pretended negative that he now seems to wish to have himself understood to have put on the articles as transmitted to him on the 14th of last month. It is to be observed that Sunderji was enjoined not to be the bearer of the answer, because it was desirable to have a testimony independent of him, and which should proceed directly from themselves. The necessity for this precaution is now proved.

Laying aside then Sunderji's evidence entirely, we have that of Malharrao's vakils, who were the official messengers of their Master, and in that capacity declared his submission to the pleasure of the Company, and that he accepted the terms which had been prescribed. They pleaded, it is true, for indulgences, and were allowed to expect them from your moderation or justice.

But, as you have observed, Hon'ble Sir, Malharrao by admitting that he had agreed to remain at Kalol refutes his own assertion. The clandestine and deceitful manner, in which he evaded this part of his agreement, obliged me to bring forward Babaji. The whole of this transaction will appear, I hope, in its true colours from the letter, which I had the honour to address you on the 31st ultimo.

It may serve to show how little Malharrao has respected truth in his narrative, when he asserts that the detachment encamped within $\frac{1}{4}$ kos of Kadi. It halted 2 kos from the fort at a village, where I apprised him the night before, we should remain. The distance from the fort has been since ascertained by a theodolite to be three miles. *Malhar's allegations*

Another act of perfidy may be here noticed. The enemy employed the whole of the preceding night, injuring the wells and tanks at Budasan by filling them with substances fitted to render their waters poisonous. Thus, instead of affording me any explanation of the motives that induced him to quit Kalol, which my letters required, he availed himself of the open intimation of my intention to encamp at Budasan to effect the destruction of the detachment by means which, if nothing else had occurred,

would be sufficient to establish the depravity of his character.

The assertion that the articles were framed by Babaji would hardly deserve notice, were it not a fact that this person was not even consulted in the framing of them, and was not made acquainted with them until the day following their acceptance by Malharrao. The enclosed minute by the deputies, whom I sent to wait on Babaji on this occasion will show that he would have required other and more mortifying conditions.¹

Malharrao's narrative is throughout an artful misrepresentation. "These articles," he says, "were sent to me by Sunderji." I have already mentioned that they were not sent by Sunderji. They were delivered by myself into the hands of his vakils, who came for them. These men accordingly returned with the answer of their Master, which they knew Sunderji was not authorised to receive.

"Major Walker," this Chief continues, "signified he would write to you, and endeavour to modify and make them (the articles) so light as to enable me to comply with them." It was not until the vakils had accepted in his name all the articles, that I gave them any hope of abatement. It was then that I told them that you would not require of their Master what he could not perform, and that I should write favourably of his situation, making them expect every reasonable indulgence from his full and entire submission.

"And (Major Walker) desired (that) I (Malharrao) would meanwhile dismiss my sibandi and send them to Kadi, remaining myself where I was with only a small force, the Major intending likewise to halt at Kalol and keeping Babaji at Adalaj." This last assertion is not true, for he understood from the beginning that Babaji must come to Sayej, as I could never agree to separate myself so many miles from that Chief-tain, which would have been the case, had I gone to Kalol and left him at Adalaj. It was at first agreed that the number of men to remain with Malharrao should not exceed 800, but I at last told his deputies, with a view of giving them confidence, that I was indifferent in respect to the number, and should only absolutely insist on the new levies retiring to Kadi. He was at liberty therefore to have kept all his old forces, which amount, I have since learnt, to 5,000.

"This was," Malharrao writes, "settled on, and I had in consequence dismissed my sibandi, and was about to dispatch them to Kadi, at which period those thus dismissed would not let me remain there. I then proceeded to Kadi with my army." Malharrao means here to apologise for his conduct; but will it excuse him for not imparting his distress to me, for stealing away as he did, for the duplicity of his deputies, and in short for neither writing nor sending to me at Kalol?

"On the same day the Major came on to Kalol with Babaji, and on the following day in the morning they marched on to the vicinity of Kadi."

In this paragraph Malharrao falsifies dates and is inaccurate in circumstances.

¹ In Sunderji's account it is stated: "Babaji and his companion seemed to be very much satisfied with these articles." See Section C *The end of Kadi* 21st May, 1802, *Sunderji's account*, Marginal heading *Babaji pleased*. Even the enclosed minute, which follows after this letter, does not prove the statement here made.

On the evening of the 15th his army fell back to Kadi, the detachment marched on the 16th to Kalol, and on the following forenoon encamped at Budasan.

"I, then," Malharrao continues, "dispatched to them Mr. Parker and the Desai to notice that the stipulation was for his remaining at Kalol, and that now he was come on thus much farther; I could not therefore rely on his word and desired an explanation. After that the Major sent a message by Sunderji and Captain Williams that I should remove my force to five kos on the other side of Kadi; and their encampment took place near to Kadi, at about a quarter of a kos from it."

Mr. Parker and the Desai came with a letter; but, although the former said he was desired to speak in Malharrao's favour, neither he nor the Desai made any particular requests. Mr. Parker observed that Malharrao would not, he thought, disband his army. The manner in which Captain Williams and Sunderji are mentioned in the above quoted extract discovers a profligate degree of effrontery. It is to be remarked that they were seized less than a mile from camp, and that the firing commenced immediately, the possession of their persons serving as the signal for hostility.

Malharrao was at that time entirely ignorant of the nature of their message, which had no influence therefore in determining his conduct. It cannot be doubted but this man had previously resolved on a breach of faith, and the circumstances under which he committed this act of perfidy could not be more disgraceful.

No. 1. Mirza Ahmed Beg's information on the 9th March, 1802, at 9 A.M.

Mirza Ahmed Beg, munshi, called on me and said that he is doubtful of Malharrao's compliance with his promise of proceeding to Cambay; for he observes, on attentively inquiring of Dayaldas, Malharrao's vakil, who returned last night from Kadi, the reason that he had not brought any letter either in answer to his or rather to that of the Major, he confessed Malharrao, instead of disbanding his troops, was daily entertaining and raising by degrees more. Sidi Ambar Khoja had joined him with 500 men, 15 companies of Pathans had arrived from Godhra.

*Malhar
weavers*

No. 2. Babaji's objection to the articles.

Aga Muhammad and Sunderji waited on Kamal-ud-din by Major Walker's orders to communicate to him and Babaji the articles of agreement with Malharrao. For the purpose Babaji also repaired to the Khan's tent. The articles were translated by Sunderji and Balvantrao into the Marathi language. They were then presented to Babaji for his perusal, and Sunderji informed Babaji of Malharrao's submission to the agreement, but acquainted him at the same time with the poverty of Malharrao, and that he complained of the article, which required money, as a very heavy stone for him to support. Babaji was also informed of the Major's intention to march in the morning to Kalol, and that Malharrao would send back his army to Kadi, but remain himself with a sufficient part of his force to conclude this business with the Major. Babaji was desired to move himself as far as Sayej with the more orderly part of his army and to leave those whose obedience was doubtful at Adalaj.

Objections

Babaji observed in answer to these communications that Malharrao

had got enough of treasure, which he had acquired by the plunder of Visnagar, etc. He requested that some additional articles might be inserted, *viz.* that Sivram and others, who had deserted from their sarkar, might be delivered up; that Malharrao should be directed to alter his seal as formerly, by which the Government might be conducted in his own name, and not, as it now is, in that of his son.

The sanad or dustuck, Babaji observed, for the restoration of Visnagar was also improperly drawn out, in as much as that was surrendered to the Company and not to Anandrao, whose name was not mentioned in the deed. This dustuck should also be delivered by Malharrao and not by Khanderao, his son.

In respect to his army Babaji said that there were no disorderly persons in it, and he proposed therefore to move with all his force to Sayej.

1802 *Cambay, 5th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Henry Shank to Alexander Walker.

Reinforcements The advancement of the reinforcements, which are arrived from Bombay, Daman, Diu and Surat, is now only suspended for want of carriage, there being a great scarcity here both of carts and of bullocks. The Governor desires me therefore to desire you to send in as many as may be in your power from the army under such a sufficient escort, as Babaji's horse can afford, to guard them against the depredations of Bhaput Sing, who is said to be marauding in the country, though in which part, is not yet accurately known.

1802 *Budasan, 8th April, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 122)*
Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Troops sufficient Since I wrote you in the early part of the day nothing new has occurred, but I have had a long conversation with Babaji, and it will be in vain to expect any more carts from this quarter; about 20 in all may be got from Ahmadabad, and orders were sent to dispatch them yesterday. The force in Cambay is sufficient to finish this business, and we want men here more than stores. We shall be able to produce by their arrival I hope 1,000 eighteen-pounder shot; and if the 1,000 from Surat proceed with the troops, we shall have enough; at least let us try what can be done. Babaji is to send this express, and I hope the troops will immediately advance with such stores as they can carry. I have consulted Captain Ince in respect to this department, and he thinks we should do the business with the assistance I have mentioned, added to what we have.

Extract of another letter from Major Walker, dated 8th April, 1802.

Easy task I am afraid that the detachment at Cambay is encumbering itself with stores, which the service does not require. Some of the stores also may follow or be sent on by degrees. They need not encumber themselves with field-pieces; two or four at the utmost can be required. The most essential articles are a supply of eighteen-pounder shot and ammunition. There is no necessity to wait the arrival of the Goa forces, which will only increase the utmost abundance. In short if they march immediately, the business here will be over by the end of this month; and such part of the force, as you wish to withdraw, [*will be*] re-embarked

before the 15th of May for Bombay.

The field-pieces that I mentioned this morning are unnecessary. Sand-bags are not required, nor are provisions wanted, nor anything which you have not carriage to bring immediately on. The only rule is to bring on as much as may be practicable of the most necessary articles, which are shot and ammunition.

Camp at Budasan, 9th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

From the 31st ultimo nothing of any consequence occurred until the 7th. The enemy on that day defiled from behind their batteries on the left and with the same design as before of attacking Babaji's camp. For this purpose they took a larger circuit and appeared in the field in much greater numbers than on the last occasion. The firing commenced about 2 o'clock. Between 5 and 6 Kamal-ud-din was obliged to quit his position on the right of the English detachment and to move to the succour of Babaji, whose horse appeared retreating. I likewise detached one of the divisions of Native Infantry under Lieutenant Mackeson to support this point of attack. The division did not engage, but afforded by its presence a considerable degree of confidence to the allies.

*Skirmish
at Kadi*

Babaji's forces, reinforced by those under Kamal-ud-din, finally succeeded in repulsing the enemy on all points, and obliged them to retire within their own limits about 7 o'clock. It is difficult to judge what number of the enemy engaged on this occasion, but they are said to have obtained their first advantage from a considerable body of foot being interspersed among their cavalry.

It is also difficult to estimate the loss on either side, but it would appear that the allies have had 4 killed and a much greater number wounded. This account does not include horses killed and wounded, the loss of the enemies to be far more considerable.

There was a cannonade maintained between the allies and the enemy, as usual ill-directed, but the guns of the battery occasionally fired with effect.

The Engineer has been for some nights employed in carrying forward an approach from the advanced battery, which I shall continue as far as possibility will permit.

Camp at Budasan, 9th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Lieutenant H. Cowper to Alexander Walker.

1802

In conformity to your wishes, the enemy's battery on their right flank I went forward early this morning to reconnoitre.

*Cowper's
report*

I beg leave to lay before you the observations, which I made together with some information I procured from the Portuguese.

Observations made by Lieutenant Cowper on the morning of the 9th April, 1802, in reconnoitring one of the enemy's batteries on their right flank.

Left camp at $\frac{1}{2}$ past twelve, and arrived at the top of a hill in front of the enemy's battery at about 2 o'clock. The morning was sufficiently clear to enable me to discover large objects at the distance of about 400 yards.

*The Pathan
battery*

On gaining the hill (which I found by measurement to be 2 miles from

our encampment) I could distinguish the breastwork of the battery, and conceived the distance to be 350 yards. It commands the fort and camp as also such works as the enemy have raised to defend them.

I was accompanied by a Portuguese, who formerly belonged to this battery, and who 6 days ago made his escape from it, wishing he said, if possible, to enlist in our service. He informed me :

1st. That 5 small trenches were cut about 12 yards in front of the breastwork, each as a cover to 5 men, who remained in them during the night. That one person is always awake in each of these, but that none of them ever ventures in front.

2nd. That rather in the rear to my left was the entrance or traverse of the battery, about 30 yards from which a party of horse are posted. This party furnishes one sentry who remains between the small trenches and the battery, and is relieved every two or three hours.

No vigilance seemed to be used by the enemy to guard this important post from being surprised, for out of the 6 sentries who watched during the night there is not one who goes 20 yards in front of the battery.

I was just able to distinguish the horseman, who was the sentry, slowly riding backwards and forwards ; but the morning did not afford sufficient light to render the small trenches perceptible.

I am of opinion that a body of men observing a strict silence could not fail of reaching the top of the hill undiscovered, from whence if they made a dash towards the traverse of the battery, I think its immediate fall must be inevitable.

A guard of 2,000 Pathans mount the battery every evening at sunset, and return to camp at 7 or 8 in the morning. All these men, saving those who keep watch in the advance trenches, generally fall asleep about midnight. They are chiefly armed with swords and spears, and have not about 50 muskets among them. The battery has only 3 guns : one nine-pounder, one six-pounder, and one one-pounder.

1802 *Cambay, 11th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

John Charles Parker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Warning
of attack*

A letter of the 26th ultimo, which accompanies this, will show the hope I had of the above meeting with the speedy conveyance to your hand. That my expectation was not realised has been matter of much concern. I find however the cause of my disappointment is by a strict watch that has been and still is kept on every person occasionally sent from you. An old servant of my own (palanquin bearer) has just revived the hope in me by an opinion he gives that it will be in his power to get, unnoticed by any one here, to your camp. In which sanguine expectation I hasten in the first place to inform you that Sivram, the Pathans and Gosains have in a consultation of yesterday resolved (and sworn) to make a joint attack on you. The former, I learn, told his Master that, while he remained inactive, you were busy in preparation for taking his town from him, and if he did not show himself resolved in driving you off now, he will not need attempt it when a reinforcement arrives with you. He in consequence, I learn, sanctioned the above league, and ordered that the others of his forces prevent, if possible, Babaji rendering you the smallest assistance, and that they do their utmost to destroy him. Malharrao, it seems, has told them that he will relinquish his rights to plunder of whatever

description, the whole shall be their own. They now wait, I find, for their arrears to the first of the present moon; after payment of which they tell Malharrao that they will be ready to sacrifice their heads to his cause. He promises the above point shall be satisfied to-morrow. I have no doubt (should he keep his word with them) but they will attempt something.

I am further informed by a writer of mine that a kasid of Malharrao arrived from Cambay this evening with news that some forces of ours are on their way here, and that Malharrao in consequence has given orders that his forces at Degham be in readiness to march to some place, which he has pointed out, with a view of falling in with and distressing them as much as possible. *Waylaying troops*

I am told that every minute information is had here of what goes on in your camp, and Babaji's Brahmans, I am given to understand, have access to the latter; but whom he employs to have a knowledge of yours I know not, unless through the channel of fakirs. *Spies*

In the engagement on the 30th, numbers were destroyed here, a still greater slaughter was made by that of the 7th, the evening of which, see a note from Captain Williams to me (we cannot openly write each other) the above came between two slices of bread and butter that my servant returned with after Captain Williams having drunk tea, by which the pencil was almost obliterated. I have gone lightly over it with ink to make it somewhat clear; a word or two is yet however wanting. Poor Sunderji is kept in continual alarm, I am told. I will not trouble you with any detail of my own situation, Sir, further than it is undeservedly made a very distressing one; a fever, too, has by its violence in ten days hurried me into an amazing state of weakness, which prevents my noticing now many occurrences that I otherwise should. *Prisoners*

P. S. If you can get a trustworthy cooli from Babaji to send here occasionally, I may be able to give you some little information.

Copy of a note from Captain Williams to Mr. Parker.

In the event of anything happening to me, which I strongly suspect, I beg you will let Major Walker know that I was compelled to sign the Gentoo letter addressed to him of this date. After such treatment they will in all probability destroy me to conceal their iniquity. *Williams*

Cambay, 11th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

I had last the honour of addressing Your Lordship on the 23rd of March.

I have since received four reports from Major Walker, two under date the 31st ultimo, one of the 3rd, and another of the 5th instant, of which and of their accompaniments copies are herewith submitted as per accompanying list of packet.

In transmitting these further advices it is necessary I should in the first place apologise to Your Excellency for a misconception I had fallen into in conceiving and consequently reporting that Malharrao had actually signed to the articles presented to him by Major Walker on the 14th of March, whereas it now clearly appears that by the term 'subscriber,' which the Major made use of, he meant only to convey the idea of that Chief-tain's having accepted them. *Mistake explained*

What misled me in this instance was the Major's happening to use the word 'subscription' in his public letter of the 14th of March accompanying mine to Your Excellency, of the 16th, in the sense of 'consent,' as well as in his previous communication on the same occasion containing the following expression : "The Raja's Council were long in determining ; and it was but an hour ago that his deputies returned with an answer to my proposals. I am happy to inform you that he has subscribed to them in toto." Nor have any ill-consequences arisen from this misconstruction of the terms of Major Walker's advices ; for these conditions, thus subscribed to, were not received at Cambay until the 17th of March, nor the earliest intimation concerning them before the 16th, so that had I possessed ever so strong an inclination, there was no time to render them more palatable to Malharrao before his treacherous imprisonment, on the first mentioned of these dates, of Captain Williams and Sunderji had put an end to all confidence ; for which, upon his own principles, Malharrao must have had the less ground of excitement, inasmuch as he wishes now to have understood that he had only accepted these tendered conditions on the proviso of the promise of Major Walker (who however positively disallows of this construction) to write me to have them reduced to a level with his ability, a modification which from the local distance he had no reason to look for before the 18th or 19th of the same month of March, that being the very soonest that the post could come and go.

*Defending
Walker*

Otherwise howsoever well pleased, as I no doubt was, with Major Walker's success in procuring (as was then concluded) Malharrao's signature to terms so favourable to the Baroda Government, a comparison of them with the outline I had communicated to the Major in my letter of the 3rd of March, as reported to Your Excellency on the 20th following, as well as with the Major's consequent instructions to Mirza Ahmed will show that the conditions of the 14th March exceeded both in form and substance what I had meant to exact from Malharrao, 1st in the much larger subdivision of the articles, to which the Major was probably induced in the view of insuring greater precision in what might be considered as the definite articles of a treaty of peace, and 2ndly in making Malharrao by the 1st and 7th items answerable for all damages, whether in revenue or expenditure, that should appear to have been occasioned by his insurrection to the Government of Anandrao, or at least as much thereof as I should ultimately award ; whereas my own views of exacting re-imbursement from Malharrao had not gone further than to make him contribute according to his ability towards indemnifying the expense he had put Anandrao's Government to, or to relinquish a part of his country in lieu thereof ; which last idea I had intermediately relinquished at the suggestion of Major Walker, who thought that the substitution of such a fine as Malharrao might be able to bear would be more readily acquiesced in by this insurgent than the specific of any part of his territory ; and it was accordingly in this view that the Major drew out the 7th article, which he since observed that he did not then consider heavy, because it required nothing immediate, and he was confident I would in the execution make it light ; and that with regard to the first or prefatory clause of general responsibility, he intended it to comprehend little more than personal satisfaction to Malharrao's Superior, Anandrao ; which explanation may serve to show Your Lordship how Major Walker understood his 13th article of the

14th of March as not in fact exceeding the object of my previous instructions of the 3rd of the same month, as I have no doubt that officer intended. But considering what has since happened, it is nevertheless to be regretted that they were thus worded with such ample latitude as to afford some plea for Malharrao's subsequent representation that they were much heavier than he could bear ; at the same time that he must on the day after his acceptance of them have very well understood their seeming aggravations to be qualified even to the extent of his own views by the Major's intimation to his vakils, on the occasion of their coming on the night of 14th of March, and announcing their Master's acceptance of the terms as they had been tendered, that they should not be enforced on him beyond his ability, and that he (the Major) would write to engage my consequent acquiescence, as, it has been already noticed, he accordingly did ; the good effect of which, could have only been intercepted by the precipitate conduct as soon as two days thereafter of Malharrao, notwithstanding it now further appears that this Chieftain had on the 14th corroborated his acquiescence in these terms by a solemn asseveration in the nature of an oath made on the feet of a Brahman that he never would anywise resist the Company's Government ; and that he did so acquiesce on the 14th is put past a doubt by his letter to Major Walker of the 17th of March, accompanying that officer's letter to me of the same date, as transmitted to Your Excellency in my address of the 28th ultimo.

In this letter, of which a more accurate translation than the one before sent is now forwarded, are these expressions : " We, placing our reliance on you, Sir, have not, till the present hour opposed ourselves to whatever you have said, neither shall we do so in future ; therefore for you to make war on us is not right. You are accordingly adjured on this subject in the name of the Company ; we are proceeding in the road you have pointed out to us ; and if you shall make war, we call on the King and the Company's protection." All which was written, when the determination on Malharrao's part must have been taken to commence hostilities on us, unless indeed there should be any truth in a report, which has been slightly circulated, that Malharrao was himself averse to this extremity, but was overpersuaded by his brother, the commander of his troops, and by Shivrām, a native of Benares, formerly said to have been in our military service, and who having lately deserted from that of the Baroda Government, in which he held a chief command, thinks he has now no alternative but to continue the war at all hazards.

*Malhar's
conduct*

A further proof of Malharrao's having understood his acceptance of the conditions of the 14th March in much the same sense as Major Walker, is contained in the voucher No. 8 being a re-translation and more accurate version (for both this and the former letter happen to have been rather inaccurately put into English in the copies before sent) of the documents under the same date, which accompanied my address to Your Excellency of the 23rd of last month. From all which it will, I think, appear sufficiently established that Malharrao was sensible enough of the nature of the engagements he had entered into with Major Walker, although his own latent ambition to assume the rule in Gujarat, or his ill-advisers, or perhaps his mistaken jealousies and fears appear to have so soon misled him into conduct that can now only be repaired by very unqualified submission on his part.

*Kadi to be
attacked*

Still, as I could not but feelingly regret that, after so promising a prospect of a pacific issue to my mediation, the latter part of it should under circumstances that, if at all susceptible of a better course, did not from their rapidity admit of my control, I availed myself of a short correspondence, which in the hope of effecting Captain Williams and Sunderji's release, I authorised the Resident here to commence with Malharrao, as entered in voucher No. 9, to offer to him the liberty of still coming in here in an honourable way to settle his concerns, on condition of his first releasing his prisoners; of which however he has not thought fit to avail himself, so that there now remains no other recourse than to take his fort of Kadi; for which I have reason to believe the force now before it, together with those assembled here and about to march under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, as per return No. 10, will be sufficient, without waiting for the arrival of the troops from Goa, more especially as I cannot place any certain reliance whether these latter may come to our aid or not; since it is probable Sir William Clarke may not think himself at liberty to act in a matter of this importance on his own discretion; wherefore as both Colonel Anderson and Major Walker are of opinion, as per vouchers 32, 33 and 34, that the force already landed is competent to the task, I think the advanced state of the season requires that no longer interval should be allowed to the enemy to increase his preparations or to strengthen his fort, the capture of which will at once vindicate the credit of our arms from the partial check experienced on the 17th ultimo, and effectually establish our authority in the country to such an extent as Your Lordship may deem advisable; at the same time that we may do the real good of retrieving it from a state of the most deplorable anarchy, into which it is now fallen, and which, but for our interposition, must ere now have still further degenerated into yet worse confusion and greater weakness than actually prevail.

*Walker's
concessions*

The report of Major Walker referred to in the first paragraph of the address, bringing down his correspondence with Captain Williams and Malharrao no further than to the end of last month, it will be proper here to continue the subject by noticing that the Major, receiving daily accounts of the unworthy treatment sustained by Captain Williams and Sunderji, was, in the hopes of obtaining their release, induced tacitly to move that clause of the articles prescribed on the 14th March, which subjected Malharrao to refund the amount of his plunder and to limit the 7th article to a security of only Rs. 50,000; but even this, Malharrao was not satisfied with; and the correspondence through Captain Williams, being accordingly continued under the most pressing instances from that officer to effect his enlargement, Major Walker at length consented on the 25th March, to propose to Malharrao's acceptance seven articles, leaving the amount of peshkash (in which Malharrao had required a reduction to a former lower standard than he had paid for the 12 years last past) to future adjustment; on security being lodged for what might really turn out to be due, after receiving credit for whatever just demands of debt Malharrao might (as he alleged) possess against the Baroda Government; for which purpose the accounts were to be settled by arbitrators; and Malharrao was required to send in vakils to Cambay to settle all other points. These terms were of course offered, subject to my approbation, though not with my previous concurrence; and the urgency of Captain

Williams' case interested so much the humanity of Major Walker that he was thence willing as well as myself to listen to any terms within the most moderate bounds of reason that led to a prospect of termination to the sufferings of our two unfortunate prisoners. *Murar's terms*

But I had no occasion to pronounce affirmatively or otherwise on the great concessions thus proposed, as Malharrao, immediately refusing even to leave in doubt or anywise subject to further adjustment the amount of his peshkash, required that its aggregate should stand on the face of any treaty or terms that might be concluded, and refusing even to listen to the preceding most liberal offer on the part of the Major; instead of which he or his Ministers now recurred to a series of 13 articles which they had some time before attempted to enforce, several of which (as they stand copied into one of the accompaniments to the Major's last quoted address of the 31st of March) were not a little exceptionable, one of them comprehending nothing less than to have bestowed upon him the pargana of Nadiad, of which for several years past he had stood dispossessed; and from which single article of his said 13 claims did he now (in view probably to its greater extravagance) intimate any disposition to recede; but insisting on all the others, one of which stipulated for an indemnity of Shivram and all the other servants of the Baroda State, who in joining him had rebelled against it, whilst other articles tended to leave him considerably more independent than he had hitherto been of the superior Government of the Gaikwad, demanding also that the terms, he thus sought to exact, should be confirmed not only by the signature of Major Walker but by that of all the Arab jamadars in camp.

In reply Major Walker, after expressing the utmost sympathy with Captain William's situation, observed that it must be known to that officer that our public measures cannot be influenced by his personal circumstances; after which Malharrao sent out on the 30th ultimo a new set of articles, including always therein the ascertained reduction of his peshkash as being, he observed, the principal article; to which Major Walker returned on the following day the usual negative, stating that he could not admit of concessions, and that any preliminary to peace must be preceded by the release of his prisoners. *Further discussions*

After this on the 3rd of April, Malharrao announced through Captain Williams that he accepted the 7 articles proffered by the Major on the 25th ultimo, with two additional ones: the first stipulating indemnity for Ganpatrao, a member of the Gaikwad family who had taken some part with him in the present disturbances, and the other repeating the usual clause to exempt him from indemnification for the amount of his plunder, although this point would appear to have been already dispensed with in the manner adverted to in the 9th preceding paragraph.

But for the sufficient reasons alleged in Major Walker's answers (No. 35 of the vouchers) he declined to accept of this tardy concurrence on the part of Malharrao, after his having twice rejected them, unless he should be so instructed, which has not appeared to me expedient, because I had already in Mr. Holford's reply to Malharrao, included in the voucher No. 9, offered him as liberal terms as is now, I think, at all consistent with our honour to condescend to, and because the conditions thus ultimately concurred in by Malharrao would not, I am persuaded, be at all acceptable to the Baroda Government, against whom I am not at the same time *Malhar's submission rejected*

without various grounds of just umbrage and complaint, particularly in their delaying at present the march of reinforcements under Colonel Anderson for the mere want of carts and cattle for the transportation of the baggages and stores, under circumstances which are hardly to be reconciled, even after making every allowance for the entire drain of their funds (to such a degree as to force Major Walker to issue partial supplies to their army to prevent their either mutinying or disbanding) and the utmost prevalence of misrule and interested counteraction in the exercises of their administration, which certainly requires to be radically reformed.

*Late
regrets*

Such are, I acknowledge, the difficulties arising from these last mentioned causes that I cannot disguise to Your Excellency my sincere regret at having interfered in their affairs ; but, since the measure cannot be recalled, I must endeavour to make the most of our situation ; in view to which I have now the honour to submit the accompanying article of agreement with the authorised Minister of their Government, which may be modified into any other terms, that Your Excellency may prefer.

I transmit a letter (No. 37 of the vouchers) just come in from Major Walker detailing the military events from the 1st to the 9th instant.

P. S. Not only are the resources of the Gaikwad State completely drained, but the growing produce of their revenue funds are anticipated and mortgaged up to the end of the present year and in some instances beyond it. In securing therefore the possession of the athavisi district lying close around Surat and yielding still fully $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs per annum, I have obtained from the beginning of the ensuing year the best security in their power to give for the Hon'ble Company's indemnification for their present expenses on our getting possession of Kadi ; perhaps these terms may be improved, and I shall certainly lose no opportunity of effecting it.

1802 *Cambay, 12th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Jonathan Duncan to Colonel Anderson.

*Instruction
to Anderson*

By my letter of the 5th instant you are apprised of the ultimate object of the expedition.

The enclosed letter to Major Walker, left open under a flying seal for your perusal, directs him to deliver over to you, on your arrival in camp, the command of that division of the army which has been hitherto under his orders. I enclose a return, which I received not long ago from Raoba, of the Gaikwad army under Babaji, including Mir Kamal-ud-din's corps.

The force of the enemy under Malharrao has been variously estimated from 12 to 20, 25 and even up to 32,000 men ; but I am disposed to think you will find their effective numbers not much to exceed one half of the last mentioned aggregate, and Raoba, the Gaikwad Minister, will not even admit them to be so numerous.

Considering the situation and merits of Major Walker, I need not, I am sure, recommend to you to make the present unavoidable supersession in the command as easy and little irksome to him as possible ; in which view it is my direction that he be put in orders, on your assuming the command, to officiate as Quarter-Master General with the army in the field, in which capacity my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Carnac of the Madras Establishment, is to remain with him and act as his assistant.

No. 1. *Cambay, 24th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Summary of memorandum of return of troops under Babaji.

Horse	4,873	<i>Troops</i>
Foot	9,459	
	<hr/>	
Total	14,332	
	<hr/>	

No. 2. *Cambay, 26th March, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*

Summary of return of Malharrao's forces by Babaji.

In the fort of Kadi 10,400 in all. *Troops*

Cambay, 12th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

On the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson in your camp, you will deliver over your command to that officer and discharge thereafter the duties of Quarter-Master General to the army under the directions of the Colonel, who has been instructed to put you in orders accordingly, and will, I am persuaded, endeavour to render as easy as possible to you this change in your situation, rendered unavoidable by the increase of the force now in the field, which I have explained in my letters to Babaji and to Kamal-ud-din on the present occasion to be the sole cause of your supersession.

Orders to Walker

Colonel Anderson has been informed that my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Carnac, is to be continued to remain with you to act as your assistant in the department of Quarter-Master General.

SECTION B: *Sir William Clarke in command*

The documents recount the last stage of the contest with Malharrao. With the British troops under his command Sir William Clarke easily captured the defence works of Kadi. Malharrao had to acknowledge defeat, and surrendered to the British commander.

DOCUMENTS

1802 *Cambay, 13th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Jonathan Duncan to William Clarke.

Clarke in command I have the pleasure to enclose the copy of the orders, issued this day to the detachment prepared to take the field, in conformity to which you will be pleased to enter upon the command of it for the prosecution of its object with all possible expedition.

No. 1. General Orders by the Governor.

Army orders Colonel Sir William Clarke, having with an exertion and celerity entitled to the highest praise arrived last night with reinforcements from the southwards, will in pursuance of his rank be pleased to receive from Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson the command of the detachment, which was about to begin its march under the orders of the last mentioned officer, and will still have to proceed under the command of Sir William as soon as the additional force now brought up can join.

The Governor avails himself of his opportunity to declare his entire satisfaction with the service of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson whilst in command of the detachment prepared for the field, and to offer his testimony of the high professional qualifications and tried merits of that officer.

1802 *Cambay, 13th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 312)*
Jonathan Duncan to Colonel Anderson.

Anderson returns to Surat Colonel Sir William Clarke having arrived since my letter of yesterday with a large reinforcement from Goa, his superior rank will of course supersede the command, which I had otherwise with entire confidence in your zeal committed to your charge by my instructions of yesterday ; and as it is in consequence your own desire to return to your command at Surat, it is no more than justice to you that I should consent to it, satisfied that, wherever your duty may call you, you will do credit to the military profession, to the interests and advantage of our Hon'ble Employers.

In this view I accordingly acquiesce in your returning to Surat, and beg to assure you that you carry my best wishes along with you.

Cambay, 15th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
William Clarke to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

After such consideration of the various papers you have been pleased to submit to my perusal, as the short time I have been here and my other avocations would allow, I feel myself warranted to remark that Major Walker after the unfortunate affairs of the 17th ultimo seems to have justly dismissed the alarm it had naturally at the moment excited until the 9th instant, when it appears by his letter of that date to you that he dreaded not only an immediate attack, but also the desertion, if not the hostility, of part of the allies ; and that this attack and desertion or hostility were expected to take place at a particular time specified in his letter. I deem it a fortunate circumstance that the letter of Major Walker, above alluded to, arrived two days later than usual ; and that you received in the meantime a dispatch from him of a later date, which showed that his apprehensions in this instance were not fulfilled ; from whence I am led entirely to concur in opinion with other officers that Major Walker's situation was not so decidedly critical and dangerous as would have been thought when you received his letter of the 9th, before his dispatch of a subsequent date.

*Walker's
vain fear*

Cambay, 15th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Sir William Clarke's decision.

1802

The want of appointments for the march of the whole of the 84th Regiment and other considerations have determined the Commanding Officer to take on four companies only.

*Reinfor-
cements*

Kadi, 15th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
John Charles Parker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

To my inexpressible satisfaction yours of the 12th came safe to hand the morning following, 8 A.M.

*Situation
in Kadi*

I would have, Sir, shown due obedience to the request made in the latter part of your note, but that my man feared he should be noticed by an immediate return, and that suspicion would take place in consequence, a circumstance I thought not unlikely to happen. So from the necessity of the measure, and having nothing very material to communicate, I assented to his stay here till now.

Matters are much the same as on the 11th. The troops declare themselves ready and anxious to advance, but demand their arrears first. Malharrao endeavours to extort the amount by torture and oppression from his ryots (the wealthy Banyans and others having deserted his town). He however profits but little by his cruelty to those poor creatures.

Appa Saheb, a brother of Malharrao, who had been long a prisoner, was liberated on the 12th and is, I learn, to have a great command of the forces, which, it seems, he at present declines taking upon himself on account of the general murmur for arrears. About midnight Malharrao visited the several batteries and ordered a gun from town to be given to Sidi Ambar, which, they say, carries a ball of 17 seers (a twelve-pounder I presume).

Two kasids arrived the 13th : one from Cambay, and the other from Ahmadabad. I know nothing by the former. The latter, I hear, brought Malharrao the news that two battalions of ours had arrived at that place. He in consequence gave orders for his troops to engage about 12 A.M.

They, to a man, I am told, resolved on having their arrears first. The Pathans abused him, and asked if he thinks them asses instead of men, that they should run here and there to expose their lives while he withholds their pay. If it is true that he cannot immediately settle with them, they desire he will fix a short period for doing so; and in the meantime, as he wishes them to fight, why does he not, they ask, bring out matters as a stimulus for them to do so? An elephant to him whose bravery may be most conspicuous, gold bangles, chains of gold, etc. for others, agreeable to their merits; that, if he will but attend to them as above, he has their most desperate assurance that the English shall be driven to Surat, and Babaji to Ahmadabad at least. It does not appear to me that Malharrao has any alternative now but that of opening his treasury; his soldiery will not be much longer trifled with. They are, I learn, determined to be inactive, till he shall acquiesce in their requisition; his disbursements just now I understood to be two lakhs and twenty-five thousand Rupees monthly.

Captain Williams

I was much alarmed yesterday, learning by a man of mine, who attends Captain Williams, that a more secure place of confinement was ordered for him. I could get no reason assigned for it till evening, when I learned that a kasid from Malharrao had been in Babaji's camp; where, it seems, he heard that the Kolis had proposed for a sum of money to get Captain Williams and Sunderji from their confinements here. This report went to Malharrao, who has taken some preventive measures in consequence; but Captain Williams is not removed.

Various items

I am just informed that a European has deserted from you, and is now with Shivram. I hope it is not true. A substantial Gujarat Banyan has, I learn, been with Malharrao to-day, and visited Captain Williams. The result I know not; his name I hear is Vakhatchand, and that he has set off for Babaji's camp, from whence he is expected here again to-morrow.

I shall continue strictly watchful, be assured, and take the earliest opportunity of communicating whatever may be interesting us.

I should be glad if one or two of your bearers, were occasionally sent me; as mine are so well known here that I am not free from great apprehension; and I have but the man now sent, on whom I can well depend; and he, though much interested by it, trembles at his commission. I beg, should you succeed in getting Captain Williams from hence, that you will make a demand for me and mine.

1802 *Budasan, 15th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Alexander Walker to William Clarke.

Vakhatchand Khushalchand, who was deputed by Major Walker to go to Kadi on the 13th instant, returning this evening, made the following report.

Malhar's complaint

That he had two interviews with Malharrao and discussed with him the subject of the present dispute, when this person after admitting the several assertions made by Major Walker to Vakhatchand, previous to his departure observed one circumstance as the principal cause for his opening hostility, viz. that, when Major Walker arrived at Budasan with Babaji's army, he immediately sent a message to Malharrao by his Desai to remove his camp into Kadi and to deliver that place up to his troops.

This message appeared to Malharrao as astonishing, yet however he would have waited the arrival of the English vakils, but he was forced by his sardars, his son and others to open a fire immediately, lest the enemy should approach too near for him to drive him off.

Major Walker, Malharrao represented, should have waited one day at Kalol for his return, which he had intended after having settled his army at Kadi, or secured it in that fortress. At all events Major Walker should not have brought with him Babaji's army.

With respect to the terms of pacification, Malharrao observed that there was but a very small difference existing in the articles of agreement ; and that, if Major Walker ratifies and secures him in the seven last articles, which, he gave Vakhatchand to understand, were already acceded to by the Major, he would in that case release Captain Williams and Sunderji ; and then he shall authorise a person on his behalf to wait upon Major Walker to discuss upon the points that may remain in dispute.

Vakhatchand could not say whether Malharrao had really ever intended to go himself to Cambay, but he suspected his sincerity in this particular.

Remarks by Major Walker.

The first remark that occurs on Malharrao's communication to Vakhatchand is that he confirmed to this person Major Walker's narrative previous to the affair of the 17th, and thereby admitted his own acceptance of the articles at Kalol. The cause, which he assigns for the commencement of hostilities, can never justify that act, since the Desai was not charged with any message from Major Walker, and made at all events a false report of that Gentleman's intentions to his Master. The Major sent messengers, who were commissioned to make a direct communication to Malharrao himself, and who were besides to give him private assurances of his disposition to serve him. They were to represent to him, in order to avoid disputes between the two armies so near to each other, that his new levies should either retire within the fort of Kadi or 5 kos beyond it, which would make it easy to prosecute the business of peace without interception. But, as he confesses that he did not wait for the arrival of the English deputies, he is condemned by his own evidence. He seems to be conscious that his cause is bad, and endeavours to defend it by the disobedience of his sardars. It is unnecessary to make any remark on such a defence, since every Government is answerable for the conduct of its officers. His next representation that Major Walker should have remained at Kalol has been already refuted, and is indeed absurd in itself ; for how was it possible to know his intention of returning to that place, when he never disclosed it ?

*Walker's
comment*

*Cambay, 15th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Jonathan Duncan to Sir William Clarke.*

1802

I purposely avoid giving you at present my final instructions relative to the expedition against Kadi, to the end that I may avail myself of such incidents as may intermediately occur between this and the day you will arrive at Ahmadabad ; at which place you will receive my ultimate instructions, wherein, as having your own ready assent, it is my intention, that you and Major Walker shall jointly have the acceptance of any terms

*Steps against
Malhar*

of submission that I may eventually prescribe in favour of Malharrao ; but, till I do so, you are to keep no terms with him, but prosecute hostility with the utmost vigour to the reduction of his fort and the seizing of his person and that of his brother, Hanmantrao, and as many as possible of his family, showing at the same time the utmost attention in your power towards the preservation of the lives of Capt. Williams and Sunderji, with whose cases you are already acquainted ; and Major Walker will, I am sure, be most ready and willing to afford you every further information. I request to hear from you daily through the Minister Raoba ; and I shall write to you in the same channel. The utmost secrecy should be observed as to the contents of this letter.

1802 *Cambay, 16th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Summary
 of events*

My last address was under date the 11th of this month. By that opportunity I had the honour of advising Your Excellency of the state of the military operations before Kadi up to the 7th of April, when the Gaikwad army appear to have repulsed a serious assault made on them by Malharrao's troops.

On the 28th of last month the corps of Bengal Volunteers, consisting of about 400 men under Major Broughton, arrived from Diu, as did the detachment of His Majesty's 80th Regiment from Daman, amounting to not a 100 rank and file ; and on the same day Lieutenant Colonel Anderson reached this place from Surat ; which officer it was my intention to put in command of the assembled reinforcements.

At first I had thoughts of sending on these troops as they arrived, although there might no doubt be some risk from the enemy's horse, about 100 of which were, under the command of Bhaput Sing, said at one period to be lying in watch to intercept any small corps. Upon the arrival of Colonel Anderson I, therefore, advised Major Walker that it was not probable he would march till the arrival of the contingents expected from Bombay ; of which the Major approved in his answer of the 3rd of April.

The reinforcements from Bombay arrived on the 4th of April, from which date till the 12th Colonel Anderson was busily engaged in making preparations for his march.

At length, all preparations being made, Colonel Anderson was positively to have begun his march on the morning of the 13th, which was however protracted for three days longer in consequence of the unexpectedly early arrival of the troops from Goa under Colonel Sir William Clarke on the evening of the 12th, an event which depriving Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson of the command, that officer became earnest to return to his duty at Surat ; besides which, as the 84th Regiment had come up without a single tent or other articles of camp-equipage, there was at this scorching season of the year no other alternative than to dispense altogether with their services or find them the means of going on in shelter from the sun ; in which view no better means presented themselves than to transfer to this Regiment the equipments in point of tents and carriage of the Bengal Volunteers, and to send the latter thereon back to Bombay.

In future aid of the object of equipping the 84th Regiment for the field, Colonel Sir William Clarke recommended, and I have acquiesced

in, the like return to Bombay of the small detachment of His Majesty's 80th Regiment, that had joined from Daman, from which they had brought up a fever that still rages among them, so that their separation from the actual strength in the field will probably prove no diminution of force, whilst their tents, etc. contribute to the convenience of the large and respectable European regiment brought up by Sir William Clarke.

During these transactions at Cambay, affairs had assumed a new face at our camp near Kadi. The enemy, who had hitherto respected Major Walker's force, and directed their hostility chiefly against Anandrao's army, began on the night of the 8th of April to throw up an entrenchment about 1,000 yards from our advanced battery, and it quickly assumed the appearance of one, so that in his letter in the afternoon of the 9th of April, received by me in due course on the 11th, Major Walker announced his intention to dislodge them from this trench, as their guns would reach from it into his camp; but, as his letter did not specify when the attack was to be made, I was not much surprised, when, upon my receipt on the 12th of his advices of the 10th, he merely referred me to a letter that he mentioned having written the preceding night, which had, he hoped, not too much alarmed me, his object being, as he added, to bring on the reinforcements without delay and to allow the stores, for which there might not be sufficient carriage, to follow. Wherefore, as I had received no other letter than that of the afternoon above described, it did not occur to me to conjecture the cause of alarm to be any other than the enemy's attempts to carry on approaches towards his camp.

Nor was it until the forenoon of the 13th that his letter of the 9th at night reached me, advising in substance that he had been unable to carry into execution his design of destroying the enemy's new work, in consequence of Kamal-ud-din Khan (a principal officer in the Gaikwad's forces) coming at the very moment of the intended attack about 10 at night, and earnestly urging it might be delayed; for that Babaji's army, who had been expected to co-operate with them on this occasion, were unfaithful and desirous even that Malharrao should prevail, rejoicing openly in the resistance he had made, and saying that the English had only come to take their bread from them. Immediately on the back of which intelligence a message came from Babaji requesting Kamal-ud-din to be in readiness, as he had information of the whole of the enemy's army having come to the resolution of making a night attack on our rear, a report which Major Walker did not however believe, but considered as a fabrication on the part of the Arabs for the purpose of suspending the attack; on all which the Major deemed it necessary for Colonel Anderson to move on with the troops or the major part of them by forced marches, leaving the stores to follow under an escort.

Had this letter reached me in due course, that is within 48 hours, instead of between three and four days, which is the only instance of a similar protraction, I should certainly have insisted on Colonel Anderson's prosecuting his march on the 12th or 13th, notwithstanding the arrival of Sir William Clarke; but before its receipt, on the day of the 13th, the transfers of the camp equipage to the 84th were already in progress; and not only Colonel Anderson, who had all along and now still continued to consider our field detachment in sufficient safety, but Sir William Clarke and myself had the less reason to be alarmed from the intermediate receipt

of Major Walker's advices of the 10th, showing that no night attack had been made by the enemy as Babaji apprehended ; so that, as the sepoys we had to send on were but few in number, and as the Europeans could not in Sir William's opinion make forced marches in this weather, specially in their indifferent state of equipment, when the expected supplies of arrack and biscuits from the Presidency have not yet reached us, it was on the whole thought best to expedite the march of all the reinforcements together with as much expedition as possible ; of which on the 13th I advised Major Walker, announcing that Sir William Clarke would not set out till the 15th, and that meanwhile he must act on the defensive ; or that, if he found it necessary, he might let Malharrao know that I agreed to his acceptance of Major Walker's previous 7 propositions with 2 additional ones, which that Chieftain had thereunto annexed, a step which however the Major was only to take to avoid worse consequences ; on which condition he has also been since authorised with privity of Sir William Clarke to retire, if he judges proper, from his present position and take post at or near Ahmadabad till our reinforcements can join him, which they will certainly do by the 23rd or 24th at furthest. Meanwhile it is but fair to mention that Babaji, without adverting in the least to the supposed disaffection of his troops, but on the contrary to his full reliance on them, announces in his correspondence with his brother, Raoba, that he and they were ready and expecting on the night of the 9th to co-operate with Major Walker, either affecting to be or being unaware of the cause of the attempt not being prosecuted, concerning which such further explanation as may arrive shall, if it leads to anything worth reporting, be hereafter communicated.

My latest letters from Major Walker are of the 11th, 12th and 13th instant, containing the additional information in the first of them that that morning the enemy had strengthened the work, which had lately occupied his attention, by throwing up more earth, but there was yet no appearance of guns or embrasures, and in other respects everything remained as usual.

In his letter of the 12th Major Walker transmitted two letters he had that morning received from Mr. Parker, a British subject, whom my former advices have mentioned as being in the service of Malharrao : the former descriptive of the manner in which Captain Williams was made a prisoner on 17th ultimo, and the latter announcing an intended general attack on our detachment and the Gaikwad force on the 14th instant ; in view to which Major Walker renewed his urgency for the advance of Colónel Anderson. In consequence of all which I deemed it yesterday necessary to desire the opinion of Sir William Clarke, who judged it still best to proceed with all his stores and troops together ; for which purpose he joined the camp two miles in advance from this [*place*] yesterday evening with, as I had conceived, and as he himself appeared to believe, means sufficient though no doubt rather scanty, to prosecute his march with his whole force ; and I was accordingly rather disappointed on finding by the general army order issued by him on the same night that from deficiency in point of equipment, but specially (as separately explained to me) in the article of arrack, dollies, coolies and bullock-drivers, he had been obliged to leave behind six companies of the 84th, which shall however be sent on to him as soon as possible together with the few com-

panies of Native Infantry that have not arrived from the southward.

Meanwhile in default of the arrack and biscuits not yet arrived from the Presidency, I have purchased up at advanced prices all the inconsiderable quantity of liquor, that was to be found in the hands of individuals at this place, and have written to Daman and Diu to have sent up with all expedition whatever quantity may be in store there, whilst to supply as well as possible the non-arrival of the expected biscuits Mr. Holford, the Resident here, has with great industry and much to his credit established a bakery, which will furnish some daily to the army in the field; besides which, we may no doubt expect speedily to receive what must be on its way to us from Bombay; and our present difficulties may have been in some degree enhanced by having no regular Commissary of Provisions on the spot, the Gentleman first appointed to officiate in that capacity being in the camp near Kadi, and his successor having only arrived this morning from the Presidency, but without his supplies.

After having written thus far, I have the pleasure to add that by a letter just come in from Major Walker, bearing date the 14th of April, at 3 P.M., that day, which was the threatened one of a general attack, had passed that far quietly and with less hostility even than usual, a circumstance which Major Walker reasonably imputes on the part of the enemy to a shroff of Ahmadabad named Vakhatchand Khushalchand having voluntarily undertaken to proceed into Kadi to make Malharrao, he says, ashamed of the business and impropriety of his act in seizing Captain Williams, and Sunderji, and in the hopes of procuring their enlargement. At all events Major Walker deems it of great importance to keep this matter pending till the arrival of the reinforcements in which I cannot but acquiesce; at the same time that I have additional reasons to doubt of the suggested extent of disloyalty in Anandrao's army, which is not easily reconcilable to their behaviour on the 7th in gallantly repelling Malharrao's attack, nor to other recent advices from our camp at Kadi.

Howsoever much my original views in this business have been thwarted, it will be known to Your Lordship from my preceding correspondence how much I wished to have brought this sort of domestic feud to an amicable issue; in the prosecution of which I had, before leaving Surat in February, dispatched Harichand to bring in to me his son-in-law, Murarrao, one of the fugitive sons of the late Govindrao, desirous as I was and still continue to do all the good in my power for the family in general; but, if this man may be believed, I have not been emulated in this design by those members of it, whose towering hopes would thereby be partially frustrated, particularly in the instance of the late Fatesing's daughter, Gajrabai, who is represented to have secretly done all in her power to counteract the pacific measures I had projected, by advising Malharrao and his relation Ganpatrao of Sankheda to distrust our intentions, and by insidiously ascribing those [*intentions*] to our mediation, which might keep them most aloof from its influence; a conduct which, if hereafter proved on this lady, may justly exclude her from the Company's future protection.

Cambay, 17th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

1802

Letter from Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan without date.

I have been under the necessity of granting Babaji, the commander of the Gaikwad forces, an order on the Paymaster for three separate ad-

Loan to Babaji

vances of cash. These advances were not made without the most urgent occasion for them. The pecuniary distress of Babaji would exceed belief.

His army were dangerously disaffected for want of pay and in a state of disobedience, which threatened the most dangerous consequences. Their discontent was much heightened by not receiving the customary donations in money, which it is the practice of the Marathas to bestow on such as are wounded or sustain losses in war.

The amount of the three separate payments make together the sum of Rs. 41,000, for which Babaji has granted a receipt on account of the Baroda Government, and pledged the security of that State for the repayment of the money.

1802 *Camp at Wauta, 18th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
William Clarke to Alexander Walker.

*Transport
difficulties*

I have the pleasure to inform you I arrived here this morning with the force specified in the enclosed return, I expect to be at Ahmadabad the morning of the 21st instant.

I have brought on the eighteen-pounder iron gun on the carriage of the brass eighteen-pounder, lashed, and the proper carriage of the iron gun travels as a spare one, because it was found that the iron eighteen-pounder carriage was so much decayed and otherwise insufficient as to preclude the possibility of its supporting the weight of the eighteen-pounder for even a short march. The brass eighteen-pounder carriage, on which the gun is now lashed, has suffered considerably, and the commandant of artillery has doubts of our succeeding in getting it on the Kadi. Under all these circumstances I wrote two days since to the Governor at Cambay to submit to him the expediency of leaving the heavy gun with its stores at Ahmadabad, and pushing on with out field-pieces only. I shall like to have your opinion on the subject, and beg you will afford it to me together with all such other information as you conceive may be useful as speedily as possible.

A letter, which I received from the Hon'ble the Governor, dated the 16th, gives me reason to hope that you keep the enemy in check, as he had attempted nothing subsequent to your letter of the 12th to the date of that in which you inform Mr. Duncan that a negotiation was on for Captain Williams' exchange.

I shall attend to and respect the suggestions you will doubtless convey to me of the best mode, which your experience and local knowledge shall point out, of my forming a junction with you. I mean to apply what I have said, as well to time as manner, because I think I may be able, provided the iron gun and its stores are left at Ahmadabad, to make a march of two days instead of three from that place to Kadi.

Mr. Duncan will have informed you of the imperious necessity, which forced me most reluctantly to leave six companies of His Majesty's 84th Regiment at Cambay; from whence I trust they will proceed, as soon as they can be equipped. That part of the Grenadier battalion, which had not arrived when I left Cambay, the flank companies of the 1st of the 3rd with some light field-pieces and howitzers will probably accompany the 84th.

You will naturally suppose that I shall be extremely anxious to hear

from you as often as possible.

Cambay, 19th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Henry Shank to Colonel Coleman.

1802

The Governor directs me to desire that you march this evening with the troops under your command for the purpose of joining the army under Colonel Sir William Clarke, and that you pursue the route, with which you have been furnished, as expeditiously as possible. *Additional troops*

I am also desired to instruct that the Governor will expect to hear from you daily by Raoba's kasids, who are passing to and from Sir William's camp every day.

Budasan, 19th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Information from Muhammad Husain, Colonel Anderson's servant.

1802

He returned from Kadi this morning, whither he went on Saturday last, and saw Malharrao and his family, with whom this informant is well acquainted. Upon being asked by Malharrao and Hanmantrao the state of the English army from Cambay, this informant replied as follows : that a large armament had landed at Cambay when he left that place ; that Colonel Anderson had marched with 5,000 men, two large battering guns, and between 50 and 60 field-pieces ; and he was to be followed by a larger expedition, consisting of about 7,000 men with a greater number of guns and a large quantity of ammunition. At which reply Malharrao, expressing great concern and distress, exclaimed in the presence of all his family in a mournful tone that all these difficulties and misfortunes are brought upon us only by our enemy, Raoba, who is the author of them, endeavouring to destroy the Gaikwad name. When this informant came out of Malharrao's house, he saw Shivram, Bhaput Sing and others of the enemy's sardars, who also questioned him upon the same subject, and were answered in the same manner. But these sardars, without showing themselves under any apprehension, maintained furiously their intention to fight and repulse whatever opposition there may be. This informant supposes the enemy have about 12,000 horse, 8,000 of which are good cavalry, and 6,000 foot including Pathans, Sindhis, Arabs and Hindustanis. *Malhar's force at Kadi*

The enemy's ammunition is estimated as follows : 2 small godowns of Malharrao's house are full of gunpowder ; 2 large godowns full of shot ; the half of which is of stone ; and the other half, iron ; a quantity of rockets, which he could not ascertain ; provisions and water are abundant in Kadi. The inhabitants are frightened very much with this contest, and some even are of opinion that two or three thousand of the English army would induce Malharrao to fly and leave them to experience the calamities of war.

Two new guns are said to have been hastily made, and intended for the enemy's battery opposite to ours.

Kadi, 21st April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
John Charles Parker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

Your favour of the 16th came safe to hand the 17th, 8 A.M. The bearer also arrived here this morning with that of the 19th. With respect to your inquiry in the former of the enemy's force here, by the best information I can get it does not exceed ten thousand foot and is thought to *Malhar's force at Kadi*

be under that number ; which rather agrees with my own opinion from the following circumstances :

Shivram has not, most assuredly, more than seven hundred foot :	700
The Gosains are, I find, to the number of fifteen hundred :	1,500
The Pathans are said to be about two thousand :	2,000
A sidi Amir at most has but three hundred :	300
There is at the Portuguese battery, in the whole about seven hundred and fifty :	750
There are besides with two or three petty jamadars about one hundred and fifty men :	150
	<hr/>
Total :	5,400

By which there is a distribution of about five thousand four hundred men to the different batteries. The cavalry, I am informed by my writer (who is very intimate with the bakhshi) does not amount to five thousand, as many drafts of them have been made for the protection of Malharrao's villages.

Soldier's mistake Now, Sir, by way of continuation to my last I must inform you that a European from your camp strayed the night of the 16th to the Portuguese battery, where he was made prisoner and sent into town the following morning. The account he gave himself is that he had been in the Maratha camp and drank too freely, through which in returning to his own camp he sat down and fell asleep. The moon having gone down ere he awaked, was the cause of his mistaking his way. My people attend him with food thrice a day. Gorden or Garden is his name, I think.

Malhar's troubles The troops are now in the height of disorder ; many of them have left the trenches and swear, if Malhārrao does not quickly settle with them, that the swords which have been drawn to protect shall be turned against him. Shivram also about eleven last night ordered the whole of his men from their battery, and sent Malharrao word this morning that he would not serve him longer ; the cause of such a declaration I do not yet rightly understand ; it is said to be founded on some little jealousy between him and a Pathan jamadar. Means are using, I learn, to reconcile him to his Master, which can hardly fail of success.

Suggests attack I think circumstances now are favourable to Babaji's views. He might no doubt by a proper disposition of his forces readily possess himself of the Portuguese battery ; and that it might be left to its present force, it would be necessary for him to order round a strong detachment to the front of Sidi Ambar or the Gosains by way of taking their attention ; a strong body of horse then to push briskly round each side of the hill to the rear of the guns, while his Arab infantry advance in front, would be sure to carry it, and with less loss than he must have sustained by engaging with both his horse and infantry in front of them. The situation, I see, is a very important one for further advantages, the rear is quite defenceless ; much loss cannot be apprehended by a spirited attack ; should you think it worth advising him upon, he will no doubt succeed.

Warning In the event of the circumstances leading you again into action, Sir, pray keep an eye on the Gosains (let them particularly be attended to with your grape) that their rockets do not cause disorders in your ranks. This provided against, and Babaji's troops well in action, I shall not fear

your sustaining much loss.

Camp near Kadi, 21st April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Alexander Walker to Sir William Clarke.

1802

I had the honour last night to receive your letter of the 18th, and hope that the communications which I had previously taken the liberty of addressing to you in an unofficial form will have informed you of the state of affairs here.

*Information
and advice*

The officer in command of the artillery with this detachment is of opinion that the brass eighteen-pounders are sufficient for the present service ; but lest there should be any disappointment in this circumstance, I beg to suggest that the defects of the iron gun carriage may be repaired at Ahmadabad by the country artificers, and proceed afterwards to this place, either with Colonel Coleman, or in charge of an escort of Babaji's people, under whom, I imagine, it would be perfectly safe. But I shall take the freedom to recommend that the following stores be brought forward for the use of the brass eighteen-pounders, as they may be immediately required : 1,000 shot, 2,000 wads, 7,000 pounds of powder, the whole of the fixed eighteen-pounder ammunition, tubes, portfires, and cotton match.

The person, who went into the fort on the evening of the 19th, has not returned, nor do I know whether Malharrao will dispatch vakils to this camp ; but I rather suspect that this is not his intention, as I understood he has sent a deputation with pacific proposals to Cambay. This may account for the present inactivity of the enemy. Their principal attention appears to be directed to strengthen and improve their defences. In this view they have connected the trench in joint with the village of Kundal and planted on it branches of trees. They are also employed in securing the Pathans' battery ; and it would appear that they intend to convert that into a permanent work, as they have made some progress in facing it with a brick wall.

I have the pleasure to enclose the route of this detachment from Ahmadabad to Budasan. The whole distance is about 27 miles which will be most conveniently divided into two marches by halting at Seratha.

In this case the junction may be effected on the 23rd without any obstruction that I am aware of from the enemy, as they have only a few 100 foot at Degham, a village about 15 miles to the eastward of Adalaj. Should they make any movement from Kadi, I shall endeavour to give you the earliest intimation of it and concert with the allies the best means of defeating their intention.

We have been perfectly quiet since yesterday ; but, should anything in the course of the day now arise, I shall report it immediately. I have enclosed a return of the detachment.

Cambay, 21st April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Sir William Clarke.

I transmit under a flying seal a letter to Major Walker in conformity to the instructions, in which you will be pleased to proceed in the same manner as if its contents had been inserted verbatim in the body of the present communication to yourself ; and I am persuaded that to an officer

Instructions

of your sentiments I need not repeat in this place the wish already expressed in the instructions I had prepared to Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, and of which you have been furnished with a copy, that the transfer of the command may, under the unavoidable circumstances that have occasioned it, be made as easy to the Major as possible.

Kadi to be captured With respect to the service, on which you are employed, I have at present only to desire you to proceed as directed in my letter of the 15th instant, since Malharrao having declined to avail himself of the opportunity which was afforded to him by the letter that I caused Mr. Holford to write to him as long ago as the 29th of March last, as per copy enclosed, I see no other terms that can be extended to him with honour to our arms or any reasonable prospect, at this advanced season of the year, of even a moderate security to our interests or those of the cause we have undertaken to support, short of reducing his capital either by capitulation (which I would certainly much prefer) or by storm.

Malhar's prisoners And in the latter case you will be careful to cause it to be fully notified to him in writing that in the event of the least injury being done to his unfortunate prisoners (Captain Williams and Sunderji) the lives of himself and his son shall not fail to be the penalty; whereas, if he uses them well, this will give him a claim on us for his personal safety to a greater extent than from any of other consideration.

Malhar's visit But, should Malharrao resume his intention of repairing to me at this place, you and Major Walker (who are hereby appointed a Committee for any negotiations that may ensue with the Chieftain in question) will both permit and encourage it, upon the previous considerations however of his releasing Captain Williams and Sunderji, evacuating Visnagar, and putting you and the English troops in possession of the fort of Kadi to maintain the same in trust and without waste or depredation during his visit here, which is in such case to be conducted (in the manner noticed in Mr. Holford's letter of the 29th of March) for the purpose of treating of the conditions I shall think equitable in the spirit of that communication to require of him.

Malhar staying at Kadi Or should he apply to treat with you on the spot, the present advanced state of the season indispensably requires that any cession of hostilities with view to such discussions should be preceded by the same preliminaries as have been prescribed for his coming in here.

Hostilities It will moreover rest with you to determine whether or not to enter on hostilities before the arrival of Colonel Coleman, who will certainly be able to join you on the 3rd or 4th day, after you can yourself have arrived at Major Walker's camp. It however seems to me that, unless there be prepondering local motives to the contrary, the commencement of active hostilities on your part may be most advantageously undertaken when your whole force is assembled.

The allies I cannot too earnestly recommend to your observance that part of the instructions intended for Colonel Anderson, which enjoins the cultivation of the most perfect harmony with the allies, whether in the person of their chief commandant, Babaji, or with Kamal-ud-din, and also with the jamadars of the Arabs and Sindhis and the sardars of the risalahs of horse. Nor need I point out that, whatever defects may be found in

their equipments or in their personal energy, no sense of either should on your part be impatiently or otherwise betrayed, so as that, whilst you endeavour to provide for their deficiencies as well as silently to guard against any latent or active indisposition that may exist in some of them towards us, every encouragement may be at the same time afforded to whatever degree of service they may be found capable of rendering; on all which points Major Walker is so fully apprised that I cannot refer you to better information than his, aided by your own future experience.

Cambay, 21st April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

1802

This will be delivered to you by Colonel Sir William Clarke, to whom, in pursuance of his superior rank, you will deliver over charge of the detachment hitherto under your command and enter yourself on the discharge of the duty of the office of Quarter-Master General in the field, with the deputyship of which you stand already invested. *Orders to Walker*

Should any negotiation ensue with Malharrao, I have appointed Sir William Clarke and you a Committee for conducting them, and whilst as Political Commissioner under your original appointment from Bombay you are entitled to the honorary distinctions of that capacity, you may in that line also continue to assist Sir William in being the channel (as far as he may see meet) of communication with our allies, the Gaikwad army; at the same time that, to prevent mistakes, I deem it necessary to declare that the extent of any agency to be exerted by you with Babaji, Kamal-ud-din, or the other native officers of Anandrao's troops must depend altogether on Sir William's discretion, since, until the object of the hostilities with Malharrao be effected, it is reasonable and requisite that the chief military power as well as the military responsibility be in one and the same person as far as regards both the allied armies; but, as I have no doubt that your zeal and experience may materially benefit Sir William under the many novel circumstances that will engage his attention, so I am persuaded that he will be happy to avail himself of your useful information and assistance; and from my past experience I equally rely on your zeal and readiness to promote the important service, in which you are engaged, and wherein you have hitherto borne so arduous a part.

Wautia, 21st April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Colonel Coleman to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to forward a letter which arrived in my camp about an hour ago from Sir William Clarke with directions from him to peruse the contents. I shall certainly avoid the route he has taken. I expect to reach Ahmadabad certainly by the 24th, if not sooner. I find that I gained ground very much by marching in the night, as it leaves the whole of the day to arrange for the next march. I arrived here at 9 o'clock A.M. near 16 miles from Tarapur. As the bullocks are a good deal knocked up from arriving so late last night with the tumbrils, I propose sitting here until to-morrow evening, when I shall proceed to Myapura or Khierow as I may be best informed as to the supplies we shall be able to procure. *Progress of troops*

1802 *Cambay, 22nd April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Jonathan Duncan to Sir William Clarke.

*Harsher
terms to
Malhar*

On revising my official letter of yesterday, I wish you to consider the words in the 3rd paragraph that are hereunder distinguished by inverted commas, as obliterated, viz. "in the spirit of that communication" being those that stand between "equitable" and "to require"; because upon further reflection I do not think Malharrao now entitled to such favourable terms as if he had, before the reinforcement arrived, come in upon my said invitation through Mr. Holford. I shall accordingly consider the words above-cited as struck out of my yesterday's instructions, unless you and Major Walker should (as the Committee for negotiation) have already acted on them, in the state then sent to you, by any communication to Malharrao that shall have expressly included them; or otherwise that part of the 3rd paragraph in question will stand thus: "I shall think it equitable and proper to require of him"; nor need I add that in this case he must as a matter of course exclude all his own troops from the fort (leaving his family therein under your protection and with only such a small guard at the family mansion as you deem harmless, and disband also his new levies according to his own repeated promise; or if pleading inability to do so, come over with his family to your camp and leave you there on to reduce the refractory that may remain in the inside of the fortress.

*Horrors
to be
avoided*

Neither, if Malharrao shall not apply to you to negotiate, will there be occasion for the Committee to make him any proffers till yourself come in your distinct military capacity to that stage of the process in which towns are generally required to capitulate, unless through any accident (which God avert) our force should appear to you or ultimately prove unequal to the driving off his troops that are now without the walls so as to admit of your entering on the immediate duty of the siege of the place; at the same time that it is certainly very much my wish to get possession of it without the bloodshed and horrors attending a storm especially in co-operation with such an unruly and ferocious rabble as the Gaikwad's army, whom it would be so extremely difficult for you or any commanding officer in such case to restrain from the commission of perhaps every species of enormity; but, should the obstinacy of Malharrao lead unavoidably to such a recourse, I am satisfied that you will be solicitous to restrain their licentiousness and to curb their disposition to cruelty as much as possible.

*Ultima-
tum*

The terms in which the summons to the town should ultimately be made should be that, on Malharrao's releasing Captain Williams and Sunderji, evacuating Visnagar, and peaceably delivering up the town and fort of Kadi to your army, the English will retain quiet and secure possession thereof without suffering any plunder, or devastation, or other alteration whatever, till I shall have decided on the future fate of the said Chieftain and his country, to both of which (as is to be fully announced to him) I am still inclined to show as favourable a regard as justice and propriety will under present circumstances admit, leaving him thereon to await my decision on the spot.

Upon these premises I shall concur in whatever for the political arrangements of detail you and Major Walker may, as composing the Committee, deem meet to admit of, and be particularly gratified if you

can thus effect my object without going to the extremity of taking Kadi by assault.

Camp near Kadi, 22nd April, 1802
Alexander Walker to Sir William Clarke.

I have the pleasure to inform you that nothing of any importance has occurred here since yesterday. I am just now acquainted by Babaji that he has intelligence of from 4 to 500 foot and from 2 to 300 horse having arrived at Degham as a reinforcement to Malharrao's army in Kadi. They may be also destined to interrupt your march, in pursuance of the plan communicated by Parker on the 11th instant. I have directed Babaji to hold in readiness a party to go against this body of the enemy.

*Enemy's
plan*

Cambay, 23rd April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Jonathan Duncan to Sir William Clarke.

My letters of the 21st and 22nd instant, containing the instructions for your guidance in obtaining possession of Kadi, having the first of them been already transmitted in duplicate, I now enclose a second copy of the latter ; from both of which you will perceive that my wish is to effect this object in the easiest way to all parties, so that, if Malharrao shall commit to you the unreserved possession of the town in pursuance of your summons or of any negotiation that may ensue between that Chieftain on the one part and you and Major Walker on the other, you shall in that case hold the same in trust and in safe custody until my further directions ; or otherwise the proper measures must continue to be pursued for reducing it by force.

*Kadi to
be taken*

A well-wisher of Malharrao, called Ganeshpant, having lately sent to him a message through a confidential person called Dulab Parekh to the like purport as Mr. Holford's letter of the 29th March, the result thereof will appear from the accompanying memorandum, which I deem it the more necessary to communicate to you as Malharrao's knowledge of it, that may be reckoned upon in 2 or 3 days from this date, that is, by the 23rd or 26th at farthest, may probably in some degree affect his proceedings by rendering him more desperate or more submissive, though I should rather look for the former, and you may therefore be prepared accordingly.

*Malhar's
friends*

Enclosure in letter to Sir William Clarke.
Memorandum.

Miah Saheb asking to-day what answer Ganeshpant might write to his brother, he is told that, although no reply is in fact required, since Malharrao has closed the correspondence by the negative, he had according to the information from Dulab Parekh put in the purport of that person's message to him as well as the offer made to him in Mr. Holford's letter of the 29th of March to come in, on a promise of his acts of treachery of the 17th of March being passed over, under these circumstances things must now take their course on the spot ; and all further communications that Malharrao may desire be carried on with Colonel Sir William Clarke, the commanding officer in the field, except that (as Ganeshpant may write that he collects from what has been intimated in conversation by the Governor) if he (Malhar) shall set at liberty the English prisoners whom he has so unjustly got into his power, and comes himself to Sir

*Terms
to Malhar*

William, and desires forgiveness, and commits his town and fortress in trust to his (Sir William's) charge, and leaves everything else to the decision of the Governor, it is probable that this course may prove useful to him ; since the Governor is still compassionately disposed towards him, and laments his misguidance, nor has ever entertained, nor does now harbour any wish or view to his ruin. Thus much Ganesh is authorised to say that (as above remarked) he has been able to collect as being the Governor's sentiments, although in fact all the positive answer he could get was that the said Ganesh might signify that, as he (Malhar) had not thought it his happiness to avail himself of the opportunity afforded him by Mr. Holford's letter or Dulab Parekh's message, what could he (the Governor) now do for him ?

1802 *Budasan, 23rd April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Events
at Kadi*

I have the honour to lay before you an account of the operations at this place since the 9th instant.

A work of the enemy on the right had for some time occupied our attention, which was more particularly called to it about this time by the information of a Portuguese deserter that the possession of this battery would render useless the whole of their field-defences and afford the most advantageous spot for a breaching battery. Having desired the engineer, Lieutenant Cowper, to examine into this circumstance, that officer under cover of a small party of Europeans and of the allied cavalry reconnoitred close to the work early on the morning of the 9th. I have the honour to enclose that Gentleman's report, and have great reason to be satisfied with the alacrity and judgment which he displayed in performing this service.

It would appear by the best information we have obtained that this work commands the fort, and that it is on the weakest side of Kadi.

It was my intention to have attempted this battery (known by the name of the Pathan battery from the great number of that nation appointed to guard it), and I have no doubt with success ; but the uncertainty of support from the allies and the difficulty of maintaining a post so advanced without endangering our present position made me abandon this design.

I was obliged from the former cause to relinquish a similar intention after the party had marched off for the attack of another battery, which the enemy had lately thrown up in advance of the village of Kundal.

These repeated disappointments together with some strong suspicions at this time, which affected the fidelity of the allies, and in particular accused the Arabs of an indisposition to a cause supported by the English, induced me to relinquish every offensive view, a measure which I finally resorted to the more readily from the near prospect of the reinforcements, and as there was no probability that the detachment could alone bring the war to a conclusion.

The enemy about this period also became bolder in their schemes and threatened the allied camps with an attack. Acting entirely on a defensive system the attention of the detachment was directed to secure its position.

The increased duties of the engineer induced me to appoint Mr. Griffith an assistant to that department from the 1st instant. I take the liberty

of recommending this to your favourable consideration, no less from the necessity of the case than the good conduct of Mr. Griffiths. It has been usual to grant an allowance of Rs. 60 a month or Rs. 2 a day to a person officiating in this capacity.

Within these few days the enemy would appear also to have adopted a defensive system, and have made considerable erections to improve their situation.

During this interval there has been occasionally a few shots exchanged with the enemy without any loss to the detachment, but on the side of the allies several have been killed and wounded.

I have the pleasure to inform you that Colonel Sir William Clarke arrived this morning at Kalol, and that his junction with his detachment will be effected this evening. *Clarke at Kalol*

Camp Myapura, 23rd April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Colonel Coleman to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to acquaint you that the detachment under my command reached this place an hour ago in health and spirit. *Troops*

Camp near Kadi, 23rd April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Alexander Walker to Sir William Clarke.

1802

I have the pleasure to receive your letter of the 22nd last night, and I am much indebted to your polite attention. *Letters*

I replied to your favour of the 18th on the 21st, and my answer ought to have reached you that day, it no doubt did yesterday.

I have at present enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. Parker. The work which he calls the Portuguese battery is the same as that which I have mentioned under the name of the Pathan battery. Parker in estimating the force of the enemy appears to have overlooked Malharrao's old sibandi, who are stationed in the fort and about his person. *News from Kadi*

There has nothing new happened since I had the pleasure of addressing you yesterday.

The enemy continue to strengthen themselves and appear to have relinquished the idea of any forward movement. Their attention has been particularly bestowed on the Pathan or Portuguese battery, since it is known by both names. They have erected here a brick work 10 or 12 feet high and apparently in style of a cavalier tower.

Babaji and Kamal-ud-din with some of their principal chiefs would wish to pay their respects to you to-morrow by coming out to meet you some distance from this camp; unless they are indulged in this particular, they will feel themselves much disappointed. Should you have the goodness to favour me with a note of the probable period of your approach, I shall prepare them to set off accordingly.

We have prepared as many gallions [?] as will ensure for a breaching battery.

Budasan, 23rd April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Malharrao's message.

1802

On the 22nd, Vakhatchand's agent returned from Kadi with a message from Malharrao that he accepted the bhandari which had been offered for the safety of his vakils, and that he was ready to send them to nego- *Overtures rejected*

tiate, as soon as he received that security. This morning Vakhatchand was informed that, in consequence of information from the Governor last night of a negotiation being on foot at Cambay, any further treaty here was improper. Major Walker, to convince Vakhatchand that he was not deceiving him, explained to this person the nature of Dulab Parekh's mission and the letters he was the bearer of. The Major also observed that this was a new instance of Malharrao's duplicity, since, while he was offering to treat at this place, he had in the most authentic manner sanctioned separately a separate negotiation on different principles through another channel. Therefore nothing remained for Major Walker but to await the Governor's orders, according to which he should hereafter act. The shroff appeared entirely satisfied with these reasons, and proposed of his own accord that his agent should return to Malharrao to acquaint him with them. He requested at the same time to know whether he might assure this Chief that the detachment would abstain from hostility until the Governor's answer was received. Major Walker acquiesced in the affirmation.

1802 *Ahmadabad, 24th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Colonel Coleman to Jonathan Duncan.

Troops I have the honour to acquaint you that I arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, and from the state our cattle are in I am obliged to halt here until to-morrow evening, when I shall proceed to Adalaj, and the next day I expect to reach camp.

1802 *Cambay, 25th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Jonathan Duncan to Sir William Clarke.

Instructions When you come to summon the fort of Kadi, it will be proper either to keep the terms of the summons, as laid down in my official letter of the 22nd, altogether a secret from Babaji or (if that cannot be done, of which you and Major Walker will be the best judges) to let him (Babaji) be consulted and to obtain his assent to the terms thereof, assuring him at the same time that he may have a commissary with you in the town (should Malhar act upon the requisition) to see that nothing is appropriated by us (which will be his great subject of jealousy) and thereupon he and his Arabs may be sent upon mulukgiri. But he ought to be cautioned not to let the nature of the summons (if he acquiesces in my first draft of it) pass beyond his own knowledge, lest it might tend to indispose or dishearten his army, should we have occasion for their further assistance in the assault of the town, and also increase their real jealousy of us, which is certainly to be avoided, in so much that, if you and Major Walker should find the moderation thus intended to be observed to Malhar as involving serious considerations of umbrage to the allies in its execution, I should rather than risk any bad consequences from such a step, let the summons be so generally worded as not to specify whether our army alone was to hold possession, or ours and Babaji's jointly, during the period that I should have to determine on the future fate of Malharrao and his country, though, as I conceive that the exclusion of the Baroda army must greatly facilitate the object of his (Malhar's) acquiescence in delivering up his town in trust (disbanding at the same time his new levies and removing also to a convenient distance, though not required to disband, his old ones or his former and usually established force), I shall

prefer the summons as proposed in my letter of the 22nd, provided Babaji, on your confidentially communicating it, shall concur in it and at the same time promise to keep its tenor to himself ; or otherwise it should be suited to his concurrence in the manner I have above suggested.

If Malharrao once rejects the offers I have authorised to be made to him, it will not be incumbent on the Committee composed of Major Walker and yourself to admit him to the same immunity thereafter, unless local circumstances or future events make such further option appear to you advisable ; and if he accepts them, his son, brother and family must remain in the fort (with such a small guard of their own as you may think it fit and quite safe to allow them as already noticed in one of my former letters), should he choose himself, on delivering up the possession of it to you, to come in here, to the end that we may have this additional security for his not presuming again to give us molestation.

These additional instructions are not meant to affect any conclusions the Committee may have come to with Malharrao before the receipt of them, that may be incompatible therewith.

I depend on your imparting to Major Walker as your colleague in the Commission such part of my instructions as are relative to that department.

P. S. It should be a stipulation that neither any part of Malhar's new levies or former force should, when they evacuate Kadi, be allowed to proceed to garrison any other of his places, on pain of forfeiting the benefit of the terms that I have proposed.

Baroda, 26th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

1802

Anandrao Gaikwad to Jonathan Duncan.

Your friendly letter arrived at a happy time, and I have understood its contents and had the greatest happiness in its perusal. Be pleased to continue frequently to favour me with similar communications as affording refreshment to my mind. *Duncan's letter*

You, Sir, have written that for the purpose of reducing the fort of Kadi the victorious forces of the English have joined mine, and that other reinforcements are now dispatched to the same quarter and will arrive there in a few days, the intention now being to reduce the said fortress and to commit the same to me ; which, if I firmly desire and the same be my settled intention, you observe I must quickly advise you of ; whereupon hostilities commencing, Kadi shall be reduced and taken, as to which I need not entertain any doubt ; but desiring my answer to this to be sent quickly, and moreover observing that the Kadi Chief has been guilty of great treachery and indecorum towards the English and myself, wherefore to chastise him by taking his fort and country is proper ; and that to bring to condign punishment and a sense of his wrong whoever acts improperly, is advisable. *Duncan's request*

Thus you, Sir, have written, and I have thence experienced the greatest satisfaction. Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur having behaved improperly in his appointed and usual line of conduct, I sent honest men to him as mediators between us, to whom instead of attending in a suitable manner, he possessed himself of Visnagar, for which conduct it is necessary to chastise him by overcoming and reducing the fort of Kadi ; for which purpose the Hon'ble Company's troops became requisite ; *Anandrao's reply*

in which view I dispatched a letter to you at Bombay with certain proposals by the hand of Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur and Gopalrao Bapuji ; since which yourself arrived with troops and stores at Surat, and sent Major Walker and Aga Muhammad hither, to whom I mentioned that having taken Kadi, they should deliver to me all the effects, cattle, horses, and elephants, and all the wealth. Meanwhile you yourself came to Cambay ; upon which I sent Raoji Appaji thither to visit you, to whom, when you suggested a pacificatory course, Raoji being helpless had but to acquiesce ; and considering you as well informed and wise, he agreed to abide by what you should see fit to be done, advising me thereof accordingly ; after which the enemy were guilty of false conduct ; of all which you are well informed ; and it is therefore surprising that you should now write to me to know whether Kadi should be taken or not. My original intention was to reduce Kadi, on which account it is that I have solicited and obtained your succour. Wherefore let all expedition now be used to reduce the fort of Kadi and all his other forts and countries, and commit them to the sarkar. On this subject Raoji Appaji will represent what is proper, and I hope that everything may with all haste be proceeded with accordingly.

P. S. In Anandrao's handwriting ; What can I write more ? Your determination to take and give me Kadi, as an act suitable to the renown of my ancestors, is very right and becoming of you.

N. B. Below this, in the same handwriting are some lines addressed (as from the purport they appear) to Raoba, desiring him to get everything speedily terminated by proper representations to the Governor, and thereon to return as soon as possible to Baroda.

1802 *Bombay, 26th April, 1802 (1802-1803, F. P. 13)*
John Carnac and John Cherry to the Company.

*Summary
 of events*

Your Hon'ble Committee will have been advised by the letter from this Government of the 4th of January last of the correspondence and negotiation carried on with the Gaikwad Government at Baroda ; shortly after which, Mr. Duncan, for the more effectual accomplishment of the objects proposed to be attained by his mediation, having proceeded to Surat, we shall here succinctly notice the more material parts of his proceedings subsequently to that period.

The deputation of Major Walker to Baroda was the first measure adopted by the Governor after his arrival at Surat. But this mission does not appear to have been productive of anything decisive. Notwithstanding the exertions used for an amicable accommodation of differences, neither the Gaikwad, nor his refractory dependant Malharrao, could be brought to a proper understanding. Both parties, however, professed their willingness to leave the merits of the case between them to the Governor's umpirage, but at the same time evincing each expectations of attention to their respective views and interests.¹

Under these circumstances the Governor found it necessary to direct Major Walker to march with the auxiliary force under his command to

1. This account of Major Walker's mission to Baroda is most extraordinary when compared to the official documents recorded elsewhere under the heading *Major Walker's Mission*. On the occasion of his visit Major Walker did not meet either Malharrao or any of his agents.

act in support of the authority of the Gaikwad ; and that officer accordingly proceeded on the 23rd of February with a force of Europeans and Natives, consisting of 1,700 men, to form a junction with Anand Rao's army in the neighbourhood of Ahmadabad.

As a consequence of this movement the succeeding dispatch from Mr. Duncan of the 1st of March intimated that, when our troops had arrived within one day's march of Ahmadabad, Malhar Rao had agreed to surrender the territory he had taken from the Gaikwad Government and repair to Cambay (whither the Governor had proceeded) for the adjustment of the remaining differences.

Notwithstanding this notice of the professed submission of Malhar Rao, circumstances afterwards arose, which rendered his sincerity in that respect doubtful. He hesitated in the first instance to repair to Cambay according to his engagement, and the surrender of the fort of Visnagar, in pursuance of his written relinquishment thereof, was at the same time evaded.

These grounds of suspicion against the insurgent were greatly aggravated by the discovery of letters, written from his camp of a date subsequent to his agreement to repair to Cambay. By these letters the troops of the Gaikwad were excited to revolt, and other plans proposed to them equally obnoxious to our interests and to those of the Chief whose cause we had espoused. An inquiry was accordingly ordered to be instituted with regard to Malhar Rao's privity to those insidious attempts.

Meanwhile the advanced state of the season and an apprehension of Malhar Rao's interested views in prolonging the negotiation induced the Governor by his letter to Major Walker of the 11th of March to direct that officer to commence hostilities in the event of Malhar Rao's not having intermediately altered his conduct.

Previously, however, to the receipt of these orders, the troops under the command of Major Walker had approached so near to Kadi, the capital of Malhar Rao, as to allow of a personal intercourse between them, in the course of which the latter was informed of the conditions that Mr. Duncan¹ had deemed it reasonable to require of him. These conditions were that, besides a full restitution of the places and property he had seized on, he should pay up or find security for the liquidation, within a given period, of the arrears of his tribute, and pay also a part at least of the expense of the equipment his insurrection had occasioned, or surrendered in lieu thereof a part of his territory.

On that occasion Malhar Rao appears to have professed his readiness to conform to whatever might be required of him ; and Major Walker accordingly forwarded to the Governor on the 14th of March the detailed conditions to which that Chieftain had agreed, and which obtained afterwards the full acquiescence of the Baroda Government.

When matters had been thus, as it was thought, favourably terminated, Malhar Rao was guilty of an act of most atrocious treachery. While Major Walker was in friendly correspondence with him, he was planning hostility, and on the 17th of March actually he opened a heavy² cannonade

1. A glaring instance of misinformation. Major Walker drew up his own terms, which exceeded—as is admitted by Duncan himself—those which had been suggested by the Governor of Bombay.

2. There is no mention of a "heavy" cannonade in the official account.

on our troops, shortly after they had come to their grounds of encampment and within three miles of Kadi, at a time when unfortunately an officer (Captain Williams) of your military establishment and Sunderji, a native interpreter, were, at the desire of the insurgent, proceeding to his camp, where they have been since detained as prisoners.

In the course of the action the troops under Major Walker conducted themselves with great steadiness and succeeded in repulsing the enemy.¹ Had their exertions been properly seconded by the allies, the result, the Major states, would probably have been more favourable; but, when we advert to the disparity of force and to the circumstances under which the attack was made, the result must certainly be admitted to have been highly creditable to the gallantry of the British detachment. The casualties on our side have, however, been heavy. Lieutenant Creagh of his Majesty's 86th Regiment, Captain McDonald and Lieutenant Lovell of your military establishment were killed, besides about 40 privates.

In a case of this high emergency and of such eventual importance to the reputation of the British arms in India, we fully concurred with Mr. Duncan in the expediency of sending reinforcements and supplies to Cambay. The whole of the disposable force at this Presidency was accordingly immediately embarked, and a pressing requisition shortly after made, at the further instance of the Governor, to Colonel Sir William Clarke, the British commanding officer at Goa, to join the army to the northward with the European brigade under his orders and a battalion of native infantry. In adopting these measures we experienced, as we have much satisfaction in mentioning to your Hon'ble Committee, the most zealous co-operation on the part of Captains Hargood, McKellar, and Pulham of his Majesty's Navy, but for whose assistance we should have had to contend with very serious difficulties in the effectual accomplishment of this service.

Colonel Sir William Clarke, on the instant of the receipt of our requisition, caused the troops required from Goa to be embarked on the ships sent for that purpose, and proceeded himself in command of them to Cambay. There he arrived on the 12th instant, and immediately assumed the chief command of the reinforcements collected at that place. On the 16th he marched with the intention of forming a junction with Major Walker, whose camp he expected to reach on the 24th instant.

With the exception of a few partial skirmishes, in which the troops of the Gaikwad have been chiefly engaged, there has been little or no hostility on either side since the action of the 17th ultimo up to the 17th instant, being the date of our latest advices from the camp. Major Walker has since that period acted only on the defensive, awaiting the reinforcements that are thus on their march to join him.

The first object of the united force under the command of Colonel Sir William Clarke, which, independently of the troops of the allies, may be computed to consist of between five and six thousand, of whom bet-

1. Major Walker wrote : Mr. William departed with these people about one o'clock ; and in 20 minutes afterwards two guns opened at a great distance on the camp. I held immediately a short consultation with the chiefs of the allies, and assigning them their places informed them that the whole should advance and assault the enemies' camp. There is no mention made in Major Walker's account of the Kadi forces attacking the English camp. The English forces attacked, provoked by the treacherous firing of two guns at a great distance on the camp.

ween two and three thousand are Europeans, will probably be to attack the enemy's principal fort of Kadi, the reduction of which will, we have no doubt, be speedily effected.

Of the force of Malharrao we have had various reports : some accounts estimate it at no more than from 12 to 15 thousand men, whilst others rate it high as 32,000. On this head, therefore, we cannot convey any accurate information ; but, whatever it may prove, we entertain a confidence that Sir William Clarke will be able to prosecute the warfare to a successful issue.

Whilst measures are thus pending, Mr. Duncan has concluded an advantageous convention, subject to the ratification of the Supreme Government, with the Minister of Anandrao Gaikwad for the security of the latter's dominion and government in Gujarat. By this agreement it has been stipulated that the expense, incurred by your Government in the course of the present warfare, shall be defrayed by the Gaikwad, for the security of which he has mortgaged the districts of the athavisi in the vicinity of Surat. It is further provided that he shall permanently subsidise a force of 2,000 sepoys, 1 company of European artillery, and its proportion of lascars ; the expense of which is also to be made good by an assignment of territory in such part of his dominions as may best suit the convenience of both parties. This article is not, however, to be carried into effect till the close of the present warfare with Malharrao ; and lastly, the relinquishment to the Hon'ble Company of the pargana of Chorasi and of the Gaikwad's share of the chauth of Surat is confirmed.

We think it necessary to mention to your Hon'ble Committee that, although we have not hitherto been favoured with any public instruction from His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council upon the subject of our negotiations with the Gaikwad Government, yet we have the satisfaction to state that His Lordship's private secretary has expressed himself to the following effect in a letter to Mr. Duncan, dated Benares, 13th March, 1802. "His Excellency has been so hurried and so harassed for these last two months that he has not had leisure to give that attention to the subject of your late negotiation which it requires ; but he desires me to say he will do so at an early date, and to assure you in the meantime that he perfectly approves of the general principles upon which you have acted, and that you may depend upon receiving his support."

Cambay, 27th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

1802

News from Kadi, reported by Miah Saheb.

Yesterday night a letter arrived from Madhavrao to his brother, Ganeshpant, dated the 26th April, referring to his letter by Dulab Parekh, adding that Malharrao has now written himself.

Malhar's letter

Ganeshpant has accordingly received a letter from Malharrao of the same date, lamenting that he has not heard from him in reply to the intimation carried by Dulab Parekh, and desiring him to settle everything, and write him, and so to manage as that the object may be effected quickly.

In reply Ganeshpant has this day referred Malharrao to Sir William Clarke, recommending to him to wait upon that officer, and (if he wishes for peace) to send unto Sir William Clarke as preliminary the persons of Captain Williams and Sunderji, and to make his professions through

Reply to letter

them of his desire for peace, which may perhaps tend to his preservation; or that, if otherwise he shall listen to the reports and advice of the interested, the issue of the business will show to him the result of evil counsel; and that, as everything is now referred to Sir William, there is no further occasion to make references here; but that, if he had come in with Dulab Parekh, then a good opportunity for adjustment still remained; and that even now the same course of coming in here seems the best he can follow, without seeking at present any other object than his own safety, which is to be secured by his own application on the spot without trusting again to one (i.e. Ganeshpant) on whom he no longer places reliance¹; still however it be, Ganeshpant thinks proper to communicate that, as far as he can judge from appearances, the Governor is not yet bent on his ruin, provided he submits himself.

Cambay, 28th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
News from Kadi.

*Situation
in Kadi*

Yesterday at night intelligence arrived from Madhavrao, the brother of Ganeshpant, as transmitted from Kadi on the 25th; it states that for these 4 and 5 days Malharrao refuses him the usual free egress and regress to his presence, and that, besides the troops who were assembled at the period of Dulab Parekh's arrival, some more Afghans (or Pathans) have arrived (the number not specified) who by their boastings of what they have performed against the English or other places such as Oudh, etc. keep Malharrao in spirits. Some more naked Gosains have also arrived, and there are also some troops partly mounted on camels and partly on foot coming from Seroy, and within one or two days' journey; and it is said that there is a company of troops coming from Sindia. On the other hand Malharrao seems rather more inclined to peace than war and to give preference to negotiation, observing that so much good may not be derivable from war as from parley.

Madhavrao (a young man of about 25) has been advised by Ganeshpant to obtain leave from Malharrao to come in here on a message to his said relation; which is considered as the best means he has of escaping not only from that Chieftain but from the consequence of the ensuing hostility.

The preceding information is derived from Miah Saheb, a person connected with Mr. Crow, and who is the channel of Ganeshpant's communication.

1802 *Cambay, 28th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

Kadi Nothing decisive has yet taken place at Kadi. Malharrao has even increased his fire and his apparent determination to resist, since the junction of Sir William Clarke. Colonel Coleman would join with the last of the troops yesterday, and then we may expect to hear something. I have little doubt of our being in possession of Kadi in 8 days.

1. The allusion here arises from Madhavrao having written to his brother that he was no longer admitted to the presence of Malharrao. [Note added in the Diary]

*Cambay, 30th April, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.*

My address of the 16th instant will have advised Your Excellency of the arrival and departure of Sir William Clarke for our camp near Kadi. *Supplies*

Colonel Sir William Clarke reached Major Walker's camp and assumed the command on the 23rd instant, as appears by his orders issued on that occasion; and Colonel Coleman having joined on the 27th with the last division, we may daily expect to hear of the recommencement of vigorous hostilities, unless Malharrao shall accept of the terms I have still held out to him of doing under undoubted security (which the advanced state of the season indispensably requires) what he has along coldly professed his willingness to perform, but nearly as constantly avoided the execution of, *viz.* to submit the whole of his case to my determination in the manner set forth in the instructions to Sir William Clarke of the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 25th instant. But there is now accumulated reason to believe that whilst Malharrao has been from the first seeking his own aggrandisement and only making a tool of Kanhoji and his adherents, the check and disappointment his ambition has now met with, has soured his mind and indisposed him against accepting the repeated offers I have made to him since his treachery of the 17th of March to overlook that act, and to receive him here, and treat with him on principles of moderation and equity, as so fully expressed in Mr. Holford's letter to him of the 29th March, already submitted to Your Excellency, and in the further instance of a similar more recent mission through his own friends; at the same time that such information as Major Walker has in the meanwhile been able to collect through Vakhatchand, the Ahmadabad shroff, shows how much Malharrao feels himself at a loss to justify or adequately apologise for his attempt to surprise our detachment, since he does not himself pretend that it was founded on the rigour of the terms prescribed to him by Major Walker, which he also well knew to be in a course of mitigation, such as might probably have reduced them to at least the conditions I had myself meant to exact from him; but in all his representations through Captain Williams, or directly to me, or Mr. Holford, he ascribes his commencing actual hostilities to the circumstances of Major Walker's bringing on Anandrao's army with him, (however owing to his own conduct in departing so abruptly from Kalol and to the consequent ungovernableness of his family and army) whereas he has latterly through Vakhatchand alleged another cause, in its having been prematurely and falsely reported to him that the Major required of him immediately to surrender his fort, an addition that carries with it all the air of an after-thought, forwarded on a desire to eke out a defence, that he may thus seem conscious of the former insufficiency of; since, had such report really reached him on the morning of the 17th ultimo, would not he have adverted to it in the various representations he has made and been making on the subject during nearly a complete month?

Duncan's justification

When to these considerations are added the vain boastings of the mercenaries in his service, I trust it will appear to Your Lordship that the terms, I have ultimately prescribed for Malharrao's safety in my instructions to Sir William Clarke, are justified and even required under the several circumstances of the case, as they have come forward during

my proceedings in this quarter.

No. 1. Memorandum by the Governor upon the arrival here of Miah Saheb and Ganeshpant in beginning of April.

*Offer
made to
Malhar*

I consented to a proposition of the former that Ganeshpant should send his own agent, Dulab Parekh, to Kadi with their advice that, if he (Malhar) desired to have peace, it was fit and requisite that he should repair here to the Governor at Cambay and solicit pardon for the attack he had made on the English troops; adding for his encouragement that, although the Governor and all the other Gentlemen were at first determined to take exemplary vengeance for the act, yet that upon their (Miah Saheb and Ganeshpant) representing the aggression not to have originated from Malhar himself, and interceding therein for him (Malhar) the Governor had signified that on Malhar's repairing hither (releasing also Captain Williams and Sunderji) pardon should be extended to him, in respect to the hostility, as well as lenity shown in regard to the 13th article; and that, if he (Malhar) agreed to this, a proper consequent order should be procured from the Governor, ensuring his safe return at all events to Kadi in case of the discussions that would ensue at Cambay not leading to a settlement; adding that a day or two after this mission of Dulab Parekh the Governor having signified to Miah Saheb that he would write nothing further on the subject, because Mr. Holford had by his (the Governor's) order recently written a letter of encouragement to Malhar-rao to the same effect as above intimated, they (Ganeshpant and Miah Saheb) had thereupon dispatched a second message to Malhar-rao with this information, and desiring him to look upon Mr. Holford's letter as that of the Governor; and further that, when he arrived within 3 or 4 kos of Cambay, Mr. Holford, and Ganeshpant, and some persons on the part of the Governor would go out to meet him; and assuring him that, although they themselves were immediately subordinate to the Governor, yet they were also his well-wishers; and therefore advising him that, if he settled for terms of peace, he would consult his own safety, whilst by fighting he would be ruined, since means enough had now been set on foot to take towns such as Kadi; and that after ruin had attained a person, it was too late to repent; and that all other things would be mentioned by Dulab Parekh. To this effect and purport Miah Saheb declares on this day (the 19th of April) that he caused a written memorandum to be taken in the handwriting of Dulab Parekh, comprehending his (Miah's) sentiments; which paper of memorandum Dulab has now probably brought back.

Miah Saheb adds that Ganeshpant wrote to the like effect a letter to his brother and to Malhar-rao.

No. 2. Malhar-rao to Ganeshpant, dated the 15th April, and received and translated the 19th of April.

*Dulab's
mission*

I have received your letter, which was to this effect that Dulab Parekh is coming, and that I will learn from what he has to say all particulars, as I have accordingly done. Wherefore I have him in like manner sent back, entrusted to his recital whatever is in my intention, and the same will become known to you. Inform yourself thereon.

No. 3. *Translation of a letter from Madhavrao to Ganeshpant, his brother.*

Here, through your happy influence, I am well in Kadi up to the 15th April. Your letter by Dulab Parekh has been received, and I have also heard from him every particular, and of whatever conversation has passed between him and Shrimant (i.e. Malharrao). The latter has written to you and to Miah Saheb, and has entrusted all the other particulars to the verbal declaration of the said Parekh. The substance is that, if the business can be settled for 4 or 5 lakhs of Rupees, you are to agree to the same and to settle the matter there ; which will be for your advantage and your reputation. To this the Raja also firmly agrees ; if you can give security for this sum there, it is well ; or otherwise let a fair stipulation be made for that amount, and we will become answerable for it.

*Malhar's
proposal*

Besides this,¹ Malharrao is extremely anxious about the release of his relation (Kanhoji) as he formerly wrote to you ; and it is now again written that, if the Maharaja be released and restored to his place, and all the 3 enemies be brought under (supposed to mean Raoba, Canoji [*Kakaji*?] and Babaji) and that such an arrangement take place, let negotiation to this effect be also undertaken with the Governor ; and if beyond this, claims are extended, it does not appear that a settlement can be effected.

No. 4. *Letter from Shivram to Ganeshpant.*

Here all is well, and I wish you to write accounts of your welfare. Dulab Parekh having come here, everything has been understood, and the letter he brought for Shrimant has been received. The answer thereto has been sent along with the said Parekh, to whom has also been committed whatever relates to the business in hand, according to which do you act. What more shall I write ? You are, Sir, yourself a well informed person, and the Parekh will represent everything.

*Dulab's
mission*

No. 5. *Letter from Malharrao to Miah Saheb at Cambay.*

Here there is welfare, and I desire to continue to hear of you. Dulab Parekh has come here, and I have heard from him what he had to re- present ; the answer to which I have forwarded by the same person, by which you will learn everything. What more can I say ?

*Malhar's
reply*

Remarks on the letters from Kadi.

On the 20th April : Miah Saheb reported that yesterday Ganeshpant was all day ill in a fit of fever ; but that, when he (Miah Saheb) went home yesterday, Ganeshpant observed that on the translation of his brother's letter from the original Marathi into Persian, from whence the Governor made yesterday the version into English, there is a doubt occurred to him as to the import and extent of signification meant to be attached to the Marathi term *parantoo* ; since it bears in itself the two significations of *if* and of *besides* ; and that in the former case the preceding recital about Kanhoji must be construed to stand connected with the preceding

Ambiguity

1. The original word here used is *parantoo*, which has, it seems, two meanings : *if* and *besides*. See accordingly at the end of these translations the remarks related thereto. [Note added in the Diary]

one about his own peace, whereas in the latter case it stands independent ; a remark he thought necessary to make, because, if he were to find the security here, that is intimated in his brother's letter, which he thinks he possesses the means of, Malharrao might, after making his peace, throw the responsibility of the whole on him, inasmuch as he might pretend that he has paid the money for only one half of the object. He therefore proposes to write to his brother to know the true meaning of this *parantoo* ; or that the difficulty may now even be reconciled by the Governor undertaking for Kanhoji's release ; in which case he is, he says, ready to deliver immediately undoubted security for the amount of even for 8 lakhs of Rupees, provided a jagir be assigned him, and the Governor has some reason to believe that Ganeshpant has a channel whereby to command even this large sum.

No. 6. Dulab Parekh's verbal report to Ganeshpant, imparted to the Governor on the 19th April.

*Dulab's
report*

On the 9th April, on a Friday, I arrived at 10 o'clock at night at Kadi ; which being reported to Shivram, he carried me immediately to Malharrao. I there began to set forth what I had to say. There were then 4 persons present, *viz.* Malharrao, Shivram, Raoji and the kilidar ; and Malharrao whispered to Shivram to know whether I was to be credited, and that he (Shivram) knew me. Shivram answered : " I do know him, and he is not a deceiver." Then the conversation took a general turn, and on whatever I had been instructed to say I expatiated even beyond the extent of my order. Then I desired to take my leave. Malharrao said that this was a matter of business, concerning which there was no occasion to be in a violent hurry, and that after advising with 2 or 3 people he would dispatch me. I then went to sleep ; and attending again in the morning, Malharrao then set forth at length all the particulars of his negotiation to this effect that the means of peace had assumed so favourable an aspect that free access was allowed to Captain Williams and Sunderji to walk about as they listed without the smallest suspicion on his part ; and that he listened to whatever they said.

" An interview " (as Malhar continued to recite in his own words) " was then fixed on with Major Walker in this way that my army should remain at Kalol and Babaji's at Adalaj, and the English detachment at Seratha between both our armies. After that I visited the Major in his tent. There were with me about 250 people, but the tent seemed dark and narrow. I then observed that the heat was oppressive and that if the walls were taken up, it would be well ; which being done, I perceived there Mir Kamal-ud-din with about 100 men sitting all around in ambush. The first discussions that had taken place between the mediating parties imported the release of Kanhoji and the settlement of affairs for the children of the Gaikwad and a due discharge of their duty by the servants of the State. But nothing of this has taken place. I was however now told that Kanhoji should not be released, and that Fatesingrao should be the minister, and the other branches of the Gaikwad family would be provided, but that I must pay the penalty of all the disturbance I had raised, as to which he showed me a writing and gave also a copy thereof. I thereupon, becoming apprehensive of treachery, took my leave speedily after the cere-

monies of saropa,¹ at which time I heard the report of a gun, and Babaji came up² and joined the English army, and I set out. They caused my army to move on to Kadi, where I followed them, and the allied armies arrived near to Kadi; whereupon all the people here great and small fell into doubt. Thus it was that hostilities ensued, in which no fault was imputable to me, but fate is irresistible. It was even my desire to proceed to visit the Governor with only 100 men; but, when the Major began to speak to me thus roughly, I fell into doubt; and whether he acted this way of his own accord or by order, I know not; other dangers occurred also to me, whence I was seized with apprehension as to coming on to visit the Governor. But even now I am ready on the order of the Governor and consider him as my murabbi or protector; but not till after an adjustment and that some sort of settlement be concerted, so as that I may cheerfully repair thither without concern of apprehension. Besides which, there is another means if the Governor approve thereof, *viz.* that Anandrao, and Gajrabai, and Kanhojirao, and all the other branches of the Gaikwad family be sent for into his presence at Cambay; and that, I also being present, he may then after understanding everything, issue his command, which I will punctually comply with. In the Government of the Company justice is triumphant, and no one wishes to act contrary to the Governor's pleasure; and if he will do as much for the family of the Gaikwad, as he is doing for their servants, it will add to his good name and give satisfaction to all the members of the Gaikwad family and to all mankind; if the servants are afraid to deliver their accounts, that even I leave to the Governor's justice, that whatever he shall direct, we will obey; notwithstanding all which, if in justice and equity it be determined that no one has any right, and that I possess no rights in the family of the Gaikwad, we will then all of us, leaving Kadi, proceed to our land and country. In short, if the Governor means to take our lives at the instance of recently established servants, he is the master. It is the custom all over the world for relations and old dependants to be maintained and provided for, as has happened in the justice of our Lord the Peshwa, who irritates no one; and although Amrutrao be only the adopted son of Ragunathrao, yet in respect to his jagir and means of livelihood there is not any deviation, notwithstanding which Amrutrao is complainant; whereas here everyone is willing to go on on the old footing without complaint; nor had there been any till lately that the ambition of the officers has placed Anandrao as a picture on a throne and thrown Kanhoji in irons. Mukundrao is here and Murarrao is at Sankheda, all dispersed and the other members of the family of the Gaikwad in distress and destitute; and although Fatesing be yet a child without sense, still he is in the power of the Peshwa, whilst by reason of the country being made over to servants, everyone consults his own interests only, so that, although the revenue be equal to 60 lakhs of Rupees, the Gaikwad State is indebted at least 2 crores of rupees and even more; and if the family of the Gaikwad shall be ruined on account of its officers, such will never

1. Dulab Parekh says that in this part of Malharrao's recital he said something about being further frightened by Babaji's having caused a certain writing of sorcery to be tied to his horse's saddle which might bring some great evil upon him. [Note added in the Diary]

2. This is inaccurate in period of time. [Note added in the Diary]

meet with the general approbation. It is now about 20 days since I received a letter from Bajirao, another from Doulatrao Sindia, and one even secretly from Anandrao. To send the originals I do not think advisable, and to forward copies will not carry the requisite credibility; and were I to rehearse the conversation that Vakhatchand has held with me on the part of Babaji, it would appear to the Governor like calumny. After hearing this recital I am ready to do whatever the Governor shall order, and probably that a letter has been received by the Governor from the Peshwa or from the Resident at his Court. I sent 3 or 4 letters from this [place] to the Governor; but finding no answer, I have discontinued the same as unprofitable. If the Governor chooses, this business may be settled in a moment during the month. I conformed to the Governor's intimation by letter and verbally, but at last the same evil remains. In respect to the Governor's dwelling on the letter of congratulation, which I wrote to Raoba on the occasion of the confinement of Kanhoji, this is the mode of our Marathi irony thus to praise what is untrue by untruth. Nor is it now proper to produce their writings, which I reserve for the period of our meeting if that shall have been predestined."

No. 7. Further information from Dulab Parekh.

*Malhar's
real views*

21st April 1802: It appears to-day from the report of Miah Khan that in the conversation last night with Dulab Parekh and Ganeshpant the former related that, when he was coming away, and that Shivram came to conduct him to the gate, he said in his ear that Ganeshpant's party would not rely on Malharrao for the business of Kanhojirao (whose especial servant he, the said Shivram, still esteems himself) because Malhar's object was himself to become the minister of Anandrao, and that his (Malhar's) view in making a pretence of acting for Kanhoji was merely to throw on him (Kanhoji) all the expenses of his army and to take credit also for what Kanhoji's shroffs had already advanced to him.

Miah Saheb adds from the same channel of information that Malharrao has prepared and sent to Poona muhazir-nama or a memorial setting forth that all the family of the late Govindrao are on his side (which is however not true, there being several more of them at Baroda than with him) and all the servants only with the English, which memorial, attested by the people in the fort, he has sent on to Poona.

Anandrao

Miah Saheb repeats his own belief that Malharrao is really in possession of letters both from the Peshwa and from Anandrao, the latter recently procured (or within these 20 days) and encouraging him to persevere.

Governor's remark.

Anandrao

The Governor having this morning sounded Raoba, the Minister, on this last part of the subject, he said he could not answer for what man so subject to intoxication¹ as Anandrao might at particular moments do, nor of course exercise any superintendence over his acts in the zenana or interior apartments; but that this much was certain that very lately he had openly expressed his being well pleased with Malharrao having

1. The intoxication plea was never raised when Anandrao wrote letters in favour of Raoji Appaji.

seized on Captain Williams, because (as he added) the English, having come to assist him, had nevertheless sought to settle favourably for Malharrao, whereas now they must perforce take the fort.

No. 8. Information from Miah Saheb on the 24th April, 1802.

Dulab Parekh says he saw at Kadi a letter from Babaji to Malharrao on the part of Raoba, written when the Governor was at Surat, to this effect.

Babaji's letter

I have seen your letter. You write that all this evil arises from the servants of the Gaikwad, but in fact all this disturbance has been raised by the children of the Gaikwad. Thus, if Gajrabai had not gone to Surat and made application through Mr. Crow to Bombay, neither should we; but when Ganeshpant went to Surat, they joined; wherefore we also began to apprehend, and we did thereon apply to the Governor of Bombay. The bringing in of the English is therefore owing to the descendants of the Gaikwad; but there is yet time, if you choose it; you know, what kind of a Master we have, and unanimity is best.

No. 9. Remarks by the Governor on the preceding accompaniments to his letter to the Governor-General of the 30th of April, 1802.

It will appear from the correspondence already on record at the Presidency that Ganeshpant is an adherent and principal agent of Kanhoji-rao, who took refuge last year in Surat some time after Gajrabai, to whom (as stated in Mr. Crow's correspondence) he was at first an object of great jealousy, although having one common pursuit. They afterwards joined in intriguing against the Baroda Administration; but still their union never appears to have been cordial, and they are even now strongly at variance, as is at least reported to the Governor by Miah Saheb, the person employed from the first by Mr. Crow as the principal channel of their intercourse with that gent.

Gajrabai and Ganeshpant

Ganeshpant being known to be a man of great industry and zeal for the cause he has espoused, the Governor at the suggestion also of Raoji Appaji sent up for him to Cambay soon after the action with Malharrao, as thinking his means of annoyance would be more limited here than in such a city as Surat, where it was apprehended he might excite improper intrigues; and with him Mr. Crow sent up in pursuance of the Governor's instructions the aforesaid Miah Saheb, who also holds the office of general inspector in the custom house at Surat.

Upon the arrival of these persons at Cambay, the Governor informed Miah Saheb of Harichand's charge against Gajrabai for having by her correspondence with Malharrao done all she could to alienate his mind from conciliation, which has led to her present reply, addressed to Miah Saheb in the quality of her wakil, wherein she denies or at least does not acknowledge the imputation thrown on her by Harichand, disavowing at the same time there being any original or necessary unity of designs between her and Malharrao further than from both of them having entertained views for the restoration of Kanhoji.

Though that this was not the only or even principal pursuit of Malharrao, or any more than the means to the end he cherishes, is evident from the pretensions he has since avowed in his correspondence through his unfortunate prisoner, Captain Williams, to obtain an additional acqui-

Malhar's real views

tion of territory and a diminution on his revenue payable to the Baroda Government, points which he would have found little difficulty in realising, had he succeeded in the war he has undertaken, and which he has recently declared himself in the sequel of his intercourse with Major Walker willing to ensure at the sacrifice of all his professed objects in favour of Kanhoji, which may thus be justly concluded to have been little more than a stepping stone to his own ambition, as is further corroborated by the caution delivered by Shivram to Dulab Parekh as recited in the preceding accompaniment, showing that Malhar's views really went to centre in himself the authority of the Baroda Government in derogation to the expectation that had been entertained of him by the friends of Kanhoji.

*Ambiguous
terms*

The answer sent by Malharrao and the other persons of Kadi, appears by Ganeshpant's own construction of it to involve a double meaning, in so much that, had they comprehended unobjectionable grounds for a final settlement, Ganeshpant would have complied with their purport without a further reference to Kadi for the ascertainment of their import, or otherwise he professed himself able to furnish banker's security over here at Cambay to the full amount of six or eight lakhs of rupees, which there is also reason to believe which he could perform through the unbounded credit he is understood to possess with the agents of the widow and inheritrix of Hari Bhakti, a very rich banker at Baroda, which lady is believed to be willing to sacrifice any sum of money for the release of the favourite, Kanhoji.

*Dulab's
report*

With reference to the verbal report made by Dulab Parekh on his return, it will perhaps be unnecessary to enter again into remarks on Malhar's repetition of the causes that led to his treacherous attack on Major Walker on the 17th of March, the more especially as that officer has himself replied to Malharrao's original representation on this subject in his letter of the 5th of April, accompanying the address to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General of the 11th instant. As to Malhar's present further suggestion that all the Gaikwad family should be assembled for the adjustment of their disputes, he must know very well that the present advanced stage of the season precludes such a recourse, were he otherwise entitled to it. With regard to his pretension that the English Government are supporting the servants instead of their Masters, the preceding remarks on his own private views will evince that his motives of action have not partaken of all that purity that is requisite to give weight to strictures on his part on the motives of others; and if the Gaikwad State be, as it certainly is, ruinously in debt, a very considerable proportion thereof is to be ascribed to Malhar's former and present attempts to disturb its quiet; for this is not the first time that he has drawn on himself the arms of the superior power of the Baroda Government, the late Raja Govindrao having been engaged two or three years before his death in a war with this Chieftain.

*Malhar's
supporters*

Whether Malharrao has really received any letters from Bajirao or Daulatrao, or secretly and recently, as he pretends, from Anandrao must rest on the credit of his assertion and of the channel through which that has been now communicated; but he is certainly mistaken in supposing that any consequent intimation has been received by the Governor from either of these parties, although in consequence of Raoba's information the Governor sent lately through him a letter to Anandrao, calculated to draw

from him whether he entertained any difference of opinion in favour of Malharrao from that which he had so pointedly expressed against the said Chieftain to Major Walker on the occasion of that officer's visit to Baroda in February last. The answer to which communication will not be found to give countenance to Malharrao's allegation; nor supposing his private agents to have clandestinely procured any writing from Anandrao in the moments of ebriety and consequent mental incapacity, to which the Prince is known to be too subject, could it be reasonably allowed to influence our conduct in the present advanced state of this business, either in our capacity as his allies, or in regard to the question in which we have become principals, touching the satisfaction we are seeking from Malharrao for his conduct towards us on the 17th of March.

Independently of these considerations, there is ground to hesitate in yielding implicit credit to this part of Dulab Parekh's report either from his having been deceived by Malharrao or from he himself or his principal, Ganeshpant, availing themselves perhaps of the opportunity to impose on the Governor, as in the instance of Babaji's alleged letter to Malharrao, which, although assented to have been actually seen by Dulab Parekh, the Governor has been assured by Raoba, the Minister and brother of Babaji, never to have had any existence, since no correspondence had taken place between the parties of so late a date as the period referred to.

Other doubts

Another ground for doubting the entire accuracy of Dulab Parekh's report consists in what would thence appear to be Malharrao's disgust at the interposition of Vakatchand, the Ahmadabad shroff; whereas by all the information through Major Walker that respectable banker is highly agreeable to all parties.

Malharrao's evasive explanation of the purport and force of his letter of congratulation on the occasion of Kanhoji's confinement, requires no comment; nor is there any doubt but, if Raoba had profitably, for his own quiet, sacrificed the rights of the Gaikwad State by accommodating Malhar in respect to the amount and mode of payment of his peshkash, the sympathy for Kanhoji would have been stifled in its bud, especially if followed by such further favours, as Raoba's situation so well enabled him to secure Malhar's favour by, had he preferred that consideration to his duty as the first public officer, and situated as he was, and is, the effective guardian of the Gaikwad State.

Letter to Raoba

As Malharrao appears to complain of not receiving answers to three of four letters, which he mentions to have written to the Governor, it may be proper to notice that only one from this Chieftain has remained without answer; and being in apology for the affair of the 17th of March, it was certainly sufficiently noticed by the very condescending communication, which the Governor caused Mr. Holford, the Resident at this Factory, to write on the 29th of March to that Chieftain, as dispatched to him by his own messenger.

Malhar's letters

Malharrao further notices that, if the Governor chooses, this business may be settled in a moment; which there is no doubt of, provided everything may be granted to, and nothing be required of him; for such will too evidently appear to be the purport of his intimations in the sort of forced negotiation which he has availed himself of, getting Captain Williams into his power, to carry on, whence this estimate has been form-

Malhar's terms

ed of his intentions.

Malhar's love for peace Finally Malharrao states (supposing always Dulab Parekh's report of what he had heard at Kadi to be accurate) that he is ready to do whatever the Governor shall order after hearing this recital; his sincerity in which (without attempting to prejudice it by reference to the various tergiversations hitherto experienced from him) will be best appreciated by the result of the communications which the Committee at Kadi have been instructed to hold with him, as prescribed in the Governor's letters to Colonel Sir William Clarke of the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 25th instant. Government will thence be able to judge whether these instructions be such as the case requires, or how far they are deficient either in mildness or rigour.

1802 *Baroda, 4th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Anandrao Gaikwad to Jonathan Duncan.

Congratulations Having learnt from the letters of Raoji Appaji that the victorious troops of the English Company have successfully stormed the batteries of the enemy, and given him an utter defeat, and made booty of his camp equipment and ammunition, the receipt of these happy tidings has afforded me the most sensible gratification, and justly requires from me the expression of my satisfaction and thanks. Accept therefore of my hearty congratulation on the occasion, and add speedily to my exultation by the gladdening intelligence of the fort itself being reduced and taken, than which I have nothing more at heart nor any more earnest object.

1802 *Kadi, 5th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
William Clarke to Jonathan Duncan.

Avoiding plunder I already have had the honour to inform you that Malharrao had unconditionally (his personal safety and that of his family only being guaranteed) thrown himself on British generosity, and had sought refuge in our camp the 3rd instant. On the following day he agreed to give up his town to the British troops. This morning at 8 o'clock our flag was flying on the gurri kothi (a kind of citadel), and our troops were in possession of the fort of Kadi, Malharrao's capital. In the fort were found 37 pieces of ordnance of various calibres, a great quantity of ammunition and stores, besides elephants, camels, etc. As soon as an account can be taken of the public property, it shall be transmitted to you.

Every exertion is used to prevent outrage or plunder, and I am happy to say those exertions have hitherto had good effect, the Chiefs of the allies give assurance that they will exert their influence to restrain their soldiery and followers from plundering.

Malhar's family P. S. Malharrao's women and two of his brothers remained in the fort, his son was gone off (as we understand) with Shivram.

1803 *Cambay, 5th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Success On the 30th of last month I had the honour of intimating to Your Lordship that we might soon expect to hear of the progress of Colonel Sir William Clarke, my instructions to whom accompanied that address.

I now accordingly submit a copy of Sir William's summons to Malharrao, which that Chieftain having transmitted no answer to, our army

proceeded on the morning of the 30th to dislodge the enemy's force entrenched between them and Kadi from all their posts and batteries and finally from the camp in a manner highly honourable to the British arms and reflecting the greatest credit on Colonel Sir William Clarke, their commander, of whose report of this brilliant and successful exploit a copy is now forwarded together with a return of the killed and wounded, which, however much to be regretted, is not in a heavier proportion than from the arduous nature of the service might be expected, when the unfortunate event of the blowing up of the tumbril is also taken into account.

Malharrao having the same evening of the action released Captain Williams and Sunderji, this led to a further intimation to him from Colonel Sir William Clarke, which with Malhar's reply to it is copied into the voucher marked in the margin; and on the following day Malharrao having sent word that he would surrender and submit himself to our mercy, a small detail was by his own desire sent to one of the gates of his town to escort him into our camp. But after meeting the party and getting even into his palanquin at the gateway, he was prevented by the remonstrances and apparent resistance of his own people from leaving the fort, respecting which some doubts are at the same time entertained how far he was himself serious in his intentions. But however this may be, if he meant deceit, he gained nothing in this instance by attempting it; whilst on our part we profited thus much, that it was ascertained by the near approach of the officer in command of the escort that his defences were not very formidable. The breaching battery was expected to begin to play on the 4th or 5th at the furthest, and that in 24 hours a practicable breach would be made.

*Malhar
wavers*

In drawback on this nearly approaching complete success, we have to regret some unexpected commotion that has been recently created to the eastward of Baroda by Ganpatrao, another member of the Gaikwad family, who has all along been covertly or openly in league with Malharrao. The account of his unlooked for disturbance reached us only last night, as contained in the vouchers oppositely marked; and every particular measure will be used to check its progress, although at present the Gaikwad's or our own force in this quarter is very inconsiderable, all or nearly all being with the army at a distance of 70 miles from the place.

Ganpatrao

Vouchers accompanying Duncan's letter to the Governor-General of the 5th May.

No. 1. Information of Muhammad Husain, Colonel Anderson's servant, dated 5th May, 1803.

This informant says he was sent by Colonel Anderson to Kadi to observe the strength of Malharrao's fort and army, and to bring him such intelligence as he could collect respecting the same. He left Cambay on the 8th of April, and went to Ahmadabad, and from thence direct to Kalol, where he remained over night, and on his setting out from thence he was advised by people of that place to be very careful on his journey, as there was great danger of the Kolis and of Malharrao's spies. He notwithstanding continued his journey, and arrived at a village about two and a half kos' distance from Kadi and wrote a note to Mukundrao, telling him that he came from Surat, that Gajrabai had sent him her compliments, and that he had a letter for him from his wife who

*Situation
at Kadi*

lived at Harichand's. No sooner this note was delivered to him than he sent a jesus, and desired him to come to the fort. He accordingly went into the fort and was presented to Mukundrao, to whom he delivered his wife's letter. He (the said Mukundrao) after perusing his letter asked his informant several questions about his wife, Gajrabai, etc. and afterwards dismissed him, saying that, when he went to the Darbar the next day, he would send for him to pay his respect to the Rao Saheb, meaning Malharrao. This informant was accordingly sent for at the Darbar the next day, and after paying his respect to Malharrao, he asked this informant several things amongst which one was; how Gajrabai and Ganeshpant were, and whether they lived in one house or in separate houses? This informant answered they were both well and lived in separate houses, one at Gopitalao, and the other at Bagatalao. He then began asking this informant the news of Surat and of the English troops, and said that some people say that there are no more forces than what is here, and that others say a large and strong reinforcement was coming. This informant said he had no particular account, but that on his coming to Cambay he saw a vast number of troops, which came from Bombay, Surat, Diu and Daman, and others were daily expected; that he saw a great number of large and small guns, and a very great quantity of very large and small shot and other ammunition; and indeed the place was so full that there was nothing to be seen at Cambay but soldiers and sepoys and ammunition of all kind; and that one detachment had already marched and encamped about three kos from Cambay; the other was expected to follow soon, and people were coming from different places almost every day. He (Malharrao) then asked who was the commander. This informant answered, "Colonel Anderson, an old officer of great experience." Malharrao appeared quite concerned at hearing all this, got up, and went out exclaiming and saying that Raoba had ruined his country and family, and clapping both his hands on the shoulders of his brother, said: "Raoba has ruined us, because what this man says must be true, he having come from Cambay and seen everything there;" and as he did not return out again, the informant went back to his lodging. On the fourth day, when this informant called upon Malharrao, he found him sitting with Mukundrao, Hanmantrao and two or three others, when Mukundrao asking what news, he said he had heard none, except that the English troops were advancing fast. Mukundrao turning towards the others said everything was once settled very peaceably, but Shivram, Bhaput Sing, and the Pathan chiefs were the cause of this war and of the business coming to this pitch; upon which the Raja and his company looked at each other with much concern.

During the six days this informant was in the fort of Kadi he got a plan of it, a copy of which he gave to Major Walker; and the original he brought with him for the Governor's information. He was told that there are 64 or 65 guns of different sizes in the fort, besides 10 or 15 upon the battery trenches, and that there are three magazines of powder, about three hundred rockets, and 5000 shot, half of which are made of stones. His force consists of about 2,800 horse and foot, Arabs, Gosains, Pathans, Sindhis, etc. foot about 8 or 9,000, and the rest horse of which about 12,000 good and capable of taking the field, and that in the fort there are only about 800 men,

While this informant was at Kadi, he used to see Vakhatchand of Ahmadabad and Husanbhoi Bohra frequently going from the fort to Major Walker, and from thence to Babaji ; but what they were about or upon what business, he cannot say.

No. 2. Letter from Sir William Clarke to Malharrao.

You have no doubt heard of my arrival and are not unacquainted with the state of affairs here. *Ultimatum*

Should you resume your intention of repairing to Cambay, I shall permit it upon the previous condition of your releasing Captain Williams and Sunderji, evacuating Visnagar, and putting me in possession of Kadi in trust to maintain the same in trust and without waste or depredation during your visit there. You will be conducted to Cambay in the manner noticed in Mr. Holford's letter of the 29th of March, for the purpose of treating of the conditions the Hon'ble the Governor may think it equitable to require of you. Should you on the other hand apply to treat on the spot, the present advanced season of the year indispensably requires that any cessation of hostilities with view to such discussions must be preceded by the same preliminaries as have been above prescribed for your going to Cambay.

In either of these cases your family may remain in the fort under the English protection and in their own habitations with such a guard of your own people as may be necessary. You may also, if you should be unable from the refractory spirit of others to comply with these conditions, take refuge with perfect safety in my camp ; and it will in that case become my business to reduce those who are disobedient to order.

I shall expect your answer to this letter to-day, and the consequence of delay or refusal must rest on your own head.

No. 3. Letter from Sir William Clarke to Jonathan Duncan, dated 1st May, 1802.

Preparatory to an attack on the town of Kadi it was necessary that the army of the enemy, which was strongly entrenched in the front of it, should be dispersed. *Attack*

That object was happily effected yesterday by a detachment from the corps you have been pleased to place under my command. The entrenchments above-mentioned were strengthened by batteries and cavaliers erected with surprising industry. The strongest of the batteries with a cavalier formed the right of the enemy's position, and was (as the best information I can collect states) defended by 12 or 1,400 Pathans, commanded by a European officer. A party, consisting of H.M.'s 75th Regiment, the flank companies of H.M.'s 84th Regiment and the Hon'ble Company's Grenadier Battalion led by Lieutenant Colonel Coleman, and supported by H.M.'s 84th Regiment, led by Lieutenant Colonel Woodington (of whose Brigade the 84th forms part) with two eighteen-pounders, one six-pounder and one five and half inch howitzer was destined to attack this post yesterday morning. The column arrived unperceived in the rear of the battery just as day broke, and by a spirited attack with the bayonet carried the post. One iron twelve-pounder, four guns of smaller calibre and an eight inch howitzer with some ammunition and stores were found in this battery. Part of the captured guns were instantly directed against

the enemy, whose right flank being turned, the advantage gained was vigorously pursued; and by 11 o'clock A.M. the whole of the entrenchments in the front of Kadi were in our possession, and the enemy's army was completely routed and dispersed.

I should have had the happiness of adding that our object was effected with inconsiderable loss, but unfortunately a tumbril, loaded with ammunition, belonging to the enemy, which had fallen early into our hands, accidentally blew up and killed or wounded a great part of these who are included in the enclosed list of casualties on the occasion. A reserve, consisting of a detachment of H.M.'s 86th Regiment, the 2nd Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. and the flank companies of the 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment N.I. under the command of Major Grummont, was brought up towards the close of the action, afforded seasonable support to the troops, then much fatigued. The troops in camp were held in readiness to act and completely protected the park, the camp and the baggage, while the force in advance was engaged.

I have much satisfaction in acknowledging the able and zealous advice and assistance I experienced from Major Walker, Quarter-Master General. Lieutenants Coleman and Woodington, commanding brigades, directed with judgement and spirit the exertions of the troops under their command. The artillery was employed with excellent effect under the able direction of Major Wittet. Conspicuous instance of individual merit in other officers fell under my observation; but, as the mentioning of them may appear like drawing an unjust distinction, where all behaved gallantly, I shall not hurt these officers' feelings by any partial encomium on their conduct.

The behaviour of the troops on this occasion will be best appreciated by you, when you compare their number with that of the enemy in his entrenchments.

Malharrao in a moment of fear and consternation released Captain Williams, whose person he had treacherously seized and detained. Captain Williams attended by Sunderji arrived yesterday evening in our camp.

A site for a breaching battery is fixed upon, and no time shall be lost in commencing operations against the place.

P. S. I have not been able to ascertain the extent of the enemy's loss, but from circumstances I conclude it has been very considerable.

No. 4. *A general return of the killed and wounded in taking the enemy's lines on the 30th April, 1802.*

Europeans : killed :	2 lieutenants	Natives : killed	2 drummers
	1 sergeant		1 rank and file
	19 rank and file		1 golandaja
wounded :	2 lieutenants		2 lascars
	8 sergeants	wounded :	3 havaldars
	1 drummer		2 drummers
	71 rank and file		22 rank and file
			3 golandaja
			21 lascars
			1 pakhali
		Total	162

No. 5. Letter from Babaji commanding the Gaikwad army to Raoba, giving the account of the action of the night of the 29th April, 1802.

By the grace of our ancestor Babaji with his respects is very well. This 30th April, on Friday, at noon, we are already at Kundal near Kadi, of which I acquaint you that you may direct your letters accordingly. Yesterday, Thursday, about 3 in the morning, the English preparing their troops acquainted me with their intention. On that account I kept my force in readiness. The English marched leaving the Arab battery, where we had two actions, to the right, and marched on to Malharrao's Pathan battery, on which they had built some brickwork, and took the said battery, and garrisoned it with their own people. The enemy left the few guns which were in the battery and ran off, and the English got possession of them. The Kadikar (i.e. Malharrao) lost a great many horse and foot. After taking the Pathan battery, the three or four batteries that extended as far as Kundal were also taken and manned with English troops, those of the Kadikar having abandoned these posts and fled. The enemy's camp and Kundal were set fire to after being made booty of, and now his troops are on the other side of Kadi. They have nowhere to go, and are therefore under great confusion, and some of them are deserting fast, and others dispersing. Malharrao has barricaded the gateways, and would not allow any of them to come in, and tells them to disperse in the best way they can. Some Sindhis and others have been asking for our permission to come here. I shall act in this respect agreeable to the Major and Colonel's advice. Now there are only three guns of the Kadikar's fort firing upon the English; and they are firing from the Pathan battery right into the fort, and are endeavouring to bring the great guns from the camp, and are advancing their batteries, and have desired me to do the same; but I cannot advance to-day, because, although we have been successful, still I am under some apprehension. Therefore I am still here, all in readiness. I shall however pass this night, and early in the morning I shall advance. I was astonished, Baba Saheb, to see the manner in which the English fought. I do not suppose anybody in the world can fight like them. They completed their intention in 6 hours, and Kadi by the good fortune of Shrimant must fall in two days. From Kundal to Kadi is about half a kos. The English line is close to the ditch. The effect of bringing the English here will diffuse a proper and just sense of your wisdom and will make them respected and feared not only by your enemies but by all the world for their great bravery, by which means all our case is over; for now we shall have in our power to do all we like, and I shall soon write you the account of our success. Baba Saheb, by the great good luck of our Master and conformable to your wish we have met with great success. The skill and courage of the English are not to be disputed, they beat and dispersed the enemy, and plundered their camp, and now they have brought their guns to bear on the fort, God please, we shall soon take the fort. The Colonel and the Major have behaved with great courage; they have just done what they have assured me, in two hours they did all I have related to you. The camp was completely routed. If anything further occurs, I shall write you.

*Battle of
29th April
1802*

No. 6. *Letter from Sir William Clarke to Malharrao, dated 1st May, 1802.*

Ultimatum Your eyes must now be opened. Cowards have instigated you to a resistance and have failed you in the hour of need. We never deceived you. We gave you the opportunity of avoiding the blow that has fallen on you. Your conduct in releasing the Captain and Sunderji leads us to treat you with more indulgence than is perhaps prudent. Safety to your person and that of your family under British protection is still held out to you. Let the generosity of the brave be your reliance in preference to the boasting of cowards. Submit yourself to the generosity of the English, and repair to the camp with your son and family, where you may remain in safety until the Hon'ble the Governor shall have decided on your case. Accept this before 5 o'clock to-morrow evening, otherwise your town of Kadi will soon be in ruins and in our possession. Aggression on your part only shall induce us to molest you until the hour above mentioned.

No. 7. *Letter from Malharrao to Colonel Clarke and Major Walker, dated 1st May, 1802, received the same day on 6 P.M.*

Malhar's reply I have received your letter and observed the contents thereof. The answer to which shall be sent you to-morrow morning.

In consequence of Husain's speaking we have put a stop to our guns, and in the like manner I wish you will order cease the firing on your part.

No. 8. *Letter from Sitaram Bapu at Baroda to Raoji Appaji, dated 3rd May, 1802.*

Raoji's letter You wrote and sent me two letters of the 1st May, they reached me the 2nd of the same, wherein is written that the victorious troops of the Hon'ble Company had attacked and carried all the batteries of the enemy, taken and routed their camp, and dispersing the whole of his force went near the fort, while they carried their approaching batteries. You mention that the battery of the ungrateful (meaning Shivram) was also taken amongst the others, and he has now shut the gates, and is firing from the fort, and that the English were firing from their battery upon his houses in the fort. He (meaning Malharrao) had, you say, a great many people killed and wounded. This is mentioned in the letters from camp, of which you here sent copies for our information; and that you had written to Shrimant informing him of our great success, and recommending to fire a salute of 25 guns; all which I have understood.

Anandrao glad Baba Saheb, Shrimant and everybody else were highly gratified and indeed very happy with the great news contained in your two letters to me. Your letter to Shrimant was read and explained to him in the presence of Madhavrao Tatia, Mangal Parekh and Bechardas; and I assure you he was exceedingly happy and said that the Kafir and infidel (meaning Malhar) should be plundered of all his horses, elephants and effects; and that they should be sent here. This he desired to be mentioned to the Governor, and ordered the salute recommended by you to be fired. While the salute was firing, he said that Kadi must ere now be taken; or, if not, it will be soon taken, as the English had just done what they said and promised, observing that their conduct and gallantry on

this occasion were much to be commended, and that therefore we were right in claiming their support, and that in short their conduct on this occasion would also give him great credit all over the world.

Cambay, 6th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

After closing my address to Your Excellency of yesterday, advices were received from Sir William Clarke of Malharrao having on the 3rd instant actually come and thrown himself on the mercy and protection of the Hon'ble Company on no other terms than safety to his person and family. In consequence of which I have this day written to Sir William the further instructions that are copied into the vouchers marked in the margin. Since when, advices have been received that Malharrao's family have got out of the fort during the night and fled ; whether with Malhar's own connivance or otherwise, is not certain ; but it was expected that the force still remaining in Kadi to the number, it is said, of 300 horse and 800 foot would peaceably evacuate it on the ensuing morning ; or that otherwise our troops would storm the place in the course of that day.

*The end
of Kadi*

Since writing thus far, a private letter is just come in from Major Walker, bearing date the 3rd, whence in ordinary course it ought to have arrived yesterday ; but, as it gives cover to two letters, from Malharrao explanatory of the cause of his not coming in on the 2nd, I avail myself of this opportunity to annex copies of them, and can also now add from the contents of a Marathi letter just arrived from Ahmadabad under yesterday's date that the fort of Kadi was on that date completely evacuated by the enemy and taken possession of by the allied forces, the British and Gaikwad flags having been at the same time both displayed therein.

No. 1. William Clarke to Jonathan Duncan, dated Camp before Kadi, 3rd May, 1802.

After Malharrao had released Captain Williams and Sunderji, we thought him entitled to some indulgence ; and on the 1st instant a notice (of which the enclosed is a copy) was sent to him. To which he replied by requesting that we would cease our fire, and that he would send his answer the following morning. To this we consented, knowing that a short cessation of firing would be advantageous to our intended operations. Agreeable to his promise Malharrao sent an answer yesterday that he would throw himself on the mercy of the British Government and that he would come into our camp in the evening. At his request a small party with an English colour was sent to meet him at the gate of Kadi, and he actually advanced beyond the gate in his palanquin, apparently with a sincere desire ; but in consequence partly of the remonstrances, threats and alarms held out by his followers, and partly of force used by them, he returned to the town ; and our party came back without him. This temporising will not retard our operations.

*Malhar
wavers*

On recollection of some expressions in the letter I had the honour of addressing to you the day before I left Cambay, I feel it incumbent on me to explain the impression under which the first opinion I gave in that letter was formed. I should be really sorry that any expression of mine should be considered as tending to convey in idea that Major Walker or any part of the gallant corps under his command ever felt any sentiments of alarm or

*Praising
Walker*

apprehension greater than the best soldiers must experience when acting with an ally whose courage or good faith could not be confided in, and against an enemy of treble the force of the allies collectively. This was the case with Major Walker's detachment, and the conduct of the enemy on the 30th ultimo carries the conviction that he was by no means to be despised.

I received no letter or information of any kind relative to the situation of Major Walker's detachment prior to my arrival at Cambay except your letter of the 19th of March. A reference to that letter will satisfy you as to the impression it was calculated to make upon my mind. The anxiety evinced by all ranks of people at Cambay for the speedy reinforcement of the detachment in the field was not likely to weaken the impression; and the very cursory and interrupted perusal I was able during my short stay at Cambay to give the correspondence you were pleased to show me, you will allow, was not sufficient to do it away.

*Praising
Walker*

The judgment I formed soon after my arrival here enables me to assure you, Hon'ble Sir, that in my humble opinion the complete success of our arms on the 30th ultimo is not more likely to convey a sense of British superiority to the minds of the inhabitants of Gujarat than are steady countenance and deportment sustained by Major Walker from the moment he was attacked on the 17th of March till reinforcement arrived, the judgment displayed by him, in the advantageous position he took up on that day and maintained afterwards, and the resources for opposition and defence which his mind daily suggested, and which his detachment cheerfully executed under peculiar circumstances of difficulty and danger.

As it appears to me that the letter, I had the honour of addressing to you above-mentioned, cannot be considered under present circumstances a document of any consequence, I hope you will not see any impropriety in my requesting that it may be withdrawn and that, if it has been quoted in any instance, you will please in that case to quote this letter also.

No. 2. Letter from Sir William Clarke to Jonathan Duncan, dated 3rd May, 1802.

Surrender

I have the satisfaction to inform you that Malharrao has this evening come into our camp and thrown himself on the protection of the Hon'ble Company. No terms were offered him except safety to his person and the persons of his family. The lateness of the hour and the evident agitation of Malharrao prevented any business being transacted with him this night. I shall inform you of the result of our conference with him to-morrow.

No. 3. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to William Clarke, dated 6th May, 1802.

Surrender

I last night received your two letters of the 3rd of May, advising of the intimation that had been transmitted to Malharrao on his release of Captain Williams and Sunderji, and of his having after making one ineffectual attempt finally thrown himself on the mercy of Government on the mere terms of safety to his person and the persons of his family.

*Instruc-
tions*

I concluded you are in consequence in possession by this time of the fort of Kadi, in which the British flag is to be hoisted, conjointly with that of Raja Anandrao, but the sole custody of the place is to vest in us, and considering Malhar's surrender to be altogether unreserved and unconditional, except the single point that respects the safety of his own and his

family's lives, you are to sequester and to cause an inventory to be made on behalf of the allied States of all his warlike and other stores, treasury and property ; the wearing apparel of himself and family and their necessities and conveniences of course excepted, and without also violating the prejudices of the natives by entering into or searching the zenana ; from which there will however be no objection to your using due precaution for preventing any jewels, money, or other valuables from being purloined or unduly made away with.

Malharrao and his family are also to be sufficiently guarded to prevent their escape, consulting at the same time their accommodation, as far as may be consistent with this care of their security ; and having also in view to conciliate them, as far as can be effected by personal attention and civility.

These instructions will be sufficient for your own military guidance as well as that of the committee, till I hear further from you in pursuance of the intimation in the latest of your two communications now acknowledged.

I should certainly return the paper alluded to in the sequel of your first letter of the 3rd instant, had its copy not proceeded in regular course as one of the accompaniments to my correspondence with His Excellency the Governor-General ; but this I regret the less since the noble testimony you have, Sir, so honourably borne to the worth of the detachment under Major Walker and to his own bravery, ability, discernment and steadiness, whilst in the exercise of that command, must much more than compensate any constructive effect from the written opinion that at a crisis of great anxiety and apprehension to all of us you favoured me with soon after your arrival at this place ; but in which it was, I am fully persuaded, as far from your intention as mine to convey any implication in the least derogatory to the approbation and applause so justly due to the firmness with which the small but gallant body of men under Major Walker had been during so long and trying an interval, bidding defiance to a numerous enemy on one side, unsupported as the Major at the same time was by any reliance he could place on effectual succour from our allies in case of his having been actually attacked.

*Praising
Walker*

On the whole then, it must remain a pleasing reflection to every well-wisher to our country to believe that every part of the present campaign in Gujarat has been honourable to our arms, and creditable to the United Kingdom.

No. 4. *Letter from Jonathan Duncan to William Clarke, dated 6th May, 1802.*

I have the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 1st instant advising of the marked and very brilliant success that has attended the British arms under your direction, in dislodging the enemy on the morning of the 30th ultimo, from their several entrenched positions, batteries and encampment, before Kadi.

*Congratu-
lations*

The happy issue of this enterprise and the consequent dispersion of Malharrao's large force without the walls of his fortress, is in the highest degree honourable to the troops and most creditable to you, Sir, as their commander, and cannot fail to establish the most salutary impression on the minds of the natives in this quarter of India in favour of our military

character, so as effectually to remove any notions of the Kadi Chieftain's prowess and invincibility, such as from the unavoidable protraction of the war under its former circumstances the greater part of them had been probably led to imbibe.

Under these circumstances nothing can more sensibly add to the satisfaction I experience in this glorious demonstration of our power than that Major Walker, who had with inadequate means so long and so firmly maintained his position against all the superiority of the enemy, should have been able in the discharge under your command of the duties of Quartermaster General to afford that material assistance in promoting our late distinguished success, which you so liberally notice and applaud.

The able manner in which you mention your orders to have been carried into execution by Lieutenant-Colonels Coleman and Woodington and by Major Wittet, the Commandant of artillery, does the greatest credit to the professional skill and gallantry of these very meritorious officers.

I have accordingly to request that you will, Sir, yourself accept and at the same time communicate to the superior officers above-named and to all the other officers, to whom your praise has been as unreservedly as justly extended, my cordial and most sincere acknowledgements and thanks for your own and their able and gallant conduct on the morning of the 30th of last month ; which I have also lost no time in communicating as well to my colleagues, the Board at Bombay, as to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor and Captain-General of British India ; and whilst I deeply regret the loss of the valuable officers and men that have fallen in the action, it is in some degree consolatory to reflect that the number of casualties does not appear to be incommensurate to the arduous nature of the service, combined with the unfortunate accident of the explosion of the tumbril, which must have so materially contributed to their extension.

No. 5. Letter from Babaji to Raoba, dated 4th May, and received at Cambay the 6th at 3 P. M.

*Babaji
suspicious*

Malhar came yesterday into the English army, but in the night time. Shivram, Hanmantrao, Khanderao Gaikwad and the women of the family fled with their baggage, which Malharrao ascribes to Shivram having raised a report in the fort that Malharrao had been imprisoned, and that in the morning the assault would take place, so that it was not advisable to remain there ; through which inducement he (Shivram) had carried off all the family, while Malharrao laments over his separation from them and their desertion. But in fact they have not gone away without his intimation to them. He has thus sent them away with his property, and is himself remaining as if he were entirely supine and quiescent, setting forth also his poverty ; neither has he eaten anything to-day as pretending it to be against his religion to abide in the English camp, and feeling defiled from having embraced the English. How then can he (says he) eat among them ? He therefore desires to have his tent pitched apart and in a private place, where he may take sustenance. But the object of all this is to ensure to himself the easy means of escape. It is not therefore anywise advisable to comply with his application, but to keep in fact a stout guard over him, or otherwise I have advised the Khan as well as the Colonel and Major that he will go off. This morning however he had begun to talk a little about his own business ; to all which

the Colonel has answered that all he has to do is to take Kadi and to hoist the English flag ; nor do his instructions extend further ; and therefore advising him (Malharrao) to deliver over the gates to him, if he does not wish his own evil. Whereupon he (the Colonel) will garrison the fort and write thereafter about his situation to the Governor, and wait his further instructions. To all this Malhar answers by asking what he can do, the garrison within being, he says, no longer under his orders ; and that he himself came to the Colonel. But several of the parties in the garrison have intimated that they will evacuate the fort in the morning ; for that it has been fixed to allow them the time they have stipulated, or else to make the assault.

No. 6. Letter from Kamal-ud-din to Raoba, dated the 4th May, and received at Cambay on the 6th at 3 P. M.

Shrimant Malharrao Dada Himmatt Bahadur had sent sundry overtures and intimations of his intention to come in, and yesterday he did so. Major Walker directed me to proceed on in advance of the battery to receive him ; and when I returned with him, he had an interview with the Colonel and the Major and 5 or 6 more of the principal officers, who had come on about 100 paces to receive him. He then proceeded into the English camp, and I remained there also all night at their desire. To-day some conversation has ensued on points of business. The Colonel signified to Malharrao, that he must first be in possession of the fort, and would then talk about other matters ; to which Malhar has replied by saying : "I am come myself to live with you, and Kadi is itself also forthcoming ; you will therefore act as you see meet." The English flag will therefore be hoisted in the fort to-day or to-morrow, nothing now remaining as an obstacle to it ; and I shall hereafter report what points of the intercourse may ensue. Kadi is in short conquered, which has given the greatest satisfaction, and may the Almighty render this event propitious to my Master and to you !

Surrender

About 9 o'clock in the evening Malharrao wrote a note from the English camp to his son, signifying that he was happy where he was, and desiring his son not to be uneasy ; but the messenger, who carried this letter, had so much difficulty and experienced such great delay in getting through the many posts and sentries in his way that it was about 2 or 3 in the morning before he got into the fort with it ; before which Shivram had carried off Hanmantrao Appa, and Khanderao, and all the family, and children by means of causing them to believe that Malharrao had been thrown into confinement, and that the assault on the fort was momentarily impending ; wherefore he besought them quickly to depart, and got them off accordingly. But whither they have proceeded, is not known. Thus much have we heard. But still our success and victory are great points, on all which Babaji will no doubt have written to you.

Family escape

No. 7. Letter from Malharrao to Colonel Sir William Clarke and Major Walker, dated 3rd May.

In order to come and see you I prepared myself and came out, when I saw before me the Company's nishana (colours) together with the good people from Mir Saheb approaching ; but when I came out, many people accompanied me. Therefore I returned back to the town, and after leaving

Excuses

them there I had intended to come out again, when the Company's nishana was gone. However I marched out to some distance from the fort, when I was told by Mir Saheb's people and Radhan jamadar that I had better come to-morrow; and as the Company's nishana was gone back without my knowledge, while I had returned to keep my people in the town, you will therefore entertain no doubt in your mind. In every respect I rely on the Company's assurances. I shall come in the morning. You will therefore send the Company's nishana together with Mir Saheb's people and Radhan jamadar. Should there be any doubt in your mind, send this nishana and the above-mentioned people, that I may come out in the course of the night. I have no cause for detention here.

No. 8. Letter from Malharrao to Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan, dated 2nd May, 1802.

Excuses

From you came Mir Husain Ali Said Beg and Nandu Beg, whereupon I was coming to see you, but on my coming out of the town I was accompanied by about 2,000 people, who would not go back; and you wished me to come out with as few men as possible. Therefore I returned to the town and, after keeping these people there, I was coming out again. In the meantime Radhan jamadar arrived, and we marched out, when I found the Company's nishana (colours), which had come out to take me, gone; and then I was told by your good people that I should rather come out to-morrow morning, I therefore returned myself. But, should any doubt be entertained by the Colonel and the Major, you will tell them that many people began to come out with me, and that I put back only to keep these people in the town, and on my return I found that the Company's nishana or flag was gone without my knowledge; therefore they should not entertain any doubt in the mind. Let the Company's nishana together with your people be sent here in the morning with Husain, who is there, and I shall come out soon. I rely on you and the Company.

Section C : The End of Kadi

AFTER Malharrao's surrender and the occupation of Kadi by the Company's troops the conquerors dictated their terms of peace on the *vae victis* principle.

DOCUMENTS

Cambay, 7th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Jonathan Duncan to Sir William Clarke.

1802

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 5th, announcing your being in possession of Kadi and of every measure being taken to protect the inhabitants and to prevent plunder ; which I rely on your continued attention to guard against as well in respect to our own men as the irregulars composing the Gaikwad army, trusting that nothing in this respect may occur to detract from the credit of the conquest or the merits of yourself, Sir, and of the army on effecting it ; sincerest thanks for which I beg leave to express, and desire them to be made known in addition to my acknowledgement of yesterday.

*Instruc-
tions*

Cambay, 9th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1802

Since my last letter of the 6th I have received but one from Colonel Sir William Clarke, which, although without date, must have been written on the 5th ; and of this and of my answer I have the honour to forward copies under the deepest concern to believe from a concurrence of too many reports that neither the attention of Sir William nor my repeated recommendations have produced the effect of preserving Kadi from pillage and violation ; but I refrain from entering further on so painful a subject, till I shall have heard from Sir William himself.

*Painful
subject*

Meanwhile Malharrao has, I hear, delivered a written order for the evacuation of Visnagar.

Surat, 10th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Nathan Crow to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

Malharrao's obstinacy is well chastised since the date of the favour I am answering. Our reduction of Kadi is in every mouth and was an achievement indispensable to our reputation in this part of India. If it should enter into your policy to raze it to the ground, it will not be the worse for our fame.

*Crow's
views*

Cambay, 10th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)
Jonathan Duncan to George Williams.

1802

You are hereby required to convey to me an impartial and true statement of the manner in which your person was first seized on by order of Malharrao, of the grounds on which he or his people may have sought either to justify or apologise for that measure as far as the same has

*Orders to
Williams*

come to your knowledge, of the treatment you experienced during your detention, whether good or bad, and as far as either may have prevailed, giving examples of each, whether your life was ever threatened and, if so, when, and what followed such threats, and finally what induced to the best of your knowledge Malhar's liberation of you, and what were the introductory and other chief circumstances attendant thereon; and these several details are to be delivered with as much accuracy to the best of your present recollection, as if they were the result of an examination in a court of justice. You will transmit your answer to Major Walker, who alone is privy to this application being made to you, nor are you further to divulge the subject.

1802 *Cambay, 10th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Jonathan Duncan to Sir William Clarke.

*Recall
of troops*

Comparing the different separate returns in my possession with the list of casualties I estimate that there are now at Kadi nearly about 1,800 Europeans rank and file, inclusive of the artillery, and about the same number of native infantry. These latter are all to remain stationary at Kadi during the monsoon together with all the Bombay artillery and such part of this corps as is now here, which will, I calculate, unitedly prove equal to the strength of a complete company and, besides these, as many of the 75th Regiment as can be conveniently accommodated with barracks at Kadi, and at all events not less than 2 companies of this corps must remain.

All the other troops now doing duty under your command are to prepare immediately to march to Surat.

The utmost expedition is required on this occasion in view to the advanced state of the season and to afford a chance of the troops reaching the Presidency (a point extremely desirable) before the monsoon, if the state of the weather should appear to admit of it on their arrival at Surat.

The Fencibles, being a corps of a particular description, must have leave to return with the Europeans to Surat, except such part of them as Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington may induce to enlist in the 1st battalion under his command.

*Malhar's
future*

I beg leave to represent my solicitude that Malharrao may be so securely guarded as to prevent his escape. By this I mean not that he should suffer the smallest unnecessary degree of constraint; and if you deem his present mode of custody sufficient, I am satisfied with it; since the less coercive it proves consistently with his certain detention, the more agreeable will it be to me. The minister here laments much the escape of Jivaji, Malhar's minister. I expect to send instructions about Malhar's future situation the day after to-morrow, as he may, if necessary or proper in your opinion, be advised.

1802 *Cambay, 12th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Jonathan Duncan to Sir William Clarke.

Walker

Major Walker's presence being necessary to enter on his function as Resident at the Court of Baroda before my departure, I request you will relieve him from his military duties and order him to repair here with all expedition.

In respect to my instructions of the 10th instant, I have to add that, *Troops* should the barracks at Kadi be ever so roomy, no more than two companies of the 75th are to remain there, since from the most recent intelligence, the services of all the disposable European force may be required elsewhere.

Bombay, 13th May, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 123)
James Carnac and John Cherry to the Company.

1802

On the 26th ultimo we had the honour of forwarding to your Hon'ble Committee a report of such information as had reached us up to the period respecting the military operation then in progress in Gujarat ; and we have since been advised of the junction of the reinforcements under the command of Colonel Sir William Clarke in two divisions on the 23rd and 27th ultimo with the detachment commanded by Major Walker before Kadi, situated about 30 miles to the north west of Ahmadabad, a fortress in which and in its vicinity the insurgent, Malharrao, whose insubordination to the Government of the Gaikwad led our troops into the field, had assembled the whole of his force. *Summary of events*

After making the necessary preparations for attacking the enemy, Sir William Clarke sent to Malharrao the summons of which, with the explanatory letter from Mr. Holford of the 29th of March, that is therein referred to, copies are enclosed. But that Chieftain returning no answer, our army proceeded on the morning of the 30th of April to dislodge the enemy's force, entrenched between them and Kadi, from all their posts and batteries and finally from their camp. This service was, we have the satisfaction to add, accomplished in a manner highly honourable to the British army and reflecting the greatest credit on Colonel Sir William Clarke, of whose report of this brilliant and successful exploit a copy is now forwarded together with a return of the killed and wounded, to which we beg leave to refer. The loss, however much to be regretted, is not heavier than from the arduous nature of the service and from the unfortunate explosion of a tumbril in one of the enemy's batteries might have been expected.

Malharrao towards the close of that day released Captain Williams and Sunderji, who had fallen into his hands in the manner generally adverted to in the 10th paragraph of our letter of the 26th ultimo. This circumstance led to the further intimation to him from Sir William Clarke, of which with his reply to it copies are now transmitted ; and on the 1st instant Malharrao, having sent notice that he would surrender himself and submit to our mercy, a small detail was by his own desire detached to one of the gates of the town to escort him into our camp. But after making the necessary preparations for that purpose, he was prevented by the remonstrances and apparent resistance of his own people from leaving the fort.

The correspondence and communication with Malharrao, that are above referred to, took place on the 1st of May ; and on the 3rd that Chieftain actually came into the British camp and threw himself on the mercy and protection of the Hon'ble Company on no other terms than safety to his person and family. In consequence of this event, the Hon'ble the Governor issued to Sir William Clarke the instructions that are copied into the vouchers marked in the margin ; the first being in acknowledgement

of Sir William's report of the action of the 30th ultimo, and the latter conveying directions for that officer's guidance upon getting possession of the fort of Kadi.

After dispatching those instructions, intelligence was received by Mr. Duncan at Cambay that Malharrao's family had abandoned the fort during the night of the 30th ultimo and betaken themselves to flight ; but whether with Malhar's own connivance or otherwise, had not been ascertained. It is, however, satisfactory to find from the Governor's advices that a private letter had reached Cambay from Ahmadabad, advising that the garrison left in Kadi by Malharrao, said to consist of 3,000 horse and 8,000 foot, had evacuated the place on the 5th instant, which is thereon reported to have been taken possession of by the allied force, and the British and the Gaikwad's flags at the same time displayed on the works.

No direct communication has yet been received from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General on the subject of this dispatch ; but the letter from his private secretary to Mr. Duncan under date the 17th ultimo, of which a copy is enclosed, conveys to us the satisfactory information of His Lordship's entire approbation of the measures which we have now the honour to report for the consideration and sanction of your Hon'ble Committee.

We beg leave to offer to your Hon'ble Committee our most sincere congratulations on the probable termination of a warfare, which has proved so creditable to the reputation of your arms and so advantageous to the cause on which they were engaged.

The sequel of our correspondence on this subject we shall have the honour of reporting to your Hon'ble Committee by the earliest opportunity that may offer ; but having at present none of the Hon'ble Company's cruisers under our orders, we are obliged to hasten the dispatch of these advices by a private vessel now proceeding to Basra, without any official confirmation of the fall of Kadi, the critical season of the year not admitting of a longer delay in her dispatch, lest she should not succeed in effecting the direct passage to the Persian Gulf.

1802 *Kadi, 13th May, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 123)*

Sir William Clarke to Jonathan Duncan.

Troops returning I have the honour to inform you that the European troops, except 3 companies of His Majesty's 75th Regiment and the detachment of the Hon'ble Company (Bombay Artillery), will march from hence for Ahmadabad to-morrow night, agreeable to your orders.

1802 *Cambay, 17th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Return of troops Since my letter of the 9th I have ordered back from Kadi and mean to send on to Surat all the European part of the troops, except three companies of H. M's 75th Regiment and a detachment of the Bombay Artillery equal to a company ; and I expect the returning corps in this vicinity by the 21st or 22nd, when according to the state of the weather it will be determined whether they shall embark for Surat or proceed by land.

Besides the European detail from the 75th that is thus meant to remain in Gujarat during the rains, it is proposed to detain all the native corps with a view to constitute the subsidiary contingent provided for in the

articles of agreement with the Minister, that are already before Your Excellency.

Meanwhile it is not without some concern that I find Raoba, the Minister, starting various delays and difficulties since the reduction of Kadi to the cementing of that intimate connexion between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State, which he and his relations appeared to be desirous of whilst the danger from Malharrao was impending over them, an alteration of sentiment, which from my having in some degree foreseen, made me the more anxious to settle in due time the articles of the 15th of March, or otherwise even these might not now perhaps be attainable ; but, as I shall have occasion to address Your Lordship more fully on this important subject after having an interview with Malharrao, who is coming in with our army, I shall for the present add only the expression of my hope to be able to make so good a use of this Chieftain, now our prisoner, and of our being in possession of the fort of Kadi, as may still lead to a desirable adjustment ; it being at present doubtful how far Raoba's indisposition to acquiesce in the full extent of my object proceeds from his personal fear of the Arabs or [from] his views as Minister to prevent our obtaining what he may deem too preponderating an influence in the affairs of the Gaikwad Principality, or proving a more chargeable burthen on it than he may approve.

*Raoba's
conduct*

Cambay, 19th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Summary of an inquiry respecting the terms on which Malharrao surrendered.

On the 19th of May Malharrao came to Cambay as a prisoner of war and paid the Governor a visit. Nothing passed relative of business. It soon however appeared that Kamal-ud-din Khan was a strenuous advocate for his having even Kadi back or at least Kapadvanj and Dehgam, which last, the Governor might have had no objection to, could he have brought Raoba to listen to it ; but failing in this, his next anxiety was to ascertain whether Malharrao or Kamal-ud-din had any grounds to rely on anything more than such reasonably good treatment as can be expected by a Chieftain like himself surrendering his person at discretion to an enemy, the more specially as on the day after Sir William Clarke's departure he received from him the following note :

*Terms of
surrender*

" You are in possession of the notice sent to Malharrao, in consequence of which he surrendered his person ; in that [notice] safety only is promised ; but I have strong doubts in intermediate verbal communications if hopes of more favourable terms were held out to him. The Khan asserts it, and my not understanding the language may have given the colour of truth to the proceedings. Major Walker seems to think that Malharrao had some encouragement ; [it] will afford me pleasure if by this representation you shall be induced to interpose to ward off the weight of the blow Raoba would strike at his fallen foe.

*Clarke's
view*

Major Walker's memorandum.

The Governor having referred to Major Walker for what he knows on this subject, the Major delivers in the following memorandum.

On the 2nd instant Bohra Husain came into the English camp as deputy from Malharrao. This person intimated the intention of his Master

*Walker's
account*

to submit himself and to surrender his person and his family ; that he had tried the fortune of war, but now saw when too late his inability. Major Walker, unto whom this deputation was referred by Colonel Sir William Clarke, replied that he was glad to find Malharrao formed at last a true judgment of his situation, and desired the deputy to inform him he might enter the English camp without fear.

This man requested to know what assurance he should give the Raja. He was told : none ; that, as he now only submitted, when he had no longer the power of resistance, he must expect nothing more than what might flow from the spontaneous gift of his enemies.

The deputy still continuing to press that some terms might be granted to Malhar, Major Walker told him that he had no power to grant any terms. When he was in possession of this power, they should recollect the conduct of their Raja ; and that now there was no person in this camp, who was authorised to conclude an agreement. It was explained to him that the future fate of Malharrao and of his family must depend entirely on the pleasure and discretion of the Governor, unto whom everything would be speedily referred. The messenger then requested that an English flag might be allowed to meet the Raja, so that it would appear he came under its protection. This, Major Walker acquiesced in ; and on reference to Colonel Sir William Clarke, he also readily agreed to it. Before he took his leave, the deputy renewed his importunities that some specific terms might be granted. He was again answered as already minuted, and the same circumstances repeated to him. He then appealed to Major Walker's good offices, who told him that as a private person he would speak to the Governor to be favourable to his Master ; and in the same capacity he gave his advice as the best course for Malharrao to accept the protection of the English camp and to confide entirely in the humanity of Mr. Duncan.

Vouchers to the above.

1. *The interpreter's report.*

*Inter-
preter's
account*

Report of Madhobah, who interpreted on the 2nd of May, when Husain Bohra, for the last time calling on Major Walker in the camp before Kadi, said that Malharrao was now determined to surrender himself and to come to the English camp, but that he trusts himself to the Major for his security and for his future happiness. To this Major Walker answered that he can promise him the security of his person ; but as to any treatment respecting his future prospects or happiness, it was too late for him to enter upon, since Malharrao did not pay any regard to his repeated advices upon the subject. Therefore all that he can now do, would be to assure him and his family a perfect security in the English camp, and let him look to the Governor for everything else, who is the only person now to treat upon it, and whose generosity would be extended to secure him (Malharrao) terms that will be still beneficial, and the Major would recommend him to the Governor's kindness.

2. *Report of Captain Williams who was present at the conference.*

*Williams'
report*

I was present at the time when Major Walker positively refused holding out any prospects to Malharrao of future happiness through himself, but that he must submit himself entirely to the Governor, whose character

for clemency was well known. I also urged Major Walker to hold out some prospects to Malharrao, which he still refused when we separated. One of Malharrao's adherents followed and said that he observed the Major had eaten nothing that day, and that he would try him again after dinner.

3. *Kamal-ud-din's report.*

The last evidence of what terms Kamal-ud-din understands to have been really given to Malharrao is as contained in a relation thereof in his own handwriting, of which the following is a true and accurate translation, made by the Governor, from the said Kamal-ud-din's note in Persian to Aga Muhammad. *Kamal-ud-din's report*

After dislodging the enemy from their intrenched batteries, I sent word to Malharrao that it was folly in him to seek needlessly to ruin himself, and that, if he came under the English flag, it will certainly prove to his advantage, and that I would also use my endeavours to this effect, and that his honour and life were assured to him on the guarantee of me, the Major and Amin Saheb. He came in upon this assurance the next morning. He proposed that I should stipulate with him that, if his advantage were not effected there, he should be sent whithersoever he should point out, that by begging he might pass his life; for that God was all provident, and accordingly on this side (or by me) this was agreed to, and a kaul accordingly given.

Governor's observations.

The above is a sufficient voucher to ascertain that no more than stands expressed in Sir William Clarke's public letters, was stipulated in favour of Malharrao by our authority or with our privity, whilst the subsequent stipulation made by Kamal-ud-din, one full night after Malhar had surrendered, cannot constitute any binding tie on the English Government, nor, as Raoba insists, on that of the Gaikwad, because Kamal-ud-din was not its principal representative there; for Babaji, his superior, was on the spot. *No obligations*

Under these circumstances the Governor does not think it either requisite or prudent to release Malharrao, even should he not be satisfied with the provision that will be made for him; respecting which, all he has hitherto been able to procure Raoba's deliberate and permanent assent to, is to let Malharrao have his choice either of Padra or of one half of the pargana of Nadiad, each yielding a lakh of Rupees per annum, and the latter having still Malhar's family house on it, from that pargana having been formerly in their occupancy; but with this Malharrao does not appear to be satisfied; and the Governor has understood that Malhar has again recurred to his request to be set at liberty in case of Kadi not being given up to him, intimating at the same time through another channel that he would agree to whatever Aga Muhammad should advise him, as supposing the latter to be more on the part of the Governor. Wherefore, as at his own request he paid a visit on the 22nd of May, 1802, to the Governor, it was thought best to express to him in a tone of decision that, besides his most unjustifiable conduct in detaining Captain Williams (who was present) and Sunderji, his sending away his family after he had applied for and obtained a promise of protection for them, was such a continued *No mercy*

indication of doubledealing on his part, as called for every precaution to guard against future deceit, and that the Governor accordingly desired him to send for his family in proof of his future submissive conduct, warning him in the meantime that he should be held answerable for any act of aggression or hostility which they committed. To all this Malhar made no answer ; but his brothers, who were with him, said he would do whatever the Governor thought fit.

The Governor intends to send Aga Muhammad to him to-night to propose the terms in question, or that he be otherwise strictly treated as a prisoner of war, and the people he has with him removed.

1802 *Cambay, 21st May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

George Williams to Jonathan Duncan.

*Account
of imprisonment*

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant I have the honour to relate the principal occurrences which happened to me, when captured and during my confinement, and my opinion why Malharrao released me.

The detachment marched from Kalol on the morning of the 17th of March and came to its ground in the forenoon at a village called Budasan, the upper buildings of Kadi in view, distant about 3 miles, with Malharrao's vedettes within 300 yards of our advanced pickets, bearing, as I thought, an appearance of defiance ; and probably the same must have occurred to Major Walker, as he ordered the picket to be reinforced with a six-pounder and 25 Europeans. While this was doing, the Major and myself saw a palanquin, which we knew belonged to a European, named Parker, who commanded a corps in Malharrao's service, and the Desai, a confidential man of the Raja's, coming into the camp. These people delivered a letter from the Raja. As it was in Marathi and no translator by, the discourse immediately turned on the disposition and strength of the Raja's force and encampment, to which Mr. Parker replied he could not pretend to describe it ; but, if I would accompany him, he would (using his own words) "give me as pretty a view of it, as I could wish, by taking me along the whole front of their position". On my expressing an apprehension of danger from the appearance of these before us, he treated it with the utmost disdain, and repeatedly said he would pledge his life that no insult would be offered me. We then retired to the tent for the purpose of translating the letter above-mentioned ; and as he, the Raja, expressed himself with great humility in it, and particularly requested Sunderji to come in, after taking some refreshment we set off in company with Mr. Parker, the Desai and Sunderji, with my horse following, which I intended mounting on approaching Malharrao's encampment.

I had not proceeded 200 yards within their pickets, when I heard an alarm among my people, who suddenly stopped, and a Pathan on horseback put a pistol to my face ; on which I got out and found myself surrounded by a crowd, and Mr. Parker near me. I cannot charge myself with the particulars of the conversation that passed ; but that I insisted on being permitted to return, which was opposed by them all. Mr. Parker then left me ; proposing, as he said, to acquaint the Raja with my situation. I then drew towards the shade of a tree that was close by, where I remained and positively refused going on for Kadi, though strongly urged, but without offering violence, notwithstanding the troops surrounding us appeared quite frantic with rage, and fakirs running from one group to another,

calling on them to move on to the attack of our troops. At this period two cannon were fired, quick after each other, when a Pathan put a spear to my breast, and said, if I did not instantly go into my palanquin, he would pierce it through my body. I then complied, and was carried along with a slow pace passing through the multitude that were moving in a different direction to the attack of our troops. As I was incessantly insulted, I contrived to shut the blinds, so that I could not judge of their order or disposition. At length I heard a voice call out if it was the Captain, and immediately the blind was drawn back by a Portuguese, whom I have since learnt to be the commander of a corps of infantry and some guns in the Kadi service, by name Joachim, who put a sword to my breast, and swore he was going to make the English slaves eat the dust, but that he would first of all dispatch me ; which from his gestures I fully expected ; however, as the bearers were pushed along by the guard, who had charge of me, he left me, loading me with execrations. Before I could shut the blind, Shivram, whom I had before seen, passed and salaamed. After proceeding some little distance I found the crowd had thinned, and Mr. Parker joined me, who said he was come to conduct me to the Raja. The palanquin was soon after stopped, and I was desired to come out, which I complied with, and was directed under a small shamiana, about 10 feet square, with 3 faces of it surrounded by canauts.¹ I asked Mr. Parker the cause of my being detained there. He replied the Raja had appointed that place to meet me. On my expressing my doubts of it, and saying from the heavy cannonade I was certain the detachment was warmly engaged, he replied they were not, that it was only Babaji's troops. I then told him the direction of the fire was for our camp. "Yes," said he, "I have no doubt but a few scattering shot may have reached them," and then left me. I now found I was strictly guarded, Sunderji was removed, and my sword taken from me. The cannonading was increasing, and the greatest confusion appeared through that part of the encampment I could see. Still the guards, that surrounded me, were perfectly silent, nor was the smallest observation made, even when a dead body or wounded man was carried by, until a volley of our musketry was heard, when some of them expressed their surprise at the sound, and were answered by others that it was a number of rockets going off. As I was willing to undeceive them, I said it was from our muskets, and that our soldiers were coming on. They ordered me to be silent and made me turn my back to the opening of the tent. Soon after an orderly sepoy came up nearly breathless, and smartly recovering his arms, delivered the above named Joachim's (who had been so abusive, and in whose tent I then found I was) best respects, and said that whatever I wanted was at my service. This made me confident that our troops had gained some advantage, and that on their success my fate depended. However nothing further happened until dark, when they said Malharrao wanted to see me, and ordered me out. In going along I was joined by Sunderji, my orderlies, bearers, etc. who had all been plundered, and was given to understand that instead of the Raja they were carrying me into confinement. Indeed, I was apprehensive from the torrent of abuse that we received as we passed, whether they were not going to carry us to be executed. We soon reached the place of confinement and

1. The side wall of a tent or canvas enclosure.

found it was a mosque, which was so crowded by the guards and the people attached to us that there was scarce sufficient room for the whole to lie down. About an hour after my being in this place, Mr. Parker entered ; and as I conceived myself entirely at his and the Raja's mercy, I thought it prudent not to mention a word of Malharrao's treachery or of his declarations, and only asked him if there was any chance of my being liberated, or whether there was an intention of taking away my life. He replied there was not the least danger to be apprehended for my person ; and if I was not liberated, he would prevail on the Raja to let me live with him. He then left me with assurances that, whatever I wanted, should be sent me by him. Presently a mattress, except pillows and coverlet, was brought me together with some coffee ; and I continued receiving my breakfast, dinner and coffee in the afternoon regularly by Mr. Parker's servants during my confinement.

March 18th : Sunderji was sent for, and on his return said he had had an interview with Raoji and Gangadhar Pant, Malharrao's Ministers, who told him, if we wished to preserve our lives, we must write to Major Walker to release Kanhoji and put him on the masnad ; and if it was not done, they would put us to death. Our confinement was particularly rigorous. Although close to Sunderji, we were not permitted to speak after he delivered the message I have just related the Ministers gave him ; but, as they found they could not prevent our conversing while so near, they put him into a small room or closet off the apartment.

March 19th : A European soldier was brought in, desperately wounded in his arm and leg, they put him into the room abovementioned, and took Sunderji out.

21st March : Sepoys, bearers, etc., excepting one boy each, were separated from us, which, though it gave us more room, was particularly distressing for the poor soldier, as during my people's stay I prevailed on them to relieve each other in fanning and keeping the flies off him.

22nd March : The Desai made his appearance and seemed to exult in his treachery. At midnight I was roused by the entrance of Shivram, Shaikh Abu, a Pathan chieftain, Raoji and Gangadhar Pant, who made us translate a letter of that date from Major Walker. After we had done as they had desired, they said that, when Kanhoji was released, put on the masnad, and our troops had marched back to Kalol, they would release us ; using threats, as Sunderji afterwards told me, and which I did not understand, that, unless these terms were complied with we should perish. Shivram addressed me and desired me not to be alarmed, and Shaikh Abu said he had told the Raja he was doing wrong in detaining us, as we had entered his camp in peace and as vakils. This latter was the only man of them that did not accuse the Company of perfidy in every transaction they ever had with the Native Princes, and that the Raja would lose his life rather than submit to the English. This night the European died more in my opinion from want of care than from his wounds.

23rd March : We were removed to a house in his pettah and confined to one room of it, the same vigilance being observed regarding our persons ; in other respects not so rigorous, as Sunderji and myself were permitted to converse together ; but it was the prevailing opinion among our guards and others, whom curiosity led to see us, that, if our troops made an attempt on the camp or garrison, the Raja intended sacrificing us ; so much

so that our servants were told that they need apprehend no danger even if we suffered.

Having no means of keeping memorandums I cannot charge my memory with the several interviews I had with their principal people and of the letters I wrote to Major Walker. At one of them Raoji, who always treated us with the utmost indignity, said on going away, if a letter we had written by his order did not produce the desired effect, that he would impale us.

On the 7th of April, in the morning, the Desai came in and told me I had not written to Major Walker what they desired, and produced a paper, drawn up, as he said by the Raja, and ordered Sunderji to copy it, that I might sign it and send it to Major Walker. It was that our troops had pushed their batteries nearer to Malharrao's encampment at a time that we were talking of peace; that, if he approached nearer, they would put us to death. I told him it was impossible that a letter of that sort would have any effect, and refused to sign it. He replied that, if I did not, he had the Raja's orders to say I should be put to death; which, he made no doubt, would be put in execution. I then signed the letter.

In the evening the Desai returned apparently much agitated, took the letter I had signed from his pocket, and said that, as I had shown so much reluctance to sign it, the Raja did not wish to send it, and tore it to pieces. He then sat down, and for the first time he had ever shown a disposition to communicate any sort of news said there had been a desperate battle that evening between Babaji's troops and theirs, whom they had beat. I instantly saw through the business, and from this period my apprehension of danger to my person vanished, in case of our troops making a successful attack; yet I believe the above to be the first direct communication from the Raja that we should not be put to death.

After the arrival of the reinforcements I am induced to believe they often had it in contemplation to release us. On one day we were visited by a joshi, who said he had consulted the stars and found we would be at peace with the Raja; that everything would end well, and we should be released in ten or twelve days. The following day he came and made a number of absurd proposals, such as withdrawing our troops, etc. and said that, unless they were complied with, he found we must suffer death. He came also a third day, and it appeared from his countenance that he was ready and willing to put in execution what he was then saying, which was a repetition of his threats of the day before. I believe this man to have conveyed these threats by the Raja's orders.

Late on the evening of the 29th of April the Ministers, with Shaikh Abu, Husainbhoi the Bohra and the Desai brought me a letter the Raja had received the evening before from Sir William Clarke, desiring me to answer it. They remained until about one o'clock dictating the letter without a thought of releasing us. As the time Sir William had given Malharrao to consider of his proposals, the first of which was to release us, had expired, [*we were*] therefore prepared and anxiously waiting for the commencement of the attack. At length, just after the day broke, on the morning of the 30th, I counted six guns quick after each other, when the sound of our musketry reached me. I was not long left in doubt; the silence of the batteries and no firing of cannon but from the fort, and that [*the firing*] of the musketry approaching close under the

walls convinced me our troops had carried everything before them. Notwithstanding this, one of my guards came in and whispered sufficiently loud for me to hear that the Raja's troops had taken four of our guns, and the English sardar a prisoner.

About 10 o'clock Sunderji and myself were sent for by the Raja and conducted under a guard. As we passed along, the inhabitants prostrated themselves before us and begged we would give them peace. On approaching the fort a very different scene presented itself: the street leading to the gateway was filled with horse and foot-soldiers, guns and tumbrils they had drawn from the lines, with the wounded crowding on each other, and all of them ready to revenge themselves on us. However we passed them without being molested further than some boys calling out to take off our noses, and one, whom I particularly observed to be a sort of leader, I found to be the son of Shivram. After entering the gateway they took us under the verandah of an outhouse, where Husainbhoi joined, and said he was a prisoner as well as ourselves; that the Raja was quite outrageous, that he had ordered his women to wash, as he intended, unless our troops ceased firing and retired to their encampment, he would sacrifice us, his family and himself; but, if they complied, he would instantly release us and agree to any terms we proposed.

I replied that our troops would not retire without us; but that I had no doubt, if the Raja would cease firing, that our troops would not fire on him. They desired me to write to that effect; which was done and dispatched immediately. At this time the Desai joined, to whom I observed that our troops had taken in one hour what he often told me could never be effected by all the troops the Company had. I took this opportunity of explaining to him the purpose for which those ladders were intended (he must have often seen in our camp) and added that, unless we were released that day, that by their assistance our troops would be in possession of the fort before morning.

After much entreaty I was permitted to return to my former dwelling, until an answer should be received to my letter.

About 3 o'clock we were again sent for, as they said, to be released; but on entering the fort we found ourselves nearly in the situation we were in the forenoon. After waiting in the outer court more than an hour, surrounded by the populace, we were conducted by Husainbhoi through a gateway to a place under the ramparts, where the cattle were fed. The guards and the mob that followed having been ordered back, here Sunderji and myself were left alone for near two hours, excepting the above Husainbhoi, who returned to us occasionally, saying the Raja was coming, and at one time to desire me to send for a book, as Malharrao intended to swear me. I now told Husainbhoi that it was evident the Raja had no intention of releasing us that night, that it was getting late, and that I could not enter our camp after it was dark, and desired him to tell the Raja what he had heard me relate to the Desai in the forenoon regarding the use of our ladders. I believe he must have repeated what I told him, and that it made an impression; for Malharrao appeared in a few moments after, attended by his two Ministers and three or four unarmed domestics. He received us in the usual manner, not at all embarrassed; and after addressing Sunderji he retired a few paces with him, where they continued conversing for eight or ten minutes, and called me to them,

when the Raja said he was going to release us ; but that we must swear that we would make peace with him, as there was nothing that he had more at heart than to be on terms of friendship with the Company, and desired me to take the Book and kiss it ; to which I assented ; he went through the form of an oath with Sunderji also. After this presents were brought ; I received a pair of shawls and a piece of turban-cloth.

I then observed to him that since my letter in the morning our troops had refrained from firing, and that to obtain peace it was necessary he should do the same. He replied that he had, notwithstanding the guns of the rampart just above me were then firing as fast as they could load. He now discharged us. On our way back at the gateway we met one of his brothers, who conducted us through the outer gate of the pettah. Sunderji on his own horse, and I was mounted on a tattoo with a pack-saddle, which Husainbhoi, who accompanied us out, had prepared for himself. All this time and till we reached our own camp, the firing from the fort continued, and the shot passed over our heads in the direction of our batteries.

The above is a faithful detail of the principal occurrences that happened during my detention at Kadi from the 17th of March to the 30th of April, and delivered with as much accuracy as my recollection will admit of.

Cambay, 21st May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Sunderji's account.

Camp at Adalaj, 10th March, 1802 : This morning Major Walker received two letters from Malharrao per Dayal Desai and Kuberbhat, and I had also one from the same person, announcing his arrival in his camp at Kalol. *Sunderji's account*

These people informed us that the Raja had received a letter from the Governor, wherein it was written that he might visit the Major and settle with him, who was authorised to come to an agreement, which would have the same validity as the Governor's. Next morning, the 11th instant, our detachment marched and halted at Seratha, where the said Desai (while the tents were pitching) came and delivered a message from the Raja to the following purport that he (the Raja) was much pleased to hear of the Major's encampment at Seratha without Babaji's army. About two hours after this, a petty jamadar named Harishanker came, accompanied by Dayal and Kuber, and presented the Raja's compliments to Major Walker, and related that the Raja was ready to wait on him whenever he would be pleased to order.

The Major from the heat of the sun and lateness of the day deferred the visit that day, and appointed the next morning after breakfast to receive the visit in his tent.

The messengers departed well satisfied in the afternoon. The Major presented 1 rich turban, 1 shela, 2 pieces of daria, and one of batta, as also 1 turban to a jasad who accompanied him. On the 12th the Major, according to appointment, expected to see the Raja and waited for this purpose from 9 till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when one of his camel messengers came in to the English camp and told the Major that the Raja was on the way to visit him. The Major was not pleased with this delay ; nevertheless, accompanied by his retinue he thought proper to go a little way forward to receive him. It was not without much surprise that the

Major advanced about one kos before he met the Raja, who was observed at a distance, approaching with his whole army. We found that he had pitched a shamiana under a tree, near to which he left his palanquin and came forward followed by a crowd of people. The Major also dismounted from his horse and embraced Malharrao, proposing that he should proceed on to the camp ; but he persisted in going under the shamiana, although the Major objected to it and insisted that he should remount his palanquin and follow him to his tent, where he had matters of great importance to discuss with him.

He at first showed an inclination to obey, but requested to refresh a little (and in the meantime his army, horse and foot about 3 or 4,000 people surrounded us like a rainbow) and wasted a long time in introducing individually the chief people about him, such as his ministers, Jiva, Rajaram, and Gungadhar Pant, his brother, Hanmantrao, Devrao and Trimbakrao, Shivram and Shaikh Abu with others of the principal jama-dars. Shivram and Rajaram first began to speak by observing that, as it was near sunset, it would be too late to return from our camp before the night ; wherefore the Raja should content himself with saying at present that the Governor must release Kanhoji and place him on the masnad of Baroda, and in other respects to declare that he was ready to listen to the Major. The Major without particularly replying to this discourse assured the Raja that the Governor was a person of high discernment, and perfectly informed of the Gentoo laws, and intimately acquainted with the interests of the Gaikwad family, whose well-wisher he was, and therefore he (Malharrao) might expect to obtain from him justice, which he ere this would have received, had he not delayed so long in proceeding to Cambay to pay his respect to the Hon'ble the Governor, who had come thus far for the sake of an interview. The Raja, after attentively hearing this, humbly begged the Major would do him the honour to accept his present, which the Major positively declined. At this refusal the Raja seemed to be much grieved, and after a good deal of importunity the Major consented to accept his nazar. It consisted of a sarpech, kincob, shawls, turbans and a horse.

When this ceremony was over the Raja himself begged the Major to excuse him just now from going to his tent, but promised to-morrow morning to repair thither after his meal, which, he said, it was his custom to eat but once a day ; adding that about 11 o'clock in the morning he would attend without fail ; and before he took his leave he requested the Major would be pleased to accept a salute from his artillery which had accompanied him. This however the Major peremptorily forbade. Then the Raja begged him to allow Sunderji (the present narrator) that night to accompany him, and he would return to-morrow when he made his own visit to camp.

On his repeated requisition the Major consented to his request, although greatly dissatisfied ; but said, if Sunderji liked, he might go, and retire. At nine o'clock at night we reached Malharrao's camp, where from his palanquin he issued orders to Shivram to fire guns ; and this person on receiving the order called aloud to his people to fire so as to penetrate into Babaji's heart. The Raja quitting his palanquin entered with me into his tent, where he desired me to sit down near his chair, and said that he was very much rejoiced, and his heart so exhilarated that he acknowledged

this was a golden day for him. He then ordered Gangadhar to carry me into his (Gangadhar's) tent and to give me my supper, and here I remained until next morning, the 13th, when before sunrise I had the honour to receive by a harkara my honoured Master's instructions to signify to the Raja that he was displeased yesterday with his unfriendly manner of proceeding to visit a friend with 2,000 troops and 2 guns, a conduct so different from his own, who had come with only 50 sepoy and 4 officers. It was likewise intimated to me to view cautiously the enemy's camp and give good and wholesome council to the Raja. I was then very sorry that the Pant would not take me to the Raja's presence, but said the Raja wished me to relate all that I had to say to him, who would inform his Master accordingly. I was prevailed on to yield to this request. About 10 o'clock in the morning Captain Williams came in and inquired of me whether Malharrao would go according to his promise or not. I replied that I had not seen the Raja since he left me last night. A little time after the Raja, hearing of this Gentleman's being in his tent, he made his appearance, by whom he was informed that the Major had deputed him to accompany him. He seemed to be disposed to comply, but the implacable persons about him said :—"Saturday is an unlucky day, and therefore the intended visit must be deferred."

Without listening to this advice the Raja publicly ordered his army to be ready with his elephant to proceed ; but in the meantime a spy came behind him and whispered, which the Raja related to us to be intelligence that the Khan was in the Major's tent, and instantly returned back to his chair. He then bade us to go before and desire the Major to cause the said Khan to return to his mookam.

I endeavoured notwithstanding to impress on his mind that this person was the friend of our sarkar and merely came on a private visit, which he did frequently, as he accompanied us from Bombay ; and therefore he (the Raja) need not be apprehensive on account of his being there. But this disloyal and obstinate man would not accept of this explanation. We were at length obliged to leave the Raja to his own choice, and pursued our way to our camp, and reported to the Major the Raja's reason for dis-appointing him.

The Major was no doubt dissatisfied with this prevaricating conduct ; but, while he was considering, the camel harkara came with an express information that the Raja, resuming his intention of paying the visit, had actually arrived at the distance of about a kos of our camp.

Mr. Parker almost at the same time made his appearance and confirmed what the camel harkara reported.

The Major desired Captain Williams and Fazl-ullah, munshi, to go forward in order to receive the Raja, but cautioned them not to suffer him to enter the camp with more than 100 people, and he did not come with more than 200. The Major received him at his tent-door and after a little complimentary discourse invited the Raja to step into his private tent to talk on some important business. Malharrao answered that he had no other wish than to release Kanhoji and place him on the masnad of Baroda ; to which the Major replied that he knew perfectly well that Kanhoji was an illegitimate brother of Anandrao, and that Anandrao was the proper person to rule ; that Kanhoji had been found in the act of conspiracy towards him, his sovereign, who accordingly ordered his person

to be seized and imprisoned. Nevertheless the Hon'ble the Governor had in contemplation to obtain some favour for Kanhoji, but by degrees and through pacific means.

The Major told Malharrao that he was determined to take this occasion of explaining himself. He told him that the English would be his friends, unless he compelled them to be his enemies. He was informed that he must disband his new levies and submit to the Governor's arbitration. To this and some other discourse of the same tendency Malharrao listened attentively ; but said, as the road was long, it would be night before he reached his camp ; wherefore he requested the Major to send Sunderji with him, and in the morning his ministers would accompany him back to the Major to receive his further commands. To the latter only the Major acquiesced, not forgetting to hint to him not to send on this deputation Shivram. The Raja assented and pointed out two persons present as those he would send. Malharrao expressed himself satisfied in respect to all the most material points of the Major's sentiments, but requested the conversation might be private and not pursued any further at present, as it might create a tumult in his army.

After this the Major directed to be brought shawls, kincobs, gold embroidered muslins, a sarpech with jegha ; and presenting with rose-water and betelnut to the Raja, he dismissed him with the compliment of rested arms from a guard appointed for the purpose. The Raja walked back through the camp, holding the Major by the hand, and viewed the field-pieces and howitzers. He seemed to depart well satisfied.

*Malhar's
alarm*

The 14th instant in the morning the Major drew out a draft of 13 articles of agreement, and ordered them to be translated into the Gentoo language for the better understanding of the Raja. About 10 o'clock Rajaram, alias Raoji, Bakhshi and Gangadhar Pant appeared ; to whom the Major Saheb, after signing the translation, desired them to peruse it, and informed them that, on the Raja's compliance with these requisitions, Babaji would proceed to mulukgiri. Having read the paper, these vakils said they could not answer, but would show the propositions to the Raja and receive his sentiments, requesting that Sunderji might be sent with them. To this proposal the Major agreed and ordered Sunderji to wait on the Raja in the afternoon, as by that time the Raja would have reflected. In obedience to the Major's commands, I went and saw the Raja, who appeared to be terribly alarmed, and said candidly that he had been deceived by interested and ignorant people, who had persuaded him that Raoba violently conducted himself towards the children and women of the late Govindrao, and deprived them of the rights anciently allowed for their subsistence ; that he had joined in the intrigues of the Arabs, and suddenly confined Kanhoji putting him in irons. He (Malhar) was the elder of the Gaikwad family, and when these children, naming Anandrao and Kanhoji, applied to him for aid and support, the former for the preservation of the Gaikwad sovereignty, and the latter for his enlargement and restoration to his station, in such a case it was incumbent on him to undertake to relieve them ; that in the time of the late Raja Fatesing, the amount of his peshkash was not more than 81 thousand Rupees, which was settled by the mediation of Mangal Parekh, but now they demanded an exorbitant sum. He said (here he shed tears) that while the Hon'ble Company interfered and undertook to adjust this matter, he was now convinced that he

had been advised by evil-disposed people, he looked to the Company to do him justice, and it was his resolution not to lift up a word (sound) against them.

For my better satisfaction he took an oath, and swore by putting his hand on a Brahman's foot, observing that he had diligently read the kalam-bandi, sent to him by the Major, with Raoji and Gangadhar, and said he found every one of the articles very just and proper, and would faithfully obey them, agreeing to them entirely. The same was affirmed by his ministers (who were sitting by him) Jiva, Raoji and Gangadhar, and also his brother, Hanmantrao. He begged however that I would request of the Major to excuse him from refunding the plunder he made in Visnagar, and paying the expense of Anandrao's new sibandi. As a favour therefore he requested that the Major might be pleased through my intercession to take off those two articles, because they were too heavy a load or stone for him to lift up after defraying the charge of his own sibandi ; or otherwise that to avoid every inconvenience and vexation he humbly beseeched of the Major to convey him under an escort, either to Ruzwada, Ujjain or Poona, where by his own industry he would earn his bread ; and to take immediately the possession of Kadi, offering even without returning to his home to call his children and family to accompany him.

The only reason he said of his taking possession of Visnagar was for the maintenance of some of the late Govindrao's sons, who have sought refuge under his shelter. However even on this occasion from his fidelity to the original throne or gadi of the Gaikwad he proclaimed Anandrao to be the sovereign in the usual manner. The said two Brahmans returned with me with this answer, also to report to Major Walker that their Master agreed to his proposal ; but in case he should refuse to alleviate them, to offer him possession of Kadi and to request for himself a safe retreat only. The Major felt for their situation and assured them that he would exert his influence to make this heavy stone as light as possible, and that he would the same night write to the Hon'ble the Governor to that effect, provided the Raja immediately disbanded his new levies, and that his former troops fell back to Kadi, and he himself remained either with 500 or 1,000 people at Kalol. In this case, our army would march and halt opposite to him, and Babaji should be desired to come and encamp at the village Sayej with the best disposed of his people. To all this they answered in the affirmative and took their leave.

The 15th this morning Major Walker ordered me to accompany Aga Muhammad on a visit to Babaji at Adalaj, and instructed us in a written memorandum to inform Babaji of the correspondence with Malharrao, and that the Major expected Babaji to move and encamp at Sayej, bringing his best men with him only and such as would not do any mischief, as the object was to accommodate the difference. *Babaji pleased*

We first visited Kamal-ud-din Khan in his own tent, who sent a note to inform Babaji that, if he pleased, we would wait on him. His answer was that he would attend at the Khan's tents, and a little time after he appeared with his favourites : Naroshirpat, Bhawoo Bhakshi and two karkuns.

On hearing our message he said he was content with this measure ; but for all the particulars that passed I refer to the report we made on our return to the Major.

We gave Babaji a translation of the articles of agreement delivered yesterday to Malharrao. Babaji and his companions seemed to be very much satisfied with the articles. After our return into camp, we related to the Major the particulars. In the evening the said Rajaram and Gangadhar came in with the news that, conformably to the Major's desire, the Raja had ordered his camp back to Kadi, and that they saw the troops on their way thither. The Raja, they added, would remain at Kalol himself to see the Major there next morning.

The 16th our detachment marched from Seratha, and halted at Kalol. On arriving here Major Walker was amazed exceedingly at finding none there, neither the Raja nor his vakil, nor a single soul with any message to inform him with what intention the Raja quitted that place.

A strict inquiry was made on that subject of the patels and koolumbies of this village, but they all denied knowing anything about it.

The Major ordered me to write a letter to the Raja, asking what was his intention and reason for acting so contrary to his promise, and dispatched it at one o'clock P.M. by his own jamadar, cautioning him to return with an answer speedily ; but this man did not return until next morning and delivered his letter, when the troops were preparing to march ; for upon this delay the Major issued orders to the troops to march on the 17th. Neither did Malharrao's answer with the said jamadar afford any reason to prevent our proceeding forward. About nine o'clock the detachment arrived in sight of Budasan. Another letter by a jasad was delivered to the Major on the road, complaining of Babaji having burned and destroyed 3 or 4 villages.

While our tents were pitching, and the Major sharply with his retinue engaged in viewing the enemy's camp, Mr. Parker and Dayal Desai came as vakils, with a letter ; and Kuberbhut brought another. These warned the Major in the name of the Company not to commence hostilities, and in the latter he requested him to send Sunderji. The Desai also verbally related that the Raja was yet obedient to the orders of Walker and even ready to proceed to Calcutta, if required.

The Major was displeased and answered that, " While he declines to go to Cambay, how can it be believed that he would go to Calcutta ? " The Desai was told that the Raja had deceived us by not remaining in Kalol, nor did he leave a word there, neither had he disbanded his new levies, and that all the wells on the road were filled up with dirt, earth and the branches of milkbush trees, and his troops had prepared for battle, a conduct by no means friendly, when the Desai replied that the Raja's sibandi people prevailed on him to return to Kadi, but that the Raja had no money to pay up the arrears of his people in order to disband them, and that the appearance of the troops standing for battle was nothing, as they were on the place where they were accustomed to stand. In order to try once more the Raja's fidelity the Major was pleased to order Captain Williams and Sunderji to go to the Raja. The latter was charged with written instructions to inform the Raja that he must cause his troops immediately to be removed 5 kos from Kadi, in case he had no money just now to pay them.

In obedience to the orders of Major Walker Captain Williams and I set off ; and we no sooner advanced about half a kos, when a body of horse surrounded us, and abused us with ill language and names, and said

that, as we had made all this dagha (cheat), the Raja would blow me away instantly from a cannon, because I received a bribe from Babaji and brought him forward. After this a Portuguese arrived on horseback, abusing Captain Williams, and saying that the Company was a chor, or a thief, and put his sword to Captain Williams' breast, and spat upon his face.¹ At this time the firing began, and we were carried as prisoners into a small raoti, which, as Mr. Parker informed us, was pitched for the purpose of the Raja conversing with us. So saying Mr. Parker departed, but instead of the Raja's coming there, a guard of peons came in and separated Captain Williams from me, so as to prevent our communication with each other, and snatched away all the papers that were in my palanquin and packet. At about 9 o'clock at night they conveyed us to a mosque in the town. The guards, consisting of about 35 peons, boasted much and abused us day and night.

On the 18th Raoji and Gangadhar came into the street and sent for me, telling me that, if we wanted to save our lives, Captain Williams must write to the Major and cause him to release Kanhoji from his confinement. This person proposed several other ridiculous articles, which I don't recollect now ; but we did write to the Major.

On the 19th, about midnight, Shivram, Rajaram, Gangadhar and Shaikh Abu paid us a visit, when they said they imagined the Major was the Gaikwad's servant and not the Company's, abusing the Company and the Governor at the same time.

On the 22nd we were removed into another house also under a strong guard. On the 29th, when I was as usual taken to receive my dinner, my watch, which I had left with Captain Williams, was taken to the Raja, without my knowledge.

On the 3rd April I was taken in the name of Raja into a dismal place, where they detained me for 2 or 3 hours, and then sent me back to my former habitation. Every day some one or other of the above mentioned people visited and abused us, among those there was a Bechar Jati and Dayal Desai, who one day said that the Company, they knew, was capable of committing tricks, as they had by their arts cheated the Nawab of Surat, Tipu and many others, and the same thing they wanted now to do with this Raja ; but that the Raja was determined to put us in doolies and place us in the middle of the firing guns.

I was only twice sent for by the Raja. One time he ordered me to copy from a draft of his own framing 13 articles of agreement and to send them to the Major ; and at another time to copy some remarks on the same, when they were returned and rejected by the Major.

On this occasion he himself, abused the Company in my presence, and said he would only obey the Poona Government and not the Company, asking : " Who are they ? I know nothing of them."

On the 30th April when the Raja saw his batteries were taken by the English troops, he sent for us ; and we came before him under a guard of 200 sepoys, when his managers threatened us with death, provided we did not yet prevail upon our commander to cease the firing and be quiet ; and that, if we could write a note to this effect and obtained an answer in the affirmative, we might be forthwith released. Captain Williams

1. This detail is not mentioned by Williams.

however did write the note, and in the afternoon the Raja again sent for us, and immediately set us at liberty after the manner herein stated.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th Malharrao sent to Captain Williams and this informant, and kept them waiting for a long time, before he made his appearance. When he came, he said that he was ready to obey the Company's orders ; but, as he has no money to pay his own sibandi, the terms imposed upon him by the Company he deemed very hard to comply with. Wherefore he wished the Company to take charge of Kadi and to convey him under their escort and the bhandari of Mir Saheb, Arabs, and Sindhi jamadars, to Ujjain, Ruzwada or Poona ; that the reason for detaining them (Captain Williams and Sunderji) was only to save himself and his family ; and that he looked still only to the Hon'ble Company for safety. After this Malharrao swore both his prisoners that they would, when they returned to their own camp, speak everything that may be favourable to him so as to obtain for him the goodwill of the English. He represented that he was a Raja of small income, not exceeding 2 or 3 lakhs of Rupees per annum, and dismissed them with a present of a pair of shawls and turban to Captain Williams, and a turban and selha to myself.

1802 *Cambay, 22nd May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Report of Malharrao's attendants, taken from the native officer of his guards.

Malhar's men One hundred and one horsemen, all with swords, and some with match-locks, and 5 best horses. He calculated the remainder at about one hundred of every description, among whom he supposes there are 20 Neadas.

1802 *Cambay, 22nd May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Report of Malharrao's attendants taken by Miah, Major Walker's munshi.

Malhar's men Sixty horsemen, all armed with swords, and many with the addition of a match-lock ; twenty Neadas armed with match-locks ; forty domestics armed with swords ; thirty bearers, some of them with swords ; forty-five camels, fifty tattoos, ten carts and forty pack bullocks for baggage.

Remark in the Diary.

The number does not appear to be either increased or diminished since Malharrao's coming into Cambay.

1802 *Cambay, 22nd May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Jonathan Duncan to Nathan Crow.

Kadi and Malhar I perceive no advantage in demolishing Kadi ; our fame will rather be established and rendered more permanent by letting it remain. Malhar is now here a prisoner of war, and will, I believe, be settled at Nadiad, and have lands assigned to him there to the extent of a full lakh per annum, which is probably as much as he had of net income before. I have seen him twice. His pride and sullen deportment have not yet entirely left him, and it is only since yesterday that he has intimated a wish to be accommodating. He caused his family to flee at the same time he came in himself, thereby thinking perhaps to have two strings to his bow. Williams and Sunderji have both reported the very unworthy and in some respects cruel, and in all, severe usage they met from him ; but in that

we shall not retaliate. Only I must take care that he has no longer the means of disturbing the country.

Cambay, 23rd May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Application from Malharrao.

I have heard whatever provision you may have intended to make for me. The expenses of my family are great ; we are six brothers and have a house and things, all which you will keep in view in making the arrangement, so as to enable me to defray these charges, by which doing Your Honour will not only have a great name in the world but you shall have acted in a way becoming your dignity. What more can be said ?

Governor's decision.

In view to this application the Governor has prevailed on Raoba, the Minister of Raja Anandrao Gaikwad, to augment the proposed jaidad or assignment of landed funds one quarter of a lakh more, so as to make, one lakh twenty-five thousand Rupees per annum.

Kadi, 23rd May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

1802

Lieutenant Colonel Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

In obedience to your commands I have ordered a detail for the garrison of Kadi in every respect the same as that you have been pleased to direct, with the exception that instead of the detachment of the two battalions of the Sixth Native Regiment, both commanded by subalterns, I have availed myself of the latitude given by leaving the 2nd of the 7th Regiment, in order that Major Grummont may command.

Troops proposed by the Hon'ble the Governor to be left at Kadi :

Artillery	..	..	..	..	30
European Infantry	..	..	..	..	100
Native Infantry	..	..	..	..	733
Havaldars	..	..	..	..	36
					899

*Kadi
garrison*

Troops remaining at Kadi by Colonel Woodington's arrangement :

Artillery	..	..	..	..	30
European Infantry	..	..	..	..	100
Native Infantry	..	..	..	..	668
Havaldars	..	..	..	..	42
					840

It is my intention if it can be done to march on the morning of the 25th, that is the day after to-morrow.

*Return
march*

Camp near Kalol, 29th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 313)

1802

Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant and in consequence march immediately to Seratha and intend proceeding to-morrow to Ahmadabad, where it is probable I shall find it necessary to halt a day.

*Return
of troops*

1802 *Cambay, 29th May, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 123)*

Jonathan Duncan's account of the degree of irregularity and plunder committed by the troops on the day they entered Kadi.

*Soldiers
tempted*

The fortress and town of Kadi was taken possession of on the 5th May. At the moment of the troops going into it there were found standing in the gurry, or inner fort a number of camels laden with what was understood to be Malharrao's private property in preparation to be carried away, some of which being thrown down by the beasts that were carrying it became exposed to the eyes of the soldiery, and thus operated on them as a strong incitement to lay hold of it. They accordingly did seize on a considerable part thereof; but much of this was again recovered through the vigilance of the officers and the zeal and exertion of Sir William Clarke, than whom no person could be more averse to the irregularity that the soldiers under strong temptation thus gave way to.

A like misappropriation and a similar restoration took place in respect to the property in Malharrao's own houses; which may be ascribed to the casual circumstances of Jivaji, Malharrao's Minister, carrying the Gentlemen, when they first went into the fort, to the palace as the fittest place of abode for them, which led to their being followed by numbers not only of soldiers, but others, who, penetrating by stealth into the abandoned apartments, could not resist the objects before them. Both these instances happened, when Sir William was not himself within the fort.

As to the violation of women, although exaggerated in the first accounts from Babaji's camp and particularly by the Arabs, who were jealous of not being admitted into the fort, there is no reason to believe that so many even as a dozen women, or perhaps half that number of females of any character suffered in their honour on the occasion in question.

This appears to me to be a moderate and fair estimate of this transaction, after comparing the different accounts I have received concerning it, added to the verbal information of several officers, whom I have had an opportunity of conversing with on the subject.

1802 *Bombay, 29th May, 1802 (1802-1803, F. P. 13)*

James Rivett Carnac and John Cherry to the Company.

*Fall of
Kadi*

We had last the honour of addressing your Hon'ble Committee under date the 13th instant as per duplicate of our letter on that occasion herewith forwarded; and the information, since received from Mr. Duncan, enables us to confirm the report which had then incidentally reached us with regard to the successful termination of the campaign in Gujarat. Your Hon'ble Committee will thence have been apprised of the surrender of Malharrao to Colonel Sir William Clarke on the 3rd instant; and the official report from that officer, of which a copy is enclosed, will be found to convey the additional information of the evacuation of the Fort of Kadi and of its being garrisoned by the British troops.

Malharrao's son (as already noticed in our address of the 13th instant) appears to have fled with several of the principal officers and Jivaji, the Minister of that Chief, on the night previously to the surrender of Kadi; but this event will not, we trust, be productive of any ill consequence, as we have since been advised by dispatches from the Governor at Cambay of the fall of Visnagar, Degham and Kapadvanji the only fort of that Chieftain's late territory or occupancy, that remained to be subdued.

Since writing thus far, we learn by private advices from Cambay that Malharrao had arrived there under an escort, and been admitted to an interview with the Governor, who was at the same time actively employed in negotiating with Raoba, the Minister of Anandrao Gaikwad, respecting the terms of our future connection with that Government; and although not yet apprised of the result, we have no doubt but that the arrangements, when concluded, will prove materially conducive to the promotion of your interests in Gujarat.

Camp near Ahmadabad, 30th May, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to acquaint you that we took up our ground at Ahmadabad at noon this day. We are encamped near the fort with our right at the grand Baroda Road. I intend to march to-morrow morning.

Return of
troops

Camp near Kanij, 1st June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I ought to have mentioned a circumstance in my letter yesterday, which I think disgraceful to the city of Ahmadabad, which is that, though we were encamped very near the walls, we were fired at throughout the night by musketry, a great many of the balls came into the camp, one man was wounded by an arrow, the firing however was not from the walls of the fort.

Fired at

Camp at Padra, 1st June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Colonel Coleman to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to report the arrival of the troops here this morning.

Return
march

I am sorry to observe that, since we have been in the vicinity of Baroda, a scarcity and more difficulty have appeared. As we were yesterday at Chhani only 3 miles from Baroda, and as I have occasion for carts for the sick, and sheep for the troops, I thought I had better make my application to the Raja in person. I accordingly sent a civil message to him, intimating that I intended, accompanied by Mr. Waddell, waiting on him. We remained some time a short way from the city, waiting his answer, when a message arrived that the Raja was asleep; but that, if I would wait until the evening, he would send me an answer. I deemed this a certain refusal to our admittance, and sent word that I should be obliged to him to assist us with some carts and sheep for the troops.

On the eve of our moving off the ground, this morning he sent 11 carts, but no sheep. So much for a man who should have welcomed us to the gates of his city. I thought it my duty to acquaint you of this, as you no doubt will hear of it from another quarter. I have to add that (to prevent any useless parade and show) I went even without an orderly; my sole idea was to procure assistance.

Kadi, 2nd June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Thomas Grummont to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

Everything here is nearly the same state as when I did myself the honour of addressing you on the 31st ultimo; Babaji has not yet sent the cavalry or anything else, though we are much in want of them to keep off the Bhils, who are getting more daring every night. The night before last

Bhils
in Kadi

they made an attack upon my Sergeant-Major and Quarter-Master Sergeant ; the latter they shot with an arrow in the belly, and his life is despaired of. They carried away everything they could, and also a tent which was pitched in front of the house. They cut all the ropes from the pegs, and took it bodily off. This was done within twenty yards of the battalion barracks, and although the guard turned out instantly and the alarm was given, yet there was no trace of them to be seen, except in the poor sergeant's body, where the arrow was sticking about six inches deep.

I have every reason to believe that the inhabitants are well affected to your Government, if it was properly established ; but at present they complain much of the want of protection for their trade, which is entirely put a stop to, as they cannot go a mile from the outer barrier without being plundered ; nor do they think Babaji's people would be of much use to them, except immediately around the place.

*Offers of
service*

A man, formerly an inhabitant of a village in the vicinity, who had five hundred horses in Malharrao's service, has sent to me to request permission to come in, which I have granted ; but he also made a tender of his service with one or two hundred horse for the protection of the country ; which I told him I should acquaint you of. His name is Kamal-ud-din.

*Distress of
troops*

I have no accounts of any supplies being near us. The Europeans are shockingly off, having no liquor, nor biscuits, and very little meat, as goats and sheep are very scarce here ; and the artillery are entirely without money. The officers are all nearly without wine, without shelter from the weather when on duty (which happens almost every other day) and the men's barracks are so much out of repair that they afford them no protection from the rain, which falls at times in excessive hard showers. Indeed your Europeans are in a most deplorable state in this garrison, but the hope that through your goodness we shall soon receive what we so much stand in need of, keeps up our spirits in this trying situation. I request your instructions for the repairs of the barracks, hospitals and guard-rooms, as soon as you can.

1802 *Cambay, 2nd June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Jonathan Duncan to Henry Woodington.

*Return
march*

I have received your letter of the 1st of June, and shall order an inquiry to be made into the circumstance of your camp being fired into at Ahmadabad.

1802 *Cambay, 2nd June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Jonathan Duncan to Colonel Coleman.

Mistake

With respect to your intention of waiting on the Raja at Baroda, I am persuaded that, had you been sufficiently acquainted with local circumstances, such a visit would never have been projected.

1802 *Cambay, 2nd June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Engagement by Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay.

*Malhar
signs his
doom*

Having through my misfortune fallen into a warfare with the State of Baroda and been defeated by the army of the said State, assisted by the arms of the Hon'ble English East India Company, I surrendered myself

on a promise of security to my life and my honour ; since which the Government of Baroda has, at the instance of the Governor of Bombay, made, on the condition of my sending for my family and abstaining from all direct or indirect disturbance or conspiracy against either State, the following provision for me, *viz.* that out of the pargana of Nadiad (which is the ancient seat and abode of my predecessors) a jaidad of 1½ lakhs of Rupees be assigned and committed to me for the support of me and of my children, family and brothers. Wherefore I agree and give in writing that, exclusive of watchmen, not to exceed 200 men, and a due proportion of sibandi to make my collections, I am not to maintain any troops whatsoever, hereby consenting that the officers of the sarkar of Baroda and of the English Gentlemen may at any time, after ascertaining the fact, cause any excess in my establishments as abovementioned to be dismissed. Neither am I ever to erect any fortifications, but to demean myself (as shall my son, brothers and followers) in all respects as becomes a true well-wisher of both States without any deviation or difference whatsoever ; as my securities in which respect Major Walker on the part of the Hon'ble Company and Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur have at my instance engaged their responsibility and likewise undertaken to be the guardians of my rights under this deed and engagement ; and should there prove any deficiency in the jaidad of 1,25,000 Rupees, those Gentlemen are by interposing with the officers of the Baroda Government to cause it to be made up. Besides this, if after experience had of my good behaviour and the sincerity of my heart, and there thence remaining no doubts respecting me, it should ever please Anandrao Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, with the approbation of this Government, to make any increase in the provision for me, I shall have cause to be thankful on that account.

N.B.—A copy of the original of this engagement has been deposited with the officer of Raja Anandrao's Government.

Baroda, 3rd June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Anandrao Gaikwad to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have had the greatest pleasure in receiving your letter, and I trust that you will in like manner continue to make me happy with similar communications till the pleasure occurs of an interview. The army having now completed the object that brought them into this country, I am now in expectation of the pleasure of seeing you, for which my anxiety increases in proportion as the time draws nearer. May God ever prosper your views, and be you also pleased to favour me from time to time with your commands in this quarter.

Anandrao's wish

P. S. It is proper that taking with you my principal Diwan, who is night and day in attendance on you, you should favour me with a personal interview, my eyes and expectation being now directed towards your arrival ; nor can I express my anxiety to that effect, as a meeting is as much desired by our well-wishers as corroding to our enemies.

Remark in the Diary.

N.B. The above letter may be perhaps esteemed to express more of the genuine sentiments of Anandrao, or to be at least more unqualified by the suggestions of Raoji than any other, as the latter declared that neither he nor any one on his part was privy to the contents ; the letter being, it

seems, written without any previous submission of its draft to Raoba or his people by Muhammad Turkey, a man in the Raja's confidence, who acts occasionally as his private munshi.

This account is also separately corroborated by Mangal Parekh.

1802 *Kadi, 3rd June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Thomas Grummont to Jonathan Duncan.

*Bhils at
Kadi*

The sergeant of mine, who was wounded by the Bhils, is since dead. One of them, a young boy, was taken last night in the act of attempting to open one of the barrier gates. He said he had been sent in front of a gang of twenty, who were waiting at a small distance from the wall. I immediately sent out an officer and a party with the boy to the place he pointed out, when they saw a number ; but on our party's approach they made off. A few shots were fired at them. Never were there such pests ; and there is no catching them ; for they run like antelopes and climb like monkeys.

1802 *Cambay, 4th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

*Sir William
Clarke*

Peace being completely restored in this country, it appeared to me, on considering the uncertainty implied in our latest overland intelligence as to the event of the negotiation for a definitive peace with France, that Sir William Clarke should lose no time in endeavouring to resume his station at Goa, in which view he accordingly embarked from this on the 20th ultimo, furnished with letters to my colleagues at the Presidency, to His Excellency the Captain-General of Goa, and to His Lordship the Governor of Fort Saint George.

1802 *Cambay, 4th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close.

*Baroda
& Poona*

Having this day addressed a letter to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, which my colleagues will in course forward for your perusal and notice, I beg to recommend to your favourable attention that part of it which regards the state of the accounts between the Administration at Baroda and the Peshwa, trusting that, through your good offices, joined to the justice of the case, the Government of Anandrao may be relieved from the heaviest, if not the whole, of the burthen now impending on it.

1802 *Cambay, 5th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Henry Shank to Robert Rickards.

*Account of
charges*

The warfare in which the Hon'ble Company have lately been engaged in aid of the Gaikwad Government being now happily terminated and the Staff Establishments incident thereto being ordered to cease from the end of May, the Governor desires you will lay before his colleagues his request that an accurate account of the charge incurred by the Hon'ble Company on account of the expedition be prepared as soon as possible, to the end that it may admit of being communicated to, and understood by, the Administration at Baroda before the period for the first instalment becoming due, which is early in October next, when the Governor has reason to believe that the amount will be discharged in ready money, instead of letting us enter on possession of the athavisi.

In either case the Hon'ble Company possess undoubted security for the repayment of their outlay, which Raoba, the Minister of Anandrao, is prepared and disposed to accept our statement of, in the full confidence which he entertains that his Government will not be overcharged, but have only the principal and interest of the real expense to defray. The Governor has accordingly to recommend that this observance of strict justice as well to the Hon'ble Company as to Raja Anandrao be attentively kept in view by the officers to whom the compilation of this statement may be committed; and if Marathi counterparts of these accounts can be prepared to accompany the English ones, it will prove an additional convenience and satisfaction to all the parties interested.

Baroda, 5th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

Translation of a letter from Anandrao Gaikwad to Malharrao dated the 4th June, 1802.

1802

In consequence of your making contest with my sarkar, I have resumed with the consent of the English Company Bahadur the Kadi, Dehgam, Kapadvanj, etc. parganas belonging to you; and for your future personal expense and the maintenance of your family the pargana Nadiad is allotted, estimated, with the produce of the killadari districts, at Rupees 2,25,001; in part of which, superior and inferior villages are reserved for the use and charge of the English Company Bahadur's battalions or troops, amounting to Rupees 50,000. The remaining sum is to be appropriated for your own and other charges amounting to Rupees 1,75,000, out of which 50,000 Rupees per annum are to be paid to Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur on account of his annual sibandi; and the balance of Rupees 1,25,000 is to be enjoyed by you as jagir; and you have agreed under the guarantee of the English Company Bahadur to dwell in this pargana. The collections are to commence from the beginning of the ensuing year.

Anandrao's sanad

Your further behaving honestly without entering on conspiracies or intrigues will prove a credit for you.

All the ancient or yearly gifts, petty charges, charity, etc. are to be regularly paid in equal shares, and the outstanding balances are to be received by the kamavisdar after adjusting his accounts.

The Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan Esqr., President and Governor of Bombay, is fully assured of your amicable conduct; and on your executing a previous obligation to the sarkar, the above settlement took place. You will therefore cause your family to be brought, and conformably to the agreement to take the advantage of this assignment. What can I write more?

No. 1. Anandrao to the zamindars of Nadiad, letter dated the 4th June, 1802.

You are hereby advised that to defray the personal expense of my senior, Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur, I have surrendered some jagir from the pargana Nadiad for that purpose, to the extent of Rupees 1,75,000 to commence from the beginning of the year Mrigsal ensuing, which you will assign over to him accordingly.

Malhar's jagir

No. 2. *Anandrao to Mairal Narayan, letter dated the 4th June, 1802.*

Malhar's jagir For the support and personal expense of my senior, Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur, villages under the jurisdiction of the pargana Nadiad, including the killadari, amounting to Rupees 1,75,000 of jagir are ceded, and their collection is to commence from the beginning of the ensuing year. You are directed, to assign the same to him accordingly.

N. B. These 1,75,000 Rupees consist of 1,25,000 Rupees for Malhar's own support and the other 50,000 Rupees are what he has to pay to Mir Kamal-ud-din. The surplus $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh for the Company, being assigned over to them in actual jaidad, stands not of course including in this deed.

1802 *Cambay, 6th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Jonathan Duncan to Malharrao.

Assurance Having perused your engagement of the 1st of Safar, I approve thereof. You are therefore in full security to repair and continue to dwell with your son, and brothers, and now dispersed family (whom you are to send for) at Nadiad. On the terms of the sanad of the 5th of Safar from Raja Anandrao Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, and on condition of your acting according to the sanad in question, and conforming to your engagement aforesaid, you may be certain of enjoying the full protection of both sarkars, that is, of the English and of Baroda; nor shall any one either now or hereafter have the power to occasion to you any causeless or unjust molestation.

1802 *Cambay, 6th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Henry Shank to Robert Rickards.

Sanads The Governor desires me to forward the accompanying copy of a letter he has this day transmitted to the Collector at Surat with transcripts of the English translation, referred to in it, together with the original sanad or grant of the pargana of Chikhli and copies of the Marathi orders for carrying it into execution, recommending that these Marathi title deeds and particularly the original sanad may be deposited in the Company's treasury with the other vouchers of similar description.

1802 *Cambay, 6th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Jonathan Duncan to Edward Galley.

Sanads I enclose the copies in English and the original or copies in the Marathi language of four deeds granting to the Hon'ble Company the pargana of Chikhli as a perpetual free gift from the Gaikwad on the occasion therein mentioned.

Orders You will proceed to make use of the three last mentioned original documents by causing them to be delivered to the respective address, and thereon entering upon the possession of Chikhli, employing for this purpose such respectable native agency as you may be able to avail yourself of.

Chikhli This pargana having been rented to Babaji, the brother of Raoba the Minister of Anandrao Gaikwad, its actual rental is brought forward in the public accounts at only 90,000 Rupees per annum; but Raoba assures me he could immediately find a farmer for it for 95,000, and that it contains abundant means of amelioration, particularly in the large quantity of waste land comprehended in it, so that with ordinary good management its revenue may be expected considerably to increase, and is even represented

by the Minister to be susceptible of rising in time to a lakh and fifty thousand Rupees in our hands.

No. 1. Translation of a sanad or grant of Chikhli, written in the form of a letter to Jonathan Duncan by Anandrao Gaikwad, dated the 2nd June, 1802.

Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur being indebted to us for the arrears of the annual accounts, and having exchanged bhandaris or securities for the future good behaviour of both sides, a settlement has taken place. In the present year Malharrao unjustly raised a quarrel with us and without paying any regard to the bhandaris or securities, we sent to him for the purpose of discussing the subject, the fort of Visnagar was taken from us, and he occasioned much disturbance in our country. Babaji Appaji in his proceeding with troops to Kathia and Kathiawad was opposed by him, and there ensued a battle. In consequence of this we dispatched Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur and Gopalrao Bapuji to you, and begged the assistance of the Company Bahadur, on condition that we shall defray the charges of their troops, for which a due provision has been separately made; but in testimony of our sense of the reasonable assistance afforded to us by the Hon'ble Company we now make the Company a present of Chikhli within the province of Surat athavisi to be taken possession of by the English at the beginning of the approaching year 1859 and to enjoy the benefit of it forever. In this pargana, whatever are the gifts and donations, such as annuities, inams of villages, grants, charitable allowances and the rights of the zamindars may be observed and allowed for according to the usual rules; and the balance of the present year against that pargana may be discharged agreeable to its accounts. Chikhli

No. 2. Letter from Anandrao to Sakharam Chimnaji, Subahdar of Surat athavisi, dated the 3rd June, 1802.

On account of disturbance raised by Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur with the sarkar, the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, Esqr., President and Governor of Bombay, was called on for assistance. Therefore the mahal of Chikhli within the province of Surat athavisi has been given to the Hon'ble Company as a donation for them to enter into possession at the beginning of the ensuing year 1859; excepting such gifts and allowances that this mahal is subject to; which shall be observed and complied with. Chikhli

No. 3. Translation of letter from Anandrao Gaikwad to the zamindars of Chikhli, dated the 4th June, 1802.

In consequence of the disturbance raised by Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur with the sarkar the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, Esqr., President and Governor of Bombay, was called on for assistance. Therefore the sarkar has given to the Company of the English Bahadur the mahal of Chikhli as a donation to be taken possession of by them from the beginning of the year 1859, saving always and subject to the gifts and donations, such as daily allowances, annuities, inams of land and villages, charitable allowances, darakdars, jasus, and the rights of the zamindars, and whatever there may be in this mahal; therefore you will be obedient to their orders and attend the annual gifts and exemptions above specified as usual. Chikhli

No. 4. *Letter from Anandrao Gaikwad to Vithalrao Babaji, kamavisdar of Chikhli, dated the 4th June, 1802.*

Chikhli

In consequence of the disturbance raised by Malharrao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur with the sarkar the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, Esqr., President and Governor of Bombay, having been applied for assistance, the pargana of Chikhli within the limits of Surat athavisi has been in consequence given to the Company of the English Bahadur as an inam or donation for them to enter in possession of it at the beginning of the approaching year 1859 ; wherefore you will deliver over to the Company Bahadur the charge of it accordingly.

1802 *Cambay, 6th June, 1802 (Aitchison, VI, 103)*
Treaty of the 6th June, 1802.

Articles of agreement between the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, Esqr., President and Governor of Bombay for and on behalf of the Hon'ble East India Company, and Raoji Appaji, the Diwan Minister of Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, for and on behalf of the said Anandrao Gaikwad in virtue of the full powers vested in the said Raoji Appaji to treat and settle for the affairs of the Gaikwad Principality with the said Governor of Bombay, which powers bear date the 3rd of Zilkadah or 8th of March in the year of Our Lord 1802.

*Treaty of
6th June
1802*

Article 1 : Whereas certain articles were under date the 15th of March last, answering to the 10th Zilkadah, entered into under the above mentioned full powers by the said contracting parties, in reference to the war then carrying on against Malharrao, and providing for the Gaikwad Government defraying the whole expense thereof, and for its subsidising a permanent force from the Hon'ble Company, and ceding to them the pargana of Chorasi and the Gaikwad's share of the chaauth of Surat, all these stipulations are herein declared to be in full force and of equal strength and validity as if repeated in the present treaty.

Article 2 : Malharrao having commenced hostilities with the State of Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, and taken possession of Visnagar, induced Anandrao to solicit the assistance of a British force for the purpose of effectually reducing Malharrao and taking his fort of Kadi ; upon which the English sent a force to Cambay with the view of bringing the said chieftain to reason, either by peaceable or hostile means ; and the latter having in consequence been pursued on account of Malharrao's not abiding by the advice of the English, the war has since terminated successfully for the State of Anandrao, who has in consequence entered on possession of the fort of Kadi and of its parganas and of Malharrao's other territories, and made a provision for him in the pargana of Nadiad, ceding also to the English Company the pargana of Chikhli situated in the district of the Surat athavisi in full sovereignty for ever, as a spontaneous mark of his gratitude for their assistance in overcoming this opposition of his authority.

Article 3 : By the second article of the convention of the 15th of March last, it is stipulated, that jaidad or landed funds equal to the income of sixty-five thousand Rupees per month shall be assigned to the Hon'ble Company to defray the expenses of the subsidised force ; but, as from the present incumbrance and mortgaged state of the districts composing the

Gaikwad Principality the assignments cannot be effected, and the Hon'ble Company put into possession during the current year beginning from the Mirgh of 1859 or June 1802, it is hereby agreed that the payment of the subsidy for this term shall be secured according to the condition of a separate bond executed for this purpose under the present date, and that the assignment of land to the Hon'ble Company shall be effectively and fully accomplished by the Mirgh of 1860, beginning in June 1803, this subsidy to be chargeable to the Gaikwad State from the period referred to in the convention of the 15th of March.

Article 4 : The 2nd article of the convention of the 15th of March last proposing to effect a reduction in the number of the Arab force, under the Gaikwad Government, the principal obstacle to which consists in want of ready money funds for the liquidation of the arrears of such part of the said establishment as it is proposed to disband, and the Hon'ble Company meaning to extend to this effect some pecuniary assistance to the Gaikwad State, the repayment of his amount is to take place and be secured in manner following :

The first payment of interest by the Mirgh 1860 or June 1803 ; the second year's interest, and one-third of the principal by the Mirgh of 1861 or June 1804 ; and all the remaining principal and interest by the Mirgh of 1862 or June 1805. But in the event of failing in the above stipulated payments, the revenue of the parganas of Baroda, Koral, Sinor, Petlad, and Ahmadabad to the full amount of the russud, which will be about 11,75,000 Rupees per annum, shall be collected by the Company in proportion to the advance that may be made by them ; and when this debt is fully paid, the collection of that part of the revenue from the above-named parganas shall revert again to the administration of the Government of Baroda.

Article 5 : There shall be a true friendship and good understanding between the Hon'ble English East India Company and the State of Anandrao Gaikwad, in pursuance of which the Company will grant the said Chief its countenance and protection in all his public concerns according to justice and as may appear to be for the good of the country, respecting which he is also to listen to advice ; and the State of the Gaikwad having represented sundry points to the Governor, in which it is interested, he has assured Raoba of the general attention of the Hon'ble Company to protect the administration of Anandrao in all their rights, and to be aiding to its concerns with His Highness the Peshwa or elsewhere on all just occasions, where their assistance may prove requisite and useful.

Article 6 : For the cultivating and promoting the permanency of the good understanding between the two States there shall be a constant good correspondence kept up between them, and agents reciprocally appointed to reside with each.

Article 7 : In future, the subjects of each State, who may take refuge with either, shall be delivered up, if the State from which such party or parties shall have fled appear to have any demand of debt or any just claim against him or them ; but, as a free intercourse between the countries under the two Governments is also intended, frivolous claims against parties resorting from their own to the other jurisdiction are not to be preferred, and in all serious cases cordiality will be shown.

Article 8 : This agreement to be binding and permanent when ratified by the Supreme Government of Bengal, which in all political concerns controls all the other Presidencies, but in the meantime to be in full force. In witness whereof, the parties to the foregoing articles of agreement have interchangeably put their hands and seals in Cambay, this 6th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two.

1802 *Baroda, 6th June, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)*

Anandrao Gaikwad to Jonathan Duncan.

Subsidiary force A body of about two thousand of the Hon'ble English Company's troops, besides artillery, has been subsidised by our sarkar, for whose expenses for one year a khat or agreement has been previously executed, and for the next year 1860 it is agreed to be paid by jaidad or landed funds as under :

Pay of 2,000 troops for a year or 12 months amounting to Rupees 7,80,000, in part of which the collection of the following districts is to commence from the beginning of the year commencing in June 1803 :

From the pargana Dholka to take place from the beginning of the said year	Rs. 4,50,000
From the pargana Nadiad taking place from the beginning of the year that commences with June 1802	50,000
	<hr/> Rs. 5,00,000 <hr/>

The remaining jaidad or amount of funds to be ceded is Rupees 2,80,000, and will commence and be continued from the year 1860 (beginning with June 1803), the selection being to be made on the joint opinion of Major Walker and myself, whereby this matter will be finally settled.

1802 *Cambay, 6th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Translation of a sanad for Dholka, executed by Anandrao Gaikwad, to the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, dated 6th June, 1802.

Dholka A body of the Hon'ble Company's forces, consisting of 2,000 men, besides the artillery, have been subsidised by our Government. These charges are to commence from the date of the reduction of our Arab sibandhi. Landed funds are to be assigned in discharge of this subsidy, but for the ensuing year 1859, all the territories or mahals belonging to the Gaikwad State having been incumbered by mortgages, these assignments cannot be immediately carried into effect. Wherefore it has been agreed that at the beginning of the year 1860 the pargana of Dholka shall be assigned towards defraying the charges of the subsidised troops for their future services ; and accordingly in the year 1860 this pargana shall be put into your possession for the purposes of the above-mentioned charges. In this pargana of Dholka, whatever annuities, daily allowances, charitable allowances, donations and darakdars' allowances there may be, should be observed and continued. In the same manner are also some villages in the pargana allowed for the private expenses of women of the Gaikwad families, which are to be continued. The deficiency in the collection arising on his account shall be annually paid in cash.

Cambay, 6th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314) 1802
Translation of a bond, executed by Anandrao Gaikwad, to Jonathan Duncan, dated 6th June, 1802.

Whereas a body of the Hon'ble Company's troops, consisting of 2,000 men, besides artillery, have been stationed with us, the expenses of which are to commence from the date of the reduction of our Arab sibundi, and whereas we possess not means convenient to appropriate any land-funds to defray their expenses for the first year, which amounts to 7,80,000 Rupees, therefore in part thereof, a jaidad equal to 50,000 Rupees a year from the villages of Nadiad has been assigned, and the balance, (Rupees 7,30,000) shall be discharged within one year, in cash with 9 per cent. interest ; for which is pledged the revenue of Kadi, after deducting the real charges and the proceeds, or what shall be recovered on account of the collections of Bhavnagar and of Kathia and Kathiawad for the Gehtoo years 1857 and 1858 ; or through any other means. The sum of 7,30,000 Rupees shall be discharged in ready money in one year. For the due compliance with this Babaji Appaji and Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan have been tendered as securities. *Gaikwad's bond*

Cambay, 6th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314) 1802
From Anandrao Gaikwad to the Zamindars of the pargana of Nadiad.

Be it known to all that out of the villages of this pargana revenue funds amounting to 50,000 Rupees are assigned in part of the expense of the British subsidised troops. *Gift to Company*

You are directed to deliver the power in this jagir to the English Company Bahadur from the beginning of the now commencing year, making over possession to them, and yielding obedience to their authority and management.

Cambay, 6th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314) 1802
Letter from Anandrao Gaikwad to Mairal Narayan, 6th June, 1802.

On account of the English Company Bahadur's battalions or troops' expenses 50,000 Rupees value in jagir from the pargana Nadiad is made over. You will put them in possession accordingly. *Gift to Company*

Cambay, 6th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314) 1802
Anandrao's sanad to Jonathan Duncan, dated 6th June.

In consequences of the disturbances raised with this sarkar by Malhar-rao Gaikwad Himmat Bahadur I have taken possession of his territories through your means, viz. Kadi, Kapadvanj, Dehgam, whilst for the maintenance of his family and himself it has been agreed to make a provision in the pargana of Nadiad, which, inclusive of the killadari or fort articles situated therein, is known to be equal to a rental of 2,25,001 Rupees, of which he (the said Malharrao) shall on his residing at Nadiad with his family possess as follows, subject to an established or former annual varat or assignment in favour of Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan on account of his pay and allowances, to the amount of 50,000 Rupees a year, including which last varat, we have put in possession of Malharrao the kasbah and such part of the villages of the said pargana as shall yield him Rupees 1,75,001, upon your being the guarantee ; and the remainder to the *Gifts to Kamal and Company*

amount of 50,000 Rupees of the pargana, comprehended in its village to that amount indiscriminately taken, is made over to you towards the charge of the subsidised troops, which amount you will accordingly receive. On the said amount in this pargana whatever donations, annuities and darakdars, allowances are usually paid, should be observed in proportion to the share of each party ; and the kamavisdar's balance on the mahal in question shall be ratably discharged by each according to the account thereof.

1802 *Cambay, 6th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Grant of the village of Batha in the pargana of Chorasi to Raoji Appaji.

*Raoji's
reward*

The Hon'ble English East India Company, placing the greatest reliance in the good faith and attachment of Raoji Appaji, Diwan of the Gaikwad State, and having in view to extend always their permanent protection to him and to his relations, have, for the purpose of his and their abode, granted to him from the beginning of the current year 1859 (June 1802) in inam for himself, his sons, and their or his children forever the village of Batha in the pargana of Chorasi, to the end that entering on the possession thereof he may appropriate its produce to his support.

1802 *Kadi, 6th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Thomas Grummont to Henry Woodington.

*Events at
Kadi*

An unfortunate Gosain, who was attacked by some Bhils in Malharao's garden early this morning, in endeavouring to escape by getting into the town over a drain, which is carried over the ditch near the Cooa gate, was unfortunately bayoneted by a sentry ; but I hope his wound is not mortal ; he is in the hospital.

A man named Kamal-ud-din with all his family came into town to-day. He offers his service with two hundred horse and some foot (about three hundred) to keep the country quiet. I understand his family were of great consequence in the country before the Marathas conquered it. He commanded five hundred of Malharao's horse and is an elderly man.

The inhabitants are dreadfully alarmed at the Bhils. Last night a Bohra had his house broken open and two hundred Rupees cash taken with several other things. A Banyan also lost a horse, but I cannot find out how it was got out of the town. A great number came to me this morning, begging that I would employ a body of irregulars to guard the outer wall, but I told them I could do nothing without orders. They said, if you were here, they were certain you would employ them. They offered to serve till I could hear from you and the Governor, so I have allowed one hundred to mount to-night, and have written to Mr. Duncan on the subject. They all seem perfectly happy under us, only they say they cannot till their land as they wish, without cavalry to keep thieves at a distance. The remainder of the cash is not yet arrived. I have paid the Europeans. One of the 75th was unfortunately drowned, as he was bathing in the tank after attending the funeral of my Quarter-Master Sergeant, who died of the wound received from the Bhil. The return not being ready I could not send this off till this morning. I have the pleasure to tell you we remained very quiet the last night, not the least disturbance throughout the whole of it, I therefore hope you will approve of the peons being employed. They will only be an expense of four hundred and sixty

Rupees a month, which can be no great object to Government, when the peace of several thousand people is ensured by it.

Kadi, 7th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Thomas Grummont to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to inform you that Babaji has sent one hundred horse instead of two hundred he was ordered to send, to which he has added four companies of his foot (160) ; and in his letter to me he desires they may be quartered in the town, but there are none fit for them. I have shown them a place very near the town, very convenient for them. Their jamadar is not yet arrived, but I expect him in the evening. I am glad they are come, as the inhabitants will now be able to cultivate the land in the vicinity of the town. I have written to Babaji that I want more horse, and that I have no occasion for the infantry, as I find the inhabitants are as much afraid of them as of the Bhils. I am anxiously waiting for your commands about the public buildings, as there is no time to be lost, the weather looking very threatening. Captain De Jusey has just sent me in a representation from Assistant-Surgeon Young, stating that he shall have no wine for the sick and wounded after the end of this month. I have therefore to request you will have the goodness to order a supply to be forwarded. If a supply would come up, it would be of general service, as very few officers have any wine left and no means of sending for more.

*Events at
Kadi*

Cambay, 7th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker.

You will now proceed to Baroda to enter on your office of the Hon'ble Company's Resident there, in which capacity you are to be the sole channel of communication with Anandrao and his ministry, standing on all occasions between them and the military forces now placed under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel Woodington, who moreover is to be unreservedly subject to all your written requisitions to him as Resident ; nor is he to move any part of the force under his command unless by your desire or with your approbation.

*Walker
Resident at
Baroda*

Besides this civil superintendency and control over the military force, your other duties as Resident will consist in being the channel of communication between the Government of Bombay and the Gaikwad State as well as with Malharrao and any other branches of the same family in Gujarat, in which your general object must be to preserve the rights of the superior Administration at Baroda with a due regard to a lenient and conciliatory conduct towards all the other Gaikwads and particularly to Malharrao and his family, with a view of inducing him and them to remain quiet and satisfied with the provision that has been made for them, to which, if at some future period, after due experience of Malharrao's peaceable deportment and the country being relieved from its present accumulation of financial incumbrance and embarrassment, the superior branch of the family at Baroda should think fit to make any addition, it does not appear to me that such extension of their liberality should be opposed by us ; but this depends on so many future and perhaps remote contingencies that it will be sufficient now to instruct you to keep Government advised of any overtures or proceedings to this effect, so that you may receive their

Instructions

Malhar

seasonable instructions.

*Military
policy*

All requisitions for supplies from the stores left in charge with the Resident at Cambay must be presented to you through the commanding officer, drawn out in the forms required by the military regulations, upon which application to Mr. Holford will be a voucher for his supplying the article in question.

For your own immediate guard a company of Grenadier sepoys will remain at your selection, and its senior officer is of course to be under your separate orders.

You will direct Colonel Woodington to recall the troops from Kadi, all except two companies of sepoys and the artillery, who must remain in the gurry during the monsoon, or till such time as the sick and wounded may be in a fit state to be removed, and the weather and other circumstances shall admit of their joining you at Baroda ; but the commanding officer, who is to be Lieutenant Mackeson, is not to exercise any authority within the town, which is with the pargana of Kadi, and in the other districts, lately in the possession of Malharrao, and to revert to the Government of Anandrao, a separate province having been made for Malharrao in the pargana of Nadiad.

Salary

Your own salary and establishment as Resident are fixed as per enclosed list, subject of course, to the confirmation of the Hon'ble Board, the arrears may be paid to you at Bombay, and the growing salary and establishment by the shroff, who will be stationed with you, till you shall have a treasury from the income assigned or hereafter assignable to us for the subsidy, of which all that we have yet obtained is an estimated jaidad to the extent of 50,000 Rupees in Nadiad, the realisation of which and the best mode of managing the premises for the current year I must leave to you, as there is not now time for me to enter into minute details of regulation respecting it.

Malhar

Since writing thus far I learn that Kamal-ud-din Khan has for the gratification of Malharrao agreed to receive his half lakh of assignment on the gross revenues of Nadiad from Malharrao, thereby leaving to that Chieftain the management of three, instead of about two-fourths, of the pargana ; and as I find it will prove a sensible gratification to Malharrao and tend materially to induce him to a future quiet demeanour and towards generating in his mind a beginning attachment to our Government, should we make his situation easy by accommodating him with the management of our remaining separate share of this pargana of Nadiad, I agree therefore that, on his being able to find such security as you may deem adequate for the regular payment of the 50,000 Rupees we are thus entitled to, he may receive a parwanah from you appointing him tahsildar or collector of the Company's assigned funds in the district in question.

*Appoint-
ments*

On the arrival of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Donald, I authorise you to appoint him to the medical duties of the Residency, and Captain Williams to those of Post Master until further orders, since, if an assistant should hereafter be appointed, this duty will fall within his department.

Presents

You are permitted in consideration to the local prevalence of this usage to continue to receive and give presents, keeping an exact register and account of your receipts and expenditure, which you will report as often as may be necessary for the information of Government. You will be careful to be as economical as possible on this head, and it is hoped

that the value of your receipts may be nearly equal to your issues. Such presents as you may receive, and which you may not have occasion to give again away, in the same manner, you will dispose of to the best advantage and carry the amount to the Company's credit.

You will discourage as much as you can the introduction of Europeans into Gujarat and prevent them entering into the services of Anandrao's army. Any of these European subjects of Great Britain, whom you may discover travelling through the country without passports, you will cause to be apprehended and dispatched under a military guard to Surat. *Europeans*

You will also keep in mind to endeavour to avail yourself of a favourable opportunity to induce Raoba to release Kanhoji, agreeable to the intimation on this subject in your first instructions from Surat. It is also extremely desirable that a due provision should be made for Mukundrao, Murarrao and the other children and branches of the family of the late Govindrao; all which points you will make it your study gradually to effect as you may find opportunity for. *Gaskwad family*

I enclose letters to the principal Arab jamadars and the accompanying translates, which you will deliver as you may deem proper. *Letters*

Amin Saheb being the chief commander of the Sindhis, it will be necessary that you show him attention, in order that you may be enabled thereby to keep the officers of that caste to their duty and on terms of conciliation with us. *Amin*

You are also furnished with a letter to the Raja Anandrao, and the articles therein mentioned you will carry with you and deliver to him on my part. *Credentials*

You will be careful to transfer monthly to the Governor-in-Council your cash account, dispatching the same between the 1st and the 8th of each succeeding month, and accompanied by the vouchers for every disbursement, to the end that the auditor may be able to pass every article through his department. *Accounts*

I remain with best wishes for your success and the fullest confidence in your zeal and exertions.

No. 1. Translate of separate letters of the 4th June, 1802, to Muhammad Ben Ahmed, Mubarak Ben Said, Muhammad Mazkur, Sultan Jaffir Yehya Ben Gazi, Muhammad Abud and Ahmad Haidar.

I send this by Major Walker, who being to reside at Baroda, it is my desire that you consider him as in my stead and be satisfied that in all respects the English Government is disposed to act towards every one with cordiality and justice. For further particulars I refer to the Major, in whom by placing confidence, the business of both sarkars and the good of their servants will not fail to be duly promoted. *General letter*

Besides this general letter, a separate one was forwarded to Sultan Jaffir with the present of a watch in return for a horse he sent the Governor. This jamadar is supposed to have great influence over all the others and pretty well disposed towards the British Government. *Separate letter*

No. 2. The Governor of Bombay to Raja Anandrao, dated the 8th of June, 1802.

By reason of the near approach of the rainy season, it is necessary for me to proceed with all expedition to Bombay by the route of Surat, *Return to Bombay*

or otherwise I should have felt the greatest satisfaction in having the pleasure of an interview with you. But my absence will be well supplied by Major Alexander Walker, who is proceeding to remain at your Court in pursuance of the arrangements that have been concerted and concluded in this place between me and your Diwan, Raoji Appaji, in virtue of the full powers with which you vested him for that purpose under date the 3rd of Zilkadah; and the Major will accordingly be attentive to remain engaged in forwarding the affairs and concerns of both our sarkars. For further particulars I beg leave to refer to the Major and to your afore-said general Diwan, whose good qualities and praiseworthiness are greater than I can describe.

Presents Two horses, a pair of Europe pistols in a box, and a bale of Europe broad cloth of two colours having been forwarded by the Major in testimony of my regard. I am hopeful to hear frequently from you of your welfare.

No. 3. Establishment of the Baroda Residency (the salary of the Resident will be fixed at the Presidency).

1	interpreter 250 Rupees per mensem	..	..	..	250
2	purvoes 100 Rupees per mensem	..	..	..	200
1	munshi 80 Rupees per mensem	..	..	..	80
1	jamadar 20 Rupees per mensem	..	..	..	20
2	chobdar 15 Rupees per mensem	..	..	..	30
20	peons 8 Rupees per mensem	..	..	..	160
10	harkaras 8 Rupees per mensem	..	..	..	80
					<hr/>
					820

In consideration to your own salary not being fixed you may draw on Gopaldas as far as 6 to 8 thousand Rupees on account, in the event of your occasions requiring it.

1802 *Cambay, 7th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Jonathan Duncan to Henry Woodington.

Appoint-ments By the general orders of the 4th instant you are placed in command of the contingent intended to continue to serve with the Gaikwad Government and as senior officer in that also of all the British troops to the northward of the Narbada.

Major Walker has been appointed to the office of Resident with the same Government; and after enjoining to your constant observance the cultivation of the utmost harmony with each other, the following articles of instructions are laid down for your particular information and uniform guidance.

Instructions You will consider the Resident as the only channel of communication with the Gaikwad Government and its officers, and comply with all applications from him for military assistance or occasional guards, and conform likewise to such instructions from him relative to the troops as have for their object the preservation of harmony and the cultivation of a good understanding with the natives in Gujarat; and in general you are subject to all written requisitions from the Resident and are not to move any part of the force under your command, unless by his desire or by

his approbation.

All requisitions for the supplies from the stores, left in charge with the Resident at Cambay, must be presented by you to the Resident at Baroda, drawn out in the forms required by the military regulations, upon which an application from the Resident to Mr. Holford will be a voucher of his supplying the articles in question.

For the immediate guard of the Resident a company of Grenadier sepoys will remain at his selection, and its senior officer is of course to be considered under his separate orders. This guard is to be relieved at such periods as the Resident may judge necessary.

You will recall the troops from Kadi when the Resident apprises you that circumstances will admit of this measure, leaving Lieutenant Mackesson with two companies of sepoys and the artillery, who must remain in the gurry during the monsoon, but without exercising any authority in the town.

It will demand on your part the utmost precaution to maintain a proper degree of harmony between the English and Arab forces, and you will therefore strictly forbid either officers or soldiers entering the town of Baroda.

On the same account as well as from motives of personal security the officers are not to travel through the country or to hunt or shoot at their discretion. Should a change of situation be necessary for their health or other urgent cause, the officers on an application from you will be furnished with a passport by the Resident.

In the present unsettled posture of affairs as well as in view to military efficiency and arrangement, yourself and the officers must positively reside at the cantonment.

It is necessary to be attentive to the prejudices of the natives, and you will not permit the slaughter of cows, bullocks or any other animals, which may be contrary to the customs of the country.

Complaints against or by the natives, not being camp followers are to be preferred to and redressed by the Resident; but, whenever an officer or soldier has cause of complaint against an inhabitant, he is not to address the Resident directly, but must do this through you.

Neither the officers nor others are to visit Anandrao or Raoba, or have any intercourse with them without the express permission of the Resident.

You will direct the Resident to be received by all guards or troops with presented arms, the officers to salute, and the drums to beat a march; and if the officer in command of the troops should from his rank be entitled to a higher compliment, the same is to be paid to the Resident.

Should the Resident require a corps or the whole of the contingent to be under arms or to parade at any hour or time of the day for any public ceremony, you will comply with his requisitions. You observe the same regulation in regard to salutes of cannon, which are not to take place without his knowledge and consent.

You will also direct all guards and corps to receive Anandrao Gaikwad with the same military honours as the Governor; and the Minister, Raoba, with those that are due to the Resident.

The Resident will point out to you, as occasion may require, such other members of the Gaikwad family as may be entitled to military

honours, and you will receive them accordingly.

I have received your letters up to the 6th of June, and have every reason to be satisfied with your several reports.

Whilst I continue here or at Surat, you will correspond with me on all necessary occasions, and afterwards with the Governor-in-Council.

1802 *Cambay, 7th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Jonathan Duncan to Major Gray.

*Plundered
articles*

The vigilance of Malharrao's people had detected to the value of nearly 300 Rupees worth more of plundered articles from Kadi. He says or very plainly insinuates that much yet remains in camp, but that the soldiers studiously conceal the articles. In this case all I can do, is to lament our disgrace, and to leave instructions with Mr. Holford to send back to Malhar any more articles of his, that time may discover in the shops; and I doubt not you will also send to him for this purpose any more things that may be detected in camp.

1802 *Cambay, 8th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Jonathan Duncan in praise of Kamal-ud-din.

*In praise
of Kamal*

Being about to leave this [place] for Bombay I commit with pleasure this certificate to Mir Kamal-ud-din to testify to the public or to all such as he may communicate this writing to my high sense of his worth, integrity and honour, and of his attachment to the British cause, which ought and cannot, I am persuaded, fail to ensure to him the English protection on all occasions when he may have occasion to avail himself of it. Of his gallantry and conduct in the late war with Kadi he has afforded ample proofs, and his corps was that of the Gaikwad army that fought steadily by the British force and made in all respects a common cause with them.

1802 *Cambay, 8th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Malharrao to Anandrao.

*Malhar's
renunci-
ation*

Having been indebted to you in money and having bhandaris or securities between us, I have created a dispute with you; and after entertaining forces have taken your fort of Visnagar, and occasioned disturbances in your country; and there ensued a battle with Babaji Appaji. This induced you to solicit the assistance of the English Bahadur. The Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan Bahadur proposed to me a peaceable adjustment which I did not attend to. Wherefore the English in prosecution of their support to you have taken from me the fort of Kadi and all the territories belonging to me, and delivered them unto your sarkar, and for myself made provision of 1,25,000 Rupees per annum from the pargana of Nadiad, which has been given to me through His Honour's means, which I shall accept, and together with my son, family and brother will behave to you peaceably. With regard to my conduct the Hon'ble the Governor has satisfied you; and according as he has thus signified, so shall we conduct ourselves peaceably without deviation. This jagir, which has been given me for the maintenance of my family, I shall enjoy and remain contented with it. I have no sort of claim on you, respecting my former places; but, if in conformity to my engagement I shall continue to conduct myself peaceably according to the Governor's order, you will get my jaidad a little increased from the sarkar. Dated 2nd Safar or 3rd June, 1802.

Major Walker on the part of the English East India Company, and Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan are my bhandaris or securities for the purpose of this writing.

Remark by the Governor.

Although this deed be dated the 3rd of June, it was not executed till the evening of the 8th of the said month, just previous to Raoba's departure for Baroda and on the occasion of his coming to take leave of the Governor. *Malhar helpless*

It was at the recommendation of the Governor that the clause as to some future addition being eventually made to Malhar's jaidad was inserted in the above ; and he meant the words of it to be to the same purport exactly as in Malhar's engagement to himself of the 1st of Safar or 2nd of June ; but owing to the hurry incident to Raoba's departure, and both Malhar and him being then with the Governor for the purpose of his effecting between them a second conciliatory visit, the terms of this intimation, contained in this deed, were allowed by the Governor to stand, or rather passed unobserved, as neither of these Chieftains had any objection to them, although they may appear perhaps to bear for Malhar rather a more favourable construction than those in his above-mentioned engagement of the 2nd instant ; which cannot however be regretted, if he conforms to all the other stipulations. His sacrifices have certainly been sufficiently ample in parting with all his hereditary country, and he has borne the whole with an equanimity of temper that does him credit and cannot fail to have interested in some degree those who have, like the Governor, had opportunities of observing it. Indeed when Raoba sent on the morning of the 8th of June this paper to be proposed to Malhar to execute, the Governor had little or no idea he would have consented to it ; and had he objected, the Governor would certainly not have pressed him on so delicate a subject ; but the only alteration he himself desired to make was that instead of the words implying (according to Raoba's original draft) that he (Malhar) readily and cheerfully, and through his own desire and good pleasure entered into the present arrangement, there should be substituted merely an acknowledgement that he truly acquiesced, and would act upon the arrangement thus tendered to his acceptance ; and this amendment was accordingly admitted of, as appearing more natural and reasonable and being also in conformity to the real state of the case.

Camp near Chhani, 8th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314.)
Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I shall write Major Grummont that I cannot direct his employing any of the inhabitants or others, as I am not authorised.

Kadi defences

I beg leave however strongly to recommend his being permitted to employ and pay a certain number of the inhabitants, who are no doubt interested in keeping out those pests, the Bhils. Whether Kamal-ud-din should be employed in preference to the inhabitants must (I with deference submit) depend on the trust to be reposed in him.

I have received two letters from Anandrao this morning, who says everything is ready for me at Baroda, and desires me to come there. In other respects these letters are (as explained by a jamadar of the Grenadier battalion, for the purvoes with me cannot read them) merely the usual compliments. The report in camp brought from Baroda (for agreeably to

Anandrao's request

your orders none of the detachment have been there) is that the Arabs are determined to oppose us. This I mention merely as a report.

1802 *Cambay, 8th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Anandrao to Malharrao.

*Terms of
treaty*

The following are the articles for the management of the villages given you from the sarkar's jagir. Pargana Nadiad to the value of 1,25,000 Rupees for your expenses and the maintenance of your family. *viz.*

1st. The pargana of Nadiad shall never experience any imposition of the exaction of labour, binny, bhandari or other articles whatever.

2nd. The rule respecting hay, etc., will be continued to you as it is usually observed in that pargana.

3rd. In case of your being opposed by the Kolis or Mewasis, and if you cannot overcome such difficulties yourself, a force shall be sent agreeable to your requisition, and those evils shall thereby be removed.

4th. Your relations and friends at Kadi shall never experience any molestation, provided they conduct themselves peaceably.

5th. You may receive from the pargana the 1,25,000 Rupees in the manner directed by its deed.

6th. In case of any calamity, accident, or damage falling to the pargana, a due allowance or credit will be given on examination of its accounts.

The foregoing 6 articles shall be complied with by the sarkar, for which Major Walker on the part of the English East India Company and Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan Bahadur are given as guaranties and mediators.

Governor's remark.

N. B. These articles were particularly solicited by Malharrao and granted as an additional favour by Raoba through the Governor's mediation, just previous to the latter taking leave to return to Baroda.

1802 *Cambay, 8th June, 1802, (1802, G. T. 314)*
Duncan's grant to Raoji Appaji.

Batha

I enclose a copy of a grant I have made of this district of Batha in the pargana of Chorasi to Raoji Appaji, the present Diwan to the Gaikwad State, and to his heirs.

You will accordingly give to him or to his authorised agent possession on his application to you. This district is now valued at 13,000 Rupees per annum by Sorabji, whose sons are, I understand, the collectors of its revenue under Muncherji.

1802 *Cambay, 8th June, 1802*
Duncan's grant to Gopalrao.

*Gopalrao's
reward*

From my experience of the good qualities and the confidence I repose in the attachment of Gopalrao, the relation of Raoji Appaji, Diwan to the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad, I hereby promise to give him an inam equal to four thousand Rupees per annum in the pargana of Chikhli, and another equal to one thousand Rupees per annum in the island of Salsette, in which he has represented that his father's paternal inheritance is situated, which has however become lost to the family since the annexation of that island to the British Empire in India.

From my experience of the good qualities of Gopalrao, the relation of Raoji Appaji Diwan of the sarkar of the Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, I have authorised him to use and ride in a palanquin as deeming him fully worthy of such distinction. I have also commissioned a palanquin for him from Bombay which shall be sent for this purpose to Baroda on its arrival at Surat.

Cambay, 8th June, 1802, (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Private engagement to Raoji Appaji by Jonathan Duncan.

It is the intention of the Governor of Bombay that the diwanship of Raoji Appaji in the sarkar of Baroda shall be permanent, and that his son, brothers, nephew, etc. relations and friends shall be duly protected and supported by the Hon'ble Company in their just rights; and if the Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, or anybody else should unreasonably treat them ill, or offer any undue molestation, the Company will protect them by interfering in their behalf. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal at Cambay this eighth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

*Raoji's
reward*

Cambay, 8th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Major Grummont.

This will be delivered to you through Babaji, to whom you are on the receipt thereof, or as soon as he is ready to take possession, deliver up possession of the fort and town of Kadi, and march as soon after as possible with the forces under your command to Baroda, except two companies of sepoys who must remain in Kadi during the monsoon, in charge of our own stores and of the hospital; but the commanding officer, who is to be Lieutenant Mackeson, is not to exercise any authority within the town, which is with the pargana of Kadi and the other districts lately in possession of Malharrao to revert to the Government of Anandrao.

*Kadi
surrendered*

You will on your departure strike the English flag, and instruct Lieutenant Mackeson to consider himself only in command of his detachment, taking care however to omit no proper precaution to ensure his own security. You will also instruct that officer to keep on the best terms with the person who may be appointed on the part of the Gaikwad to take charge of Kadi and to preserve a due degree of harmony between the allied forces and ours.

You are further directed to bring away from Kadi, when your detachment marches from thence, such of the artillery and military stores as you have, or may be able to procure carriage to move. For this purpose Babaji is instructed to furnish you with carts and cattle; but you will exert yourself to obtain these articles without depending on him.

The eighteen-pounders with a proportion of ammunition are to be the first objects of your attention, and you will bring with you such a number of these guns as you may have the means of transporting.

The place is to be given up for the residence of Anandrao's agent, Vithalrao Babaji, the son of Babaji the brother of the Minister, and I expect that in all respects Mr. Mackeson will observe the greatest harmony with him in particular.

The enclosed list will show what Malharrao esteems his private property, and which the Government of Anandrao has agreed to allow his

agent to carry away. Mr. Mackeson is to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington for the information of Major Walker, the Resident, whether this acquiescence of the Baroda Government be fairly acted on, or with what deviations; besides the articles in this list, all the other stores, ammunitions, guns and other property in the fort, appertaining to the sarkar devolves by the right of war to Anandrao, which Vithalrao will take possession of accordingly.

1802 *Cambay, 9th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Charles Gray to Jonathan Duncan.

Plundered articles I assure you this plundering business has given me more uneasiness than I can express, and has deprived me frequently of rest. Every assistance in my power you may, Sir, be assured I will give to recover the effects, as also to Mr. Holford.

1802 *Petlad, 9th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

Departure After taking Your Honour's leave I arrived and encamped at Petlad at or about 3 o'clock in the morning, of which I beg to acquaint Your Honour.

Request Gunpowder 10 candies, lead 10 candies, weighing pakka 15 candies in all, and about 2,000 shot belonging to the sarkar of the English Company Bahadur, out of what is deposited at Cambay, I had requested Your Honour to be pleased to order to deliver as per above mentioned as a purchase by me, to which Your Honour was pleased to say in the affirmative; but yesterday, being in the haste, and there being so much stir, I forgot entirely to repeat it.

I now request Your Honour will be pleased to favour me by enclosing an order on Mr. Holford for the same, with which I will cause to be sent carts and carry it to Baroda, the cost of this ammunition to be placed to account. For this very business this express is dispatched.

Journey This day I have dispatched my tents and baggage, in order to be halted at Uddas's mookam, and solely waiting here for the Major and Miguel Sahebs. On their arrival great care will be taken for their accommodation, and I shall pursue my way further.

Regrets The regret I feel for my separation from Your Honour's feet has indisposed me much, nor can I ever forget all the fatherly kindness received from Your Honour during my abode of 3 months.

I expect the written order for the gunpowder, shot and lead may be sent to me by Your Honour.

What can I write more, but that esteem and affection may be preserved?

1802 *Cambay, 9th June, 1802, (1802, G. T. 314)*
Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

Raoji's request I have received your letter of this date. I remember Gopalrao speaking to me of the request you now make; but I deferred giving an answer till I should have seen your written request, which I have now referred to Major Walker, with whom according to the regulations I have left it rest to direct Mr. Holford to let you have such of the articles as you now desire. He will comply with your request as far as our stores on hand will

admit ; and if you cannot be fully supplied from Cambay, I shall, on the Major letting me know, order you the amount of the deficiency for this time from Surat, and pass the whole to account, but in future you ought to pay in ready money supplies of this kind.

You say that owing to the bustle yesterday you forgot to ask for this. I dare say this is the case. The same cause made me overlook an improper addition to the khat kabuliyat that you left here, and which I have therefore sent on this morning to the Major and Mr. De Souza to get retrenched from it, and to make it thereby conformable to the agreements as well those signed yesterday as the former one ; you must recollect as well as Gopalrao, what I have frequently said to you on this subject.

Duncan's request

The real good opinion I entertain of you, and the confidence I repose in your attachment, make me also regret our separation, it is best however for both, and although absent, be assured that I will always keep you and your concerns in my friendly remembrance.

Separation

Cambay, 10th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Jonathan Duncan to Robert Holford.

In the event of any of the private property of Malharrao being detected after my departure among the shopkeepers of Cambay, you will pay them what they may really have purchased them at, and take the earliest opportunity of dispatching the said articles to Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, for the purpose of his returning to Malharrao, in consequence of its being the instruction passed by Major Walker and Sir William Clarke that Malhar's private property should, on the footing of his surrender, be presented to him.

Plundered articles

Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, has been advised of this instruction.

Surat, 10th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Henry Shank to Robert Richards.

The Governor directs me to advise you for the information of his colleagues that ever since the arrival of the first detachment at Cambay in February last the labours, exertions and hospitality of Mr. Holford, the Resident there, have been unremitted and unreserved to all the officers composing the various corps on duty in Gujarat to the great promotion and advantage of the public service.

In praise of Holford

Besides this, Mr. Holford has had charge of the landing receipts of all the stores, provisions and liquor, and generally of every article that arrived from the Presidency or from Surat for the army, whence part of these supplies passed to the Commissary as indented for, but yet Mr. Holford has all along continued the general storekeeper and retains still in his custody whatever part of all the above-mentioned articles remains unissued ; and the Governor's instructions to Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, already before the Board, point out the rules under which Mr. Holford is to comply with all indents in future, whether in the provision department or in that of the arsenal. In addition to which the Governor settled a day or two before his departure with Major Gray, commanding His Majesty's 75th Regiment, intended to canton at Cambay during the monsoon, that Mr. Holford should supply that corps with two rations of salt meat in the week upon proper indents.

The Governor has now accordingly to recommend that the Military Board and the military Auditor General may be instructed of the arrangement of this mode, and that in consideration of the great additional charge thus imposed on Mr. Holford the Governor has assigned him a salary of 500 Rupees per month from the first of March till the end of May, during which period of active service his duties fell of course the heaviest, and of 300 Rupees since that of June to continue till he can be relieved from the trust in question.

1802 *Petlad, 11th June, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 126)*

Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

*Arrival at
Baroda*

After taking Your Honour's permission I set off, and on the 10th June, I safely arrived at Baroda. The Shrimant Maharaja Dada Saheb Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur was pleased to favour me by advancing a few paces to receive me as far as the outside of the Leheripura gate, and embraced me, and gave me joy on shaking my hand; and on my prostrating at his feet I requested his permission to mount the elephant ambari behind His Highness and to act in my capacity of being his chowryman, in which way he happily returned into the fort, at the palace, where, after dismounting the elephant, I begged my leave and returned home. Three days successively travelling fatigued me much, and since last night I have been very feeble, but by Your Honour's favour restoration of my former health is speedily promised.

*Walker's
arrival*

I had the pleasure to meet at Petlad the Major and Miguel, and to-day they have arrived at Chhani, where I have dispatched Mahadavrao Tatya, majmudar, and Gopalrao Baba with forage and provisions, and directed them to request those gentlemen to come to Baroda. By them both the Major sent an answer that till to-morrow he will remain at Chhani coming only himself first, to fix on the ground of the cantonment, and next day he will come and halt there with the whole troops; and with this message the Major dismissed Tatya and Gopalrao. To-morrow, after the Major's coming in, a place of cantonment will be chosen; which being fixed on, the troops will march in the next day, and on their arrival the Maharaja will receive them in a suitable manner.

Stores

I shall apply to the Major for an order on Mr. Holford, and will produce the stores. Should there be any deficiency, I will write to Your Honour, and thereafter pay in cash for the amount of all similar applications. I have transmitted to Sitaram your congratulations.

I now wish to know how far you have got, and when you will arrive at Surat.

Should I hereafter want ammunition, let Mr. Crow be directed to let it pass.

The Arab jamadars are in great dismay and uneasiness, but through your auspices everything will go right.

1802 *Cambay, 11th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Jonathan Duncan to Raoji Appaji.

Malhar

I have the pleasure to inform you that Malharrao this day took his leave in good spirits, after having been to visit the Nawab and Mr. Holford, and bathing in the sea, which he has never done before.

I made him promise again to send for his family, notwithstanding

he remarked that the roads had become in the part of the country, where they were, difficult from the rain that had fallen there. But this was a plea I did not admit, and he accordingly promised to have them at Nadiad in one month from this date.

I had with me from Benares three salgram stones and three crystal lings, which Malharrao, coming to the knowledge of, would, I perceived, have been glad to have received from me in lieu of those which he had lost at Kadi. But I only gave him one of each, reserving the two others for Raja Anandrao, and you may present both to your Master if you think that will please him most. In this respect you will do as you like, the articles themselves you will receive from Major Walker. *Presents*

Cambay, 11th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

1802

Intending to leave this to-morrow for Surat, the purpose of this address is to submit to Your Lordship in what manner and to what degree I have been able to attain the original objects of my visit to this part of the country as very fully set forth in the several accompaniments particularised in the enclosed list of vouchers. *Departure*

The first series of these relates to the manner in which I have been able to effect a provision for Malharrao. After investigating the circumstances of his treatment of Captain Williams and Sunderji, whilst they continued in that Chieftain's custody, and ascertaining likewise that Malhar in fact surrendered to us without any other positive terms than security for his life and honour, although he had no doubt been led by Sir William Clarke's last letter to him, already before Your Excellency, to hope to be treated with liberality, which he has accordingly been, as far at least as I could at all obtain Raoba's consent to, in having settled on him a portion of the pargana of Nadiad, yielding a revenue of 1,75,000 Rupees per annum, subject to an assignment on it for military charges to Kamal-uddin Khan, one of his present securities, to the amount of 50,000 Rupees, leaving for himself and family (whom he is immediately to recall from their flight) to the amount of 1,25,000 Rupees, whilst, further to gratify and conciliate him and thence also to avoid the trouble of affecting a more distinct division of the lands between him and us than there now appears any data for, I have allowed of his being the collector of the Hon'ble Company's jaidad in that pargana to the amount of 50,000 Rupees more, in the event of his tendering security for its regular payment; which will give him the undivided management and control of one entire and pretty extensive pargana; but it is situated so near Baroda, and he is put under such restriction with regard to a very limited number of followers that, inclusive of what now seems to be his own sincere disposition to live quietly, I have great hopes that with the attention that Major Walker will, as Resident at Baroda, be able to pay to his newly acquired rights, as well in the Major's official capacity as in his quality of nominated chief mediator and guarantee of the present pacification, Malhar may be permanently reconciled to his present circumstances and to the renunciation which he has, at least, formally made of his former possessions, with only the small intimation of salvo, which consideration for this Chieftain's fallen fortune, combined with some views to policy in regard to the future quiet of the country, led me to get introduced into the writings passed *Malhar's future*

on this occasion, purporting that, in the event of Malhar's conduct proving hereafter unexceptionable, he may hope for some small addition at a future period to his present reduced income.

I have also thought it consistent with our honour to cause to be restored to him at the public expense such part of his private property as his own, and his people's researches here detected with the Cambay shopkeepers, who must have procured them from the soldiery and camp-followers, who acquired them in the booty irregularly made at Kadi ; and similar provision has been made for any more that may hereafter be recovered.

*British
gains*

Meanwhile the continuation of my correspondence with Anandrao affords no reason to suppose that he is not entirely gratified with what has thus befallen his senior relative, the termination of the war with whom has enabled me to negotiate and conclude with Raoba, the Minister, under the full powers with which he came here vested, certain further articles of agreement whereby after referring to those of the 15th of March, already before Your Excellency, the pargana of Chikhli, equal to a lakh of Rupees of annual revenue, has been ceded for ever to the Company, and landed jaidad engaged to be assigned from about the beginning of June twelve months, so as to complete the cession of funds of this description to the full amount of 7,80,000 Rupees per annum on account of the yearly subsidy for our troops ; whilst for the ensuing year such is the previously mortgaged state of all the revenue lands that we must for the reimbursement of our military expenses depend chiefly on the engagement in the 3rd article of the present treaty, and on the consequent bond marked in the margin, which there is in my opinion little or no hazard in our relying on the recovery of, when our influence is considered and the improvement and consolidation, which, barring very untoward events, it must have acquired by that period, when the principal and interest of the 7,80,000 Rupees will fall due, at the same time that we shall be entering on our permanent jaidad, and thereafter be less dependant on the possible contingencies of a moneyed payment.

*Loan to
Baroda*

The fourth head of the present treaty or articles of the agreement provides so fully and substantially for the security of the loan not exceeding ten lakhs of Rupees, which I have had occasion to show the necessity of to Your Excellency and to my own colleagues in my communications to Your Lordship and to them of the 4th instant, that I conceive the Hon'ble Company not to incur the least possible risk in guaranteeing it.

*Other
points*

The other papers herewith transmitted relate several of them to points of details, such as the instructions to the Resident at Baroda on the means of reducing or paying off the arrears to the Arabs, and the instructions to the commanding officer of the contingent, which, should they be honoured by Your Excellency's perusal, may, I trust, appear to contain nothing of an exceptional nature or otherwise in due course, inclusive of the order to resign possession of the fort of Kadi to Anandrao's Government, saving the remaining articles therein that are claimed by Malharrao as his private property, and which I have had some difficulty in obtaining Raoba's consent to his removing.

*Kadi
given up*

Had Kadi been more commodiously situated, it might have been advisable to obtain the Gaikwad's assent to retain it for some time longer at least in our possession, which he might have perhaps been brought to

yield on our consenting to transfer to its territory the security we hold on the athavisi districts near Surat for the expenses of the war ; but, whilst this would as a peculiar transaction have been to substitute a doubtful and dilatory for a certain and more prompt means of our indemnification, the pargana of Kadi is in fact untenable by us without our keeping up a body of horse to check and repress the marauding Kolis with whom it is so peculiarly infested that even our troops left in garrison at its capital have experienced constant molestation from them within the works. Neither Kadi nor Dehgam and Kapadvanji, the two other smaller territories conquered from Malharrao, and which lie, although in a less degree, exposed to the same species of internal depredation, would suit our purpose, as possessing only infantry for their protection ; and therefore our relinquishment of them to Anandrao became as unobjectionable with regard to our real interest as incumbent on us from the capacity in which they had been conquered by our arms.

Having in return acquired in inam or free gift the valuable pargana of Chikhli, which is about 30 miles to the southward of Surat and is of course as easy to manage as the rest of the athavisi, I did indeed wish to have procured a territory nearer to Surat than Chikhli, but local circumstances opposed it ; and as we had already a collecting station there on account of our separate moglai, and Chikhli being known to be otherwise in all respects a very desirable and productive acquisition, I acquiesced in what was most convenient for Raoba to perform on this occasion, a consideration which may be also applicable to the allotments he had hitherto been able to make for our present and future subsidy, jaidad in the separate pargana of Nadiad and Dholka ; for the whole country is so incumbered with the mortgages on its revenue that there was the greatest difficulty in finding any spot whatever disengaged ; under which circumstances it appeared to me advisable to fix our claims without too scrupulous an attention to local selection, which may be better accomplished when, in a year or two hence all the parganas being freed from their present incumbrances, a new and more connected arrangement of our landed possession in Gujarat may, I should hope, be easily effected.

Acquisitions

Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington, having with a body of men marched from Kadi, has been encamped for some days past at Chhani, within 30 or 40 miles of Baroda, where the Raja Anandrao appears from his letters to the Colonel, written certainly without the privity of his Minister, to be impatient to receive our troops into cantonments ; but with a view to guard against the jealousy of the Arabs, this movement will be deferred till Raoba, the Minister's arrival which must have taken place yesterday, since he left this [place] on the 8th at night (as did Major Walker on the day following), when, notwithstanding some obscure reports of the evil designs of the Arabs and the existence, no doubt, of a considerable portion of the latent jealousy in the minds of these irregular mercenaries, I have made such progress in gaining their paymasters, the shroffs, as well as some of themselves on our side, and given this body of men such general assurance of the Company's justice that I shall be much disappointed if any act of force be opposed to us ; at the same time that to guard against accidents Colonel Woodington's detachment has been reinforced from this [place] with about 300 rank and file of native troops with some artillery, and the 75th will be ready to follow them at a short warning, should ap-

Company's troops

pearances seem to call for any further reinforcement.

*Raoba's
share*

It is my duty to apprise Your Excellency that several objects above-reported, beneficial in prospect at least as they must, I trust, appear, have not been gained without some sacrifices to the personal interests of the Minister, Raoba, and his relation, Gopalrao. For the entire cordiality between us it became towards the latter end of our negotiation pressingly expedient to acquiesce in the stipulation which Raoba had, previously to my leaving the Presidency, made a sort of condition of his then eventual cession of the pargana of Chorasi, *viz.* that he should obtain an inam of that part of it, situated on the north side of the Tapti, called the district of Batha, yielding at present 13,000 Rupees per annum, besides a similar grant to the value of 4,000 Rupees per annum to his relation Gopalrao in Chikhli, and of one thousand more to the same person in our island of Salsette, where his family enjoyed a small hereditary estate previous to our conquest of the island.

In addition to these favours, I have furnished Raoba with a private engagement, which he has also all along been most solicitous for, engaging the Hon'ble Company's protection to himself and his family in their offices, of which they occupy all the principal ones in this country, and especially for the security of his own and their persons, which he conceives to be at present in more than ordinary danger from the machinations and possible resentment of the Arabs.

*Raoba's
professions*

Raoba having, after several occasional hesitations and temporary fluctuations of opinion during my protracted intercourse with him, ended the whole by throwing himself unreservedly under our protection, requested, on the occasion of taking leave, a few moments of private audience, during which he threw himself at my feet, and with expressions of the warmest sensibility and dissolving in tears (as he has before done on other serious occasions) he declared with the greatest apparent earnestness that he considered the British Government and its local representative as constituting his and his Master's sole dependence on earth, and therefore entreated that we would cherish and protect them, knowing, as we fully did, their situation and all their circumstances, and that we might rely that, as long as he lived and equally thereafter, if his family were allowed to succeed to his station, there never should be the slightest deviation from the sentiments of attachment and devotion they had professed, nor the smallest diminution in the performance of the engagements of the State, which could only flourish and look for permanency under the fostering auspices of the British Government in India, on which he has accordingly again and again professed and repeated his strongest anxiety to throw himself; and there have perhaps been periods in our intercourse when under more than ordinary impressions of this general impulse the connection might have been still more specifically and fully provided for than it has hitherto been; but, as this would have required of me to engage on our side for a more energetic support against the Peshwa than under the want of Your Lordship's instructions I durst venture to take on myself, these points have been left as specified in the articles of the 6th of June, but may still probably be carried on much further as Your Lordship may desire.

*Gaikwad's
seal*

Your Excellency is aware that all the deeds and grants passed on the part of the Gaikwad, as adverted to in this or in any former address, have been the immediate act of Raoba, the Minister, under the full powers he

brought with him from Raja Anandrao, as authenticated under the first seal of the State, which is always kept and used in the Raja's presence, whereas the 2nd accompanies the Diwan and is affixed by him in the ordinary discharge of the duties of his office ; and it has accordingly been this last that has been impressed on the several papers and to the two treaties that have been concluded ; but, although he seems to think one seal as valid as the other, and has acted also in all strictness under the authorities warranted by the first, yet he told me at parting that, if we desired to have any or all of the documents in question signed immediately by his Master and sealed by the primary seal, yet it might be effected at the first convenient opportunity, after he and Major Walker should have reached Baroda.

Baroda, 12th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to inform you of my arrival here this morning and to enclose the bond of khat kabuliyat with the objectionable clauses omitted, which Raoba after a little discussion consented to, when Mr. De Souza waited on him for that purpose this afternoon. This deed is drawn out and executed anew, the old one, which is now become of no validity, having been returned to Raoba. Arrival

I preceded the detachment this morning at the request of the Diwan to fix on a ground for the cantonment and to examine such quarters as this Government have in contemplation to allot for the troops. There is a very good ground for a cantonment on this side of a small river and at a convenient distance from the town of Baroda ; but there is not much probability that the barracks will be erected before the rains, as there are no materials collected for building them. I understand however that carts were two days ago sent to Broach to bring timber for this purpose, and Raoba positively promises to have the cantonments completed in 15 days at farthest.

The pagas or places, in which Raoba proposed eventually to quarter the troops in the suburbs, are not in a state to receive them immediately, neither are they sufficiently extensive to hold them.

It is proposed with the concurrence and full approbation of Raoba to bring forward the detachment to-morrow and encamp it on the ground which is intended for the cantonment. The troops will in this situation be able to render very material assistance in erecting the cantonment, and should that work not be effected before the rains set in heavily, then the necessity of the case will enable Raoba to put the pagas in our possession, without exciting any extraordinary degree of jealousy. This is his own idea of the matter and adopted in consequence of his recommendation.

Baroda, 13th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)

1802

Major Walker to Robert Holford.

In conformity to the instruction of the Hon'ble the Governor I have to request that you will be pleased to issue from the stores deposited at Cambay the undermentioned articles (or such part thereof as may be in store) to the bearer, an artillery-karkun, whom the Diwan Raoji Appaji has appointed to receive charge of them, viz. ten candies of gunpowder, ten candies of lead and 2,000 six-pounder shot. Raoji's request

1802 *Bombay, 14th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Robert Richards to Henry Shank.

Preparing the bill I am directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant and to acquaint you that the account of expenses incurred in affording military aid to the Government of the Gaikwad is now preparing and will be forwarded by the first opportunity with no other charge. The Governor may rest assured that ought in justice to be carried to the debit of the Baroda Government.

1802 *Baroda, 15th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Malhar I have the honour to enclose a copy of the translate of a letter from Malharrao with an English version of my answer.

The impediments to the entrance of Malharrao into Nadiad have been removed, and he is now established in his assigned residence.

No. 1. Letter from Malharrao to Major Walker, dated Nadiad, 12th June, 1802.

Disappointed According to the order of the Hon'ble the Governor I set off from Cambay, the 11th, and arrived here at Nadiad on the 12th. The kamavisars and the Arabs here did not permit me to enter the town to-day, and I have lost my lucky day, and have been obliged to encamp myself out of the town. Although I told the kamavisdars and Arabs that I have in my possession a letter from the sarkar, they would not attend to it, and requiring letters from their immediate masters, the Arab jamadas, etc. Thus I am situated here; the Governor, without obtaining these necessary letters, dispatched me rather too precipitately, and I lost my lucky day. You must know this. What more can I say?

No. 2. Letter from Major Walker to Malharrao, dated Baroda, 14th June, 1802.

Excuses I have received your letter of the 12th instant, informing me of your happy arrival at Nadiad, but that the Arabs had prevented your entrance. This circumstance was certainly not foreseen by the Governor, and I regret that you should have met with so unseasonable an interruption. I am happy, however, now to understand that the impediments to your entrance have been removed, and that you are now established in Nadiad. I have informed the Governor of what has happened, that he may know this delay has not arisen from you. I have given Husain Bohra's man a letter for the protection of his family, addressed to the English as well as Gaikwad's bardars.

Requests I request you will write me frequently, and depend upon it that I shall always be your friend so long as you conduct yourself according to our agreement.

It is necessary that you should soon send me a sufficient security for the payment of the Company's assignment of 50,000 Rupees on Nadiad, that I may invest you with full powers to make the collections from that part of the district, and put an end to the hopes of some people here, who have made offers to rent the Company's share.

Baroda, 16th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to acquaint you that I arrived here on the morning of the 14th. I am encamped on the highest ground we can find, about a mile or a mile and a half from the suburbs. *Cover for troops*

We are promised that we shall be cantoned on our present ground but, although this is the third day, and although the greatest possible expedition is absolutely necessary, in order that the troops may have cover before the rains set in, not a stick has been sent, and we still continue to be promised.

The rains are expected daily and will probably set in with great violence. Should this be the whilst we are in our present state, the consequences to be apprehended, and which it is my duty to state to you to the best of my judgment, are : no cover for the officers and men from the destruction of the greatest part, if not all, of the tents ; sickness probably in a considerable degree among the troops ; the ammunition damaged when its loss cannot be supplied, and desertions among the natives.

In such an event it is in contemplation to move the paga and other buildings, which have been looked at by Major Walker. This I do not think we shall be able to do, as I observe there is a rivulet, which will no doubt be very high, to prevent it. I have informed Major Walker thus this morning, and have also written him, urging in strong terms the necessity of procuring cover for the troops before the rains set in. In fact I consider it as absolutely necessary and a matter of great consequence that the cover of the troops and the security and care of the ammunition should not in any respect be left to chance or to be done after very considerable detriment has been sustained.

Baroda, 17th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I am sorry to inform you of an unlucky occurrence that took place this morning, which, although entirely accidental, is much to be regretted. *Fatal accident*

An Abyssinian slave belonging to Mahomed Muhammad Mazkur appeared in front of the quarter guard of the 75th Regiment and after some abusive and threatening words stabbed the sentry to the heart. This assassin endeavoured to make his escape, but a sergeant, who was present and who had before endeavoured by gentle means to induce him to go away, pursued him and put him to death on the spot.

When I received information of this disagreeable accident from Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington, the Arab jamadars happened to be assembled at Raoba's house ; which afforded me an opportunity of announcing the circumstance to him in their presence.

I thought it necessary on this occasion to let these chiefs understand that, although the imbecility of their Government was unable to check disorders or punish crimes, they might be assured that the English had power to redress whatever wrongs might be offered to them, and that they would seek for justice by means of their own power.

The jamadars declared in one voice their abhorrence of the action, and entreated that it might be forgiven. They all owned that the Sidhi had lost his life most justly, and Muhammad Mazkur himself concurred heartily in this opinion. They are to meet me on this subject to-morrow,

and I shall endeavour to convince them of the iniquity of this conduct and the dangerous consequences to themselves, should such licentious actions be repeated. In the meantime they have forbidden their people coming near our camp, and have solemnly assured me that not a dog belonging to them, which is the expression they used, should offend us in future.

Raoba also acquitted our people of blame in this affair, but solicited, since both the parties were dead, that it might be allowed to rest.

The person who has been the cause of this disturbance was a young man between 15 and 20 years of age. He came alone into the lines, and was probably under the influence of intoxication.

From the inquiries I have made and the behaviour of the jamadars I think they may be fairly acquitted of any participation in the commission of this deed, and there is every ground to hope that it will not be attended with any further ill consequences.

1802 *Kadi, 18th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*

Thomas Grummont to Henry Woodington.

*Events
at Kadi*

I have the honour to inform you that on the 15th instant I received the Hon'ble the Governor's letters, a copy of which is enclosed. On the 16th I went with a party and some officers to pay a visit to Kakaji and Vithalrao Babaji about nine in the morning, and immediately had Mr. Seton's letter explained to them. They had a copy in Hindi and wanted to persuade me that the paragraph which says our two companies must remain in the gurri, did not mean the inner fort but the town; but I insisted that they were to be in the fort; and that, unless they were to remain there, I would not give up any part of the town or fort. We argued the point till twelve o'clock, when Kakaji withdrew with the jamadars of his horse and left us with Vithalrao Babaji; but, after they had been absent near an hour, they came in again with the determination of writing to Babaji and waiting his answer. In the evening he sent in a Brahman, who seems to be a man of consequence amongst them, to know what people I meant to leave, whether there were to be any Europeans or not. I satisfied him that there were to be none, except officers, at which he seemed pleased; he then went away. I sent next morning to know whether he had any conveyance for my stores, which, he said, he had not. I in the meantime used every exertion in my power but without any effect. The same evening the Brahman came to me again and said, if I would leave only Hindus and point out a place where they would remain, they would consider of it. I pointed out the new zenana, where Malharrao's stores were, as the only fit place for them, and agreed to leave all Hindus; upon which he returned to camp, and came back in the morning, and said it was agreed to, and that they would take possession in the course of the day; upon which I drew up the enclosed articles of agreement, which we mutually signed and exchanged. This morning I withdrew all my guards, who were replaced by his people. When they came into the fort I gave them a salute of twenty-one guns, and retired to the town, where I am waiting till they furnish me with conveyance. I require at least a hundred and twenty bullocks for my provisions, tents and ammunition, without which I think I cannot stir, unless you are pleased to order otherwise. I have the honour to enclose you a statement made out by Lieutenant Sealy of the number of bullocks required for the whole of the baggage, also a report by a Com-

mittee on the state the eighteen-pounder carriages are in ; and without repair I don't think all the conveyance in the world would get them to Ahmadabad, as they would certainly fall to pieces on the road. I send you Dr. Young's return and Dr. Manwell's of the doolies and dooly-bearers, etc. requisite for moving the hospital. I have just sent to Kakaji to know if he has any conveyance for me. He says his horse has gone to the village, and he expects to procure some in two days ; so I have nothing to do but wait patiently. I began several letters to you, but thought it not worthwhile sending, before I had carried the Governor's orders into effect. All the inhabitants of property are dreadfully alarmed for their safety, several have made applications to me for protection, but I have told them it is not in my power to grant it. They are going to take an inventory of Malharrao's property, which they seem to view with a jealous eye, though I don't think the value is much more than half of what he has estimated it at. Poor Appaji is in a great stew ; he has very little conveyance, not a third sufficient for the things ; I fear if we move, his difficulties will be increased.

If you, Sir, would send us your cattle and carts, I imagine they would be here and ready to move forward before our allies will provide us. I request you will be pleased to favour me with your orders how I am to act and, if I get cattle, how they are to be supplied with grain, as the whole in the fort and town was given up to Malhar's people, who had not the least scruple at saying, when it reverted to them, that the whole was public or at least Malhar's private property.

Baroda, 18th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington.

1802

I am informed to-day by the Diwan, Raoba, that Babaji cannot proceed himself to receive charge of Kadi, but that Kakaji and Vithalrao have repaired thither for that purpose. The Diwan has also represented that it is impossible in the present state of the country to procure carriages for the transport of guns and heavy stores, nor would the roads at this season admit of their passage. For these reasons I am led to request that Major Grummont may be instructed to deliver Kadi over to the Gaikwad officers on being supplied with such a number of carts and cattle as are absolutely necessary to accommodate the troops on their march. In order to facilitate this object, which is equally for the interest of both parties, I should wish to be favoured with your letter to the above effect to Major Grummont, so as to transmit it by a special messenger of Raoba's this evening.

*Handing
over Kadi*

In order to prevent any interference of authority Raoba has proposed that Lieutenant Mackeson's party should be quartered in the town, leaving only a guard in the gurri for the safety of the stores. I beg leave to recommend, in order to avoid every cause of dispute, that it may be left optional with Lieutenant Mackeson to comply with Raoba's wishes in this respect, should a place be found without the gurri sufficiently eligible and secure for the detachment.

Camp near Baroda, 18th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)
Henry Woodington to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

I have the honour to acquaint you that yesterday morning an Abyssinian slave in the service (as I understand) of one of the Arab jamadars

*Fatal
accident*

came to the right of our line, insulted the European sentry of the 75th quarter guard, the sentry charged him with his bayonet, which struck upon his shield ; they both fell down, and in the scuffle he stabbed the European with his kris to the heart. Before this he had attempted to stab a sergeant of the 75th who was endeavouring to get him away from the lines. Immediately he had stabbed the European, he got up and was in the act of running away, when the sergeant, snatching a firelock from a man, who was near him, overtook him and brought him to the ground with the bayonet. I had him moved to some distance from the line, where he lay until he was taken away, which was in about three hours after this shocking affray. Thus, Sir, you have the circumstance, as I was able to procure them from the sergeant and other Europeans who were witnesses of the encounter. He was armed with three kris. He was breathing when I saw him, but died soon after. When he was removed from the line, he was taken under a tree, when without my knowledge the Europeans, who were exasperated to the highest pitch, hung him up to a bough. Immediately I knew it, I ordered him to be taken down. I considered it as not improbable that the Arabs might be guilty of some outrageous conduct on the occasion, and was prepared for therein. I am happy however to be able to say there has not as yet been the smallest disturbance, and from Major Walker's information I do not think there will be any.

1802 *Surat, 20th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Henry Shank to Robert Holford.

Holford's reward I am directed to transmit for your information and guidance the enclosed copy of a letter under this day's date to the Secretary to Government.

I also convey the Governor's authority for your drawing an allowance of 500 Rupees per mensem from the 1st of March to the month of May inclusive, and of 300 from the latter period until your charge of the stores shall cease.

1802 *Baroda, 21st June, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)*
Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan.

Sarupram On the division of the pargana of Chorasi under the jurisdiction of Surat a village called Bedwar was given in inam from the sarkar to Sarupram, munshi ; but since his falling in default to the sarkar the said village was sequestered.

Hafizji The sarkar having been pleased to grant the village in question to Hafizji Gulam Husain, I therefore hereby beg leave to request Your Honour will be pleased to confirm this grant and to order the amildar to put the same in this (Hafizji's) possession.

1802 *Surat, 22nd June, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)*
Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Mulukgiri In continuation of my general correspondence with Raoba, the Minister of the Gaikwad, I transmit the translations of two letters that have passed between us since my leaving Cambay, reserving the sequel of those respecting the mulukgiri till I hear again from him on that subject, having in the meantime received the original of the khat kabuliyat in its amended form, which is referred to as the 21st voucher to my address of the 11th instant.

Surat, 22nd June, 1802, (1802, G. T. 314)

Letters from Raoji Appaji.

1802

No. 1. Letter from Raoji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, dated 13th June, 1802.

Your Honour's letter from Cambay dated 11th June instant reached on the 12th June, respecting Shrimant Malharrao Dada Himmat Bahadur going to visit the Nawab and Mr. Holford, as well as bathing in the sea, and his promise to send for his family, his reply of the difficult road owing to the fall of rain there, which not being admitted by Your Honour is all just and proper, and upon which he engaged to get them in a month.

Summary
of letter

As to the 3 salagram stones and 3 crystal lings from Benares that were in your possession, of which one of each being given to Himmat Bahadur, the other two Your Honour has been pleased to send for the use of the Shrimant, my Master, and a like set for myself, the happiness I felt on the mark of Your Honour's kindness is indeed so much that it cannot be described here. In obedience to Your Honour's commands I will present the salagram and ling to the Shrimant Maharaja, and reserve 2 for myself.

Presents

I hope Himmat Bahadur will be as good as his word in regard to the calling of his family, for the reason he alleged of there being a bad road, is no such thing. The particular circumstances on this head I have written fully in my yesterday's letter to Your Honour.

Malhar

The salagram and lings afforded the greatest proof to the assembly here that Your Honour is favourably disposed towards me. A letter was addressed to Your Honour and dispatched to Broach, noticing the conversation that passed between me and Shrimant Maharaja Anandrao on our meeting. This letter I send to Broach on the supposition of Your Honour being set off from Cambay.

Other
items

The Major Saheb and Miguel Saheb having pointed out the ground for the cantonment and for their own abode to-day, all the troops will march from Chhani and arrive here. After their having an interview with the Shrimant Maharaj, I will communicate to Your Honour. What can I say more? Esteem and affection may be preserved!

No. 2. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Raoba, dated 16th June, 1802.

I have written to the Major to send back to Malharrao his cattle and camels, which he had lent to Colonel Woodington to enable him to perform his march from Kadi to Baroda. These are his private property, and of the same nature as the memorandum of his things left in Kadi, which we settled, you know, to let him have, because they amount to but a trifle, because Sir William Clarke had given his word; and in these cases it is always proper, you know, to keep strictly to one's promise.

Malhar's
property

I have heard from the Major about Sankheda and have written a proper answer. Our cause and yours is in all respects one, and our credit and honour the same. For further particulars refer to the Major, and I will write more fully on my arrival at Surat, where I shall get to-day. Present my compliments to Sitaram and to Babaji when you write to them; make remembrance also to Gopalrao whom I shall be glad to see with Mr. De Souza at Surat, if the sibandi business be soon settled.

Friendship

I expect the Raja's answer to my letter sent to him by the Major.

1802 *Surat, 24th June, 1802 (1802, G. T. 314)*
Jonathian Duncan to Henry Woodington.

*Malhar's
cattle*

It is indispensably requisite that Malharrao's cattle should be returned to him, my word being passed for it. In this respect therefore there must be no demur. In the event of the Resident making a requisition to you to march either during the rains or thereafter, he will be able to procure you the proper supply of cattle from the Country Government or with other means, as has been the subject of my late correspondence with him.

You will therefore apply to him in case of need respecting this part of the equipment.

Fort William, 28th June, 1802 (1802 S. & P. D. 124)
Calcutta to Bombay.

*G.-General's
approval*

The Governor-General-in-Council has had the honour to receive in regular succession the dispatches of the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, containing the narrative of the proceedings and transactions which have terminated in the settlement of the government of Gaikwad and in the establishment of the influence and interests of the British Power in that quarter.

The extraordinary pressure of urgent business previously to the Governor-General's departure and during his absence from the Presidency, and the multiplicity of important arrangements which have occupied the Governor-General's attention since the return to Fort William, added to the voluminous nature of the dispatches from the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay on the subject of the affairs of the Gaikwad, have unavoidably prevented the Governor-General from communicating to the Governor of Bombay his sentiments on that subject in a regular and official manner.

The Hon'ble Mr. Duncan has, however, from time to time been apprised of the Governor-General's approbation of the whole tenor of his proceedings through the channel of private communications.

The Governor-General-in-Council having now been enabled to revise the series of dispatches from the Governor-in-Council of Bombay and from Mr. Duncan upon the subject of the affairs of Gaikwad, it is His Excellency's intention to transmit in the course of a few days the communication of his sentiments and instructions in detail with respect to the arrangements to be finally concluded between that State and the British Government. In the meantime the Governor-General-in-Council discharges a satisfactory part of his duty by communicating in unofficial form to the Government of Bombay the expression of his entire and cordial approbation of the proceedings of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council and of Mr. Duncan in relation to the affairs of Gaikwad; and His Excellency-in-Council is happy to record the high sense which he entertains of his zeal, discretion and ability, which have distinguished the conduct of the Governor-in-Council of Bombay and of Mr. Duncan during the whole course of the late ordinances and important negotiations between the British Government and the State of Gaikwad. The Governor-General-in-Council considers the result of these proceedings and negotiations to have been in the highest degree beneficial to the interests of the Hon'ble Company and the British Empire on the western side of India.

His Excellency-in-Council deems it to be his peculiar duty to express his perfect approbation of the conduct of Mr. Carnac, Acting-President-in-

Council at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Duncan ; and the Governor-General-in-Council has observed with the greatest satisfaction the promptitude, alacrity and public spirit manifested by Mr. Carnac and his Council in every crisis of affairs, which has occurred since the absence of Mr. Duncan, and particularly in expediting the military preparations and equipments which were required for the speedy reinforcement of Major Walker's detachment.

The Governor-General-in-Council desires that his approbation may be signified to Colonel Sir William Clarke of that officer's ready compliance with the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay's requisition for the aid of the forces stationed at Goa in suppressing the commotion excited by the rebellion of Malharrao, and of the energy and military skill manifested by Sir William Clarke in conducting the operations so successfully for the interests of the British nation and honourably to the reputation of the British arms.

The Governor-General-in-Council also desires that his thanks may be signified to Major Walker for the judgment and address, which he manifested in the conduct of the negotiations with the Minister, Raoba, and for Major Walker's distinguished exertion of military talents in the contest in which he has unavoidably engaged with the superior force of the rebel, Malharrao.

The Governor-General-in-Council further desires that his thanks may be signified to the officers and soldiers, composing the army under the command of Sir William Clarke and Major Walker, for the zeal, valour and discipline manifested by them during the late service in Gujarat.

Baroda, 29th June, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)
De Souza to Jonathan Duncan.

Hafizji waits on you with a letter from Raoba, who has given him a grant of the village Bedwar in the Chorasi the revenue of which is estimated at 400 Rupees per annum. This was given about 5 years ago to one Sarupram munshi and taken away from him two years ago on account of some bad behaviour, and the same is now given to Hafizji. He is certainly a deserving man ; but what right Raoba has to give anything from that pargana, after ceding it to the Company, I know not and leave you to judge and determine upon. Hafizji is a useful man, and if you wish to give him anything, it had better be given in money than in land.

*De Souza's
advice*

Bombay, 30th June 1802 (1802-1803, F. G. 13)
Jonathan Duncan to the Company.

1802

Although we have already communicated in successive dispatches to the Secret Committee of your Hon'ble Court, under the dates specified in the margin, the progress of the negotiation carried on by our President with the Gaikwad Government at Baroda from May 1800 to the beginning of the present year, yet, as our records contain more detailed information as to the progress of our proceedings since Mr. Duncan's departure for Surat on the 10th of January last, we beg leave accordingly to refer to the consultations noted in the margin, whence it will appear that, after ineffectual attempts to adjust the grounds of dispute between Anandrao Gaikwad and his disaffected relation, Malharrao, it was at length found indispensable to admit of the active co-operation of our troops with those of the Baroda Government.

*Bombay's
policy*

The advance of our troops to the number of about 1,700 men under the command of Major Walker, in conjunction with those of the Gaikwad, towards Ahmadabad having excited some apprehensions on the part of Malharrao for his own safety, that Chieftain in consequence made offers of accommodation, which had been understood to be mutually adjusted, when on the 17th of March, a treacherous attempt was made by his troops to cut up our detachment, a design which, but for the steady gallantry evinced by the troops composing it, might have been effected. The result proved extremely creditable to the British troops.

Owing however to superiority of numbers on the part of the enemy, it was not judged expedient further to prosecute the warfare, till reinforcements could be procured. Pressing applications were accordingly made by the Governor for reinforcements from this garrison [*Bombay*] and from Goa. All our disposable force was in consequence immediately dispatched to Cambay; and from the zealous co-operation at the same time experienced on this part of Captains Hargood, Mackellar, and Pulham, who respectively commanded His Majesty's ships named in the margin, the British brigade at Goa under the command of Colonel Sir William Clarke afterwards followed with all the expedition that the most active exertions rendered practicable.

The detachment under the command of Major Walker having been thus reinforced, the command of the whole of the troops assembled before Kadi (the principal stronghold of Malharrao) devolved on Colonel Sir William Clarke. Previously to the recommencement of hostilities, that Chief was summoned to surrender; but this intimation to him not producing the desired effect our troops on the 30th of April stormed the lines of Kadi, which they carried with complete success. In consequence of this event, Malharrao immediately released Captain Williams of your military establishment and Sunderji, a native interpreter, both of whom fell into his hands on the occasion of the commencement of hostilities, on the 17th of March, while they were on a friendly visit to him on the part of Major Walker.

After this first success Colonel Sir William Clarke again summoned Malharrao to submit himself to our mercy and to surrender the fort of Kadi. This summons, as far as regarded himself, he accordingly obeyed by coming into the British camp on the 3rd of May on no other condition than that of safety to himself and the persons of his family; and in two days thereafter the fort of Kadi was evacuated and quietly taken possession of by our troops. This event terminated the war.

The expenses incurred on account of the military aid thus effectually afforded to the Government of the Gaikwad and the future maintenance of a permanent subsidiary force to consist of 2,000 men, are to be charged to the Government of Baroda according to the stipulations contained in the treaty concluded at Cambay on the 15th of March last between Mr. Duncan and Raoba (otherwise called Raoji Appaji) the Minister and authorized agent of Anandrao Gaikwad, and in a subsequent convention interchanged by the same parties on the 6th of June.

From these two documents (which have of course been rendered subject to the ratification of the Supreme Government) your Hon'ble Court will observe, in addition to the stipulations above adverted, that provisions have been made for the formal cession to the Hon'ble Company in perpe-

tuity, of the pargana of Chorasi, of the Gaikwad's share of the chauth of Surat, and of the pargana of Chikhli. The landed assignments, proposed to be made in payment of the subsidy, and of the expenses of the war, and the provision for Malharrao in the pargana of Nadiad are also specified in these deeds, inclusive of their particulars affecting the proposed reduction of the Arab force, which has hitherto proved a source of burthensome expense to the Gaikwad, and which, in consequence of the subsidy now to be paid by him to the Hon'ble Company, it becomes highly expedient to rid him of. To promote therefore this desirable end our consultations of the 11th and 18th of June will show that we have, on the grounds of a dispatch from Mr. Duncan, negotiated at this place a loan to the amount of ten lakhs of Rupees on the terms specified in the minute from the Acting-President, recorded as per margin, while Major Walker, who has been appointed to the office of Resident at the Darbar of Anandrao Gaikwad, has been furnished with instructions to use every exertion to effect this important object ; and the Governor still remains at Surat to afford him such countenance and assistance, as circumstances may render necessary.

Baroda, 4th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1802

This will be delivered by Hafizji, who is a useful, good creature, and disposed to do us all the services in his power, which he has done in several instances. He wishes, no doubt, something from us in return ; but, if I understand him rightly, his expectations are limited to a very small matter, an inam in the ceded districts to the amount of 400 Rupees per annum, and to which he has some pretensions from circumstances which he will explain.

Hafizji

Bombay, 10th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)
Jonathan Duncan to Mr. De Souza.

1802

I have been favoured with your letter of the 29th. Raoba has certainly no right to make new grant of sequestered or resumed lands formerly given in free gift, since the date of our entering on possession of Chorasi, as you may explain to him, if so plain a proposition can require any. I cannot therefore confirm this grant of his, as it would be establishing a very improper precedent ; but, in view of Hafizji's own merits, it is my intention to do something for him in the way you suggest.

Hafizji

Surat, 20th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 120)
Parwanah to Hafiz Gulam Husain.

1802

In consideration to the laudable zeal, which you have so satisfactorily evinced towards the advancement of the united interests of the two sarkars of the Hon'ble Company and of Baroda, and in the entire confidence which I place in your continuing to display in all times to come a similar course of faithful and approved conduct, a pension of five hundred Rupees per annum, or per month Rs. 41-10-6 is accordingly settled on you and your children from the Mrigsal of the current year 1859 (June 1802) payable from the treasury at Surat ; and you may accordingly draw for or receive the same either by the month or the year as you may choose.

Pension to
Hafizji

1802 *Baroda, 28th July, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)*

Gopalrao Bapuji to Jonathan Duncan.

Gopalrao grateful Through Your Excellency's auspices everything goes right here, and we remain in perfect tranquillity. Your Honour having been pleased to communicate to Raoba your proceeding from Cambay to Surat, and not forgetting to make kind mention of me as Your Honour's most obedient and devoted servant, allow me now to make offer for this notice of my humble thanks, since by this favour my heart is very much elated, so much so that it cannot be described here.

For other circumstances I refer Your Honour to the letter from Raoba Saheb.

Your Honour directed Mr. Miguel De Lima De Souza Sahib respecting Sunderji, upon which he (Mr. De Souza) got the business adjusted, and the sanads from the sarkar after having been sealed, he will forward hereafter.

As soon as the reduction of the sibandi takes place, I shall accompany Mr. De Souza to Bombay to Your Honour's presence.

1802 *Bombay, 7th September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126.)*

Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley.

Duncan pleased We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 20th of June, the approbation conveyed in which of the proceedings in Gujarat has afforded us a satisfaction that nothing can exceed ; and we trust that the consequences of our connection with the Gaikwad Government will under Your Excellency's future instructions abundantly compensate the exertions hitherto made, or which may prove hereafter necessary, for the fullest establishment of the Hon'ble Company's preponderating influence in that quarter of India.

1802 *Bombay, 7th September, 1802 (1802, S. & P. D. 126)*

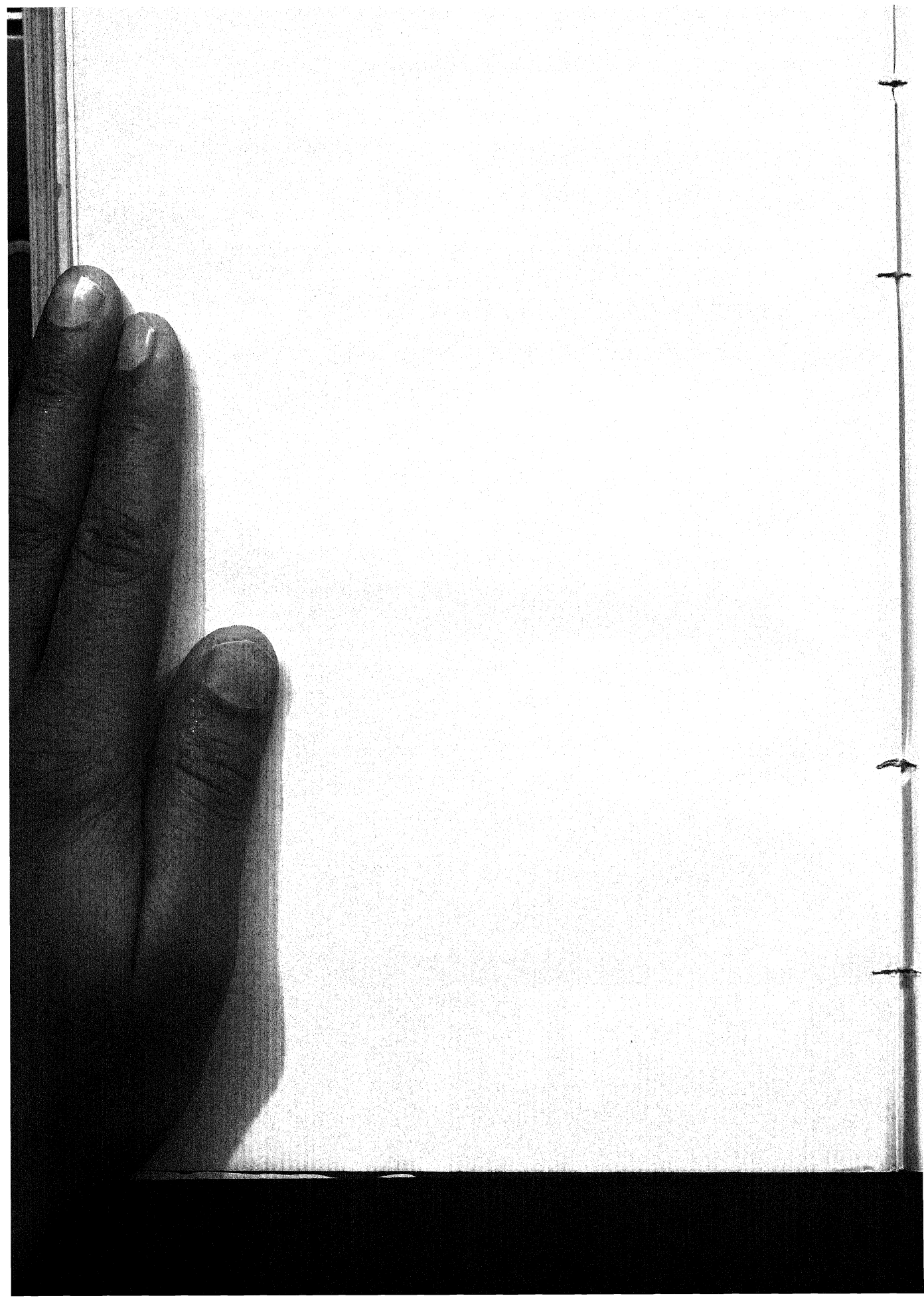
Jonathan Duncan's note.

Sunderji rewarded I may not find a better opportunity than the present to introduce the translation of a letter from Gopalrao (whose situation about Raoba has been repeatedly explained in my correspondence) on account of its allusion to a grant of one hundred Rupees per month by an assignment on the revenues of the pargana of Gandevi, which I have procured from Raoba in favour of Sunderji, the honest interpreter, whose zeal for the service and attachment for our interests proved the occasion of exposing his life to very considerable danger, and his person to an irksome imprisonment during the period of between one and two months in the fort of Kadi, whither he was as treacherously as wickedly inveigled by Malharrao in a manner already sufficiently detailed.

Hafiz pensioned On my part, I found it necessary to grant one pension more of five hundred Rupees per month, to Hafiz Gulam Husain, a person of considerable influence at the court of Baroda, and whose constant and familiar access to the Raja he has already applied in more than one instance to obtain that sovereign's ready assent to the promotion of our views, particularly on the occasion of that Prince's affixing his own signature to the khat kabuliyat above-mentioned, as was reported to me at the time both by Major Walker and by Mr. De Souza ; which last Gentleman still very

meritoriously remains with the Major to assist him (with whatever inconvenience to his own affairs) in the arduous details of our first intercourse with the Darbar, upon which so much of our future success must depend.

A desire in Raoba to oblige the above-mentioned Hafiz Gulam Husain induced him, soon after his return to Baroda from Cambay, to make a grant in his favour of a free village in Chorasi, which he wrote to me to confirm; but, although this application was in substance supported by Major Walker, yet in view to its irregularity, upon general principles explained in the correspondence marked in the margin, I declined to confirm Raoba's act, without however disappointing Hafiz, to whom the pension in question on the treasury at Surat is equally acceptable; and the Collector may now be instructed to consider its small amount as a rent-charge on the revenues of the parganas lately ceded to the Hon'ble Company in that quarter.



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